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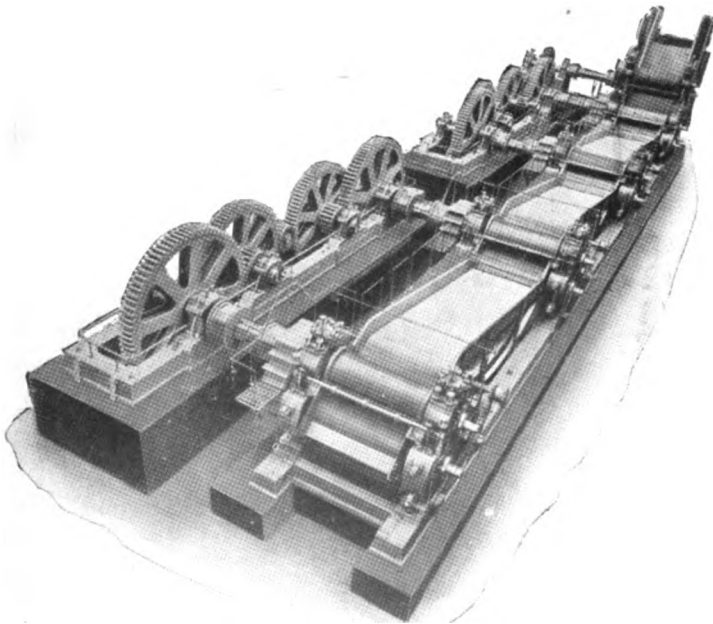
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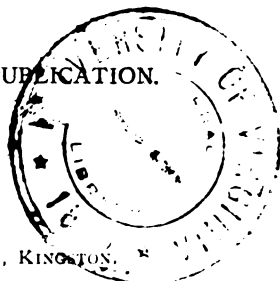
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PREFACE.

THANKS are hereby tendered to those Heads of Departments, Officers of the Public Service, especially the Government Printer, and Managers and Secretaries of the various Public Bodies and Associations who have willingly co-operated in making this Edition as complete as possible.

F. C.

**Kingston,
24th March, 1924.**

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SIR LESLIE PROBYN, K.C.M.G.,
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OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,
BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,
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PART I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, RULERS, COLONIAL GOVERNORS, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, FOREIGN CONSULS.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India and of Jamaica Lord; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), born May 26, 1867, only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

The name of the Royal House was changed to that of Windsor by Special Decree in 1917. Their Majesties have issue:—

CHILDREN OF THE KING.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay), Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., C.G.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., Personal A.D.C. to H. M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, Col. in Chief, Middlesex Regiment, born June 23, 1894.

H.R.H. the Duke of York ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., Colonel in Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., Hon. Col. 4th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and Commander R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.-de-C. to H.M. the King, born Dec. 14, 1895. Married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York.)

H.R.H. MARY (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY), Colonel in Chief Royal Scots, born April 25, 1897. Married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O. Son (Hon. George Henry Hubert), b. 7th Feb. 1923.

H.R.H. HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, 10th Hussars, K.G. G.C.V.O., Lieutenant, 10th Hussars, born March 31, 1900.

H.R.H. GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, Midshipman, R.N., born Dec. 20, 1902.

H.R.H. JOHN, born July 12th, 1905. died Jan. 18th, 1919.

THE FAMILY OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

His late Majesty married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX of Denmark, (H. M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother), born Dec. 1, 1844. Their Majesties had issue:—

H.R.H. ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1892.

H.M. KING GEORGE V.

H.R.H. LOUISE VICTORIA ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, Princess Royal, born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889 to the late Duke of Fife (died 29th Jan., 1912), and has issue—1. H.H. Princess Alexandra Duchess of Fife. (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught) born May 17, 1891, married Oct. 15, 1913. to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. 2. H. H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

H.R.H. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA OLGA MARY, born July 6, 1868.

H.R.H. MAUD CHARLOTTE MARY VICTORIA, (H.M. Queen of Norway), born Nov. 26, 1869; married July 22nd, 1896, to Haakon VII, King of Norway, and has issue, H.R.H. Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

H.R.H. ALEXANDER JOHN CHARLES ALBERT, born April 6; died April 7, 1871.

SURVIVING CHILDREN OF HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

H.R.H. LOUISE, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, later Duke of Argyll, K.G.. (born August 6, 1845).

FIELD MARSHALL H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. the late Princess Louise of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Offspring of the union are three children. 1. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden. 2. Major-General H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, born Jan. 13, 1833, married Oct. 15, 1913 H.H. the Duchess of Fife. 3. Princess Patricia, (Lady Patricia Ramsay), born Mar. 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Capt. the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N.

H.R.H. BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896). Offspring of the union are two surviving children:—1. Alexander, Marquess of Carisrooke, G.C.V.O., born 23rd Nov., 1886, married Lady Irene Denison. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906. Alphonso XIII. of Spain.

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Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton.

Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw.

Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts.

First Commissioner of Works, Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Patrick Hastings, K.C.

Solicitor General, H. H. Slessor, K.C.

Postmaster-General, Vernon Hartshorn.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Col. Wedgwood.

Financial Secretary to the War Office, J. J. Lawson.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Treasury, B. C. Spoor.

Admiralty, C. G. Ammon.

Agriculture and Fisheries, Walter R. Smith.

Education, Morgan Jones.

Health, Arthur Greenwood.

Labour, Miss Margaret Bondfield.

Board of Trade, A. V. Alexander.

Mines, E. Shinwell.

Overseas Trade, William Lunn.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Downing Street London, S.W.

THE Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing colonies and is responsible for the government of the remaining dominions beyond the seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government possessed by them.

Secretary of State.—The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas.

Private Secretary.—E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.

Assistant Private Secretaries.—Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O. (appointments); W. C. Hankinson, M.C.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—Rt. Hon. Sidney Arnold.

Private Secretary.—F. B. Boyd.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Sir James Masterton-Smith, K.C.B.

Private Secretary.—S. M. Campbell.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Sir H. K. J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir C. T. Davis, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B. (temporary)

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Legal Adviser.—Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, K.C.M.G., C.B.

West Indian Department.—E. R. Darnley, R. A. Wiseman, H. T. Allen, R. R. Sedgwick, A. B. Acheson.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Head Office, 4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, Stock Transfer Office, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2., Shipping Office, 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

Crown Agents for the Colonies, Sir Henry Charles Miller Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B., Hugh Cholmondeley Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Percy Hubert Ezechiel, C.M.G., and Lieut.-Col. James Forrest Halkett Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., late R.E. (Engineer in Chief.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in England for all Colonial Governments, which do not possess an Agent General. The self-governing colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own. The Crown Agents are paid by fixed salaries settled by the Secretary of State and derived from moneys paid by the colonies for services rendered. The office is self-supporting. The accounts are audited by the Audit Office and rendered to the Secretary of State.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments.

General Department, N. E. O. Willis (Chief Clerk) and H. C. Ransom, O.B.E.

Finance Department, C. F. R. H. Urquhart, W. A. Phillips, M.B.E., and F. Davis.

Stores Department, H. F. Smith, O.B.E., and J. A. Blackwood.

Appointments Department, H. Martin, O.B.E., and F. M. Pearson.

Shipping Department, H. W. Letts Naylor, O.B.E., and E. A. Nattriss.

Pay and Chequing Department, H. M. J. Warde and H. K. Purcell.

RULERS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu, <i>Empress</i>	1876	Sep. 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, <i>Ameer</i>	1892	Feb. 1919
Albania	Council of Regents	..	..
Argentine Republic	Dr. Marcelo de Alvear, <i>President</i>	..	Oct. 1922
Austria	Dr. M. Hanisch, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 1920
Belgium	Albert, <i>King</i>	1875	Dec. 1909
Brazil	Arthur de Silva Bernardes, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 1922
Bulgaria	Boris III, <i>Tsar</i>	1894	Oct. 1918
Chile	Arturo Alessandri, <i>President</i>	..	Dec. 1920
China	Tsao Kan, <i>President</i>	..	Oct., 1923
Colombia	Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 1922
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), <i>Sovereign</i>	1875	Dec. 1909
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta, <i>President</i>	..	1920
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas, <i>President</i>	..	May 1920
Czecho-Slovakia	Tomas G. Masaryk, <i>President</i>	1850	Nov. 1918
Denmark	Christian X., <i>King</i>	1870	May 1912
Dominican Republic	Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos, <i>President</i>	..	1923
Ecuador	José Luis Tamayo, <i>President</i>	..	1920
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, <i>King</i>	1868	Mar. 1922
France	Alexandre Millerande, <i>President</i>	1859	Sept. 1920
Germany	Friedrich Ebert, <i>President</i>	1870	Feb. 1919
Great Britain	George V., <i>King</i>	1865	May 1910
Greece	George II., <i>King</i>	1890	Sep. 1922
Guatemala	José María Orellano, <i>President</i>	..	Dec. 1921
Haiti	Louis Borno, <i>President</i>	..	May 1922
Honduras	Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, <i>President</i>	..	1920
Hungary	Nicholaus von Horthy, <i>Governor</i>	1867	Mar. 1920
India, Empire of	George, <i>Emperor</i>	1865	May 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III, <i>King</i>	1869	July 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, <i>Emperor</i>	1879	July 1912
Liberia	C. D. B. King, <i>President</i>	..	Jan. 1920
Luxemburg	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	1896	Jan. 1919
Mexico	Alvaro Obregon, <i>President</i>	..	Dec. 1920
Monaco	Louis, <i>Prince</i>	1870	June 1922
Nepal	Bir Bikram, <i>Maharaja</i>	1906	Dec. 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i>	1880	Nov. 1890
Nicaragua	Bartolome Martinez, <i>President</i>	..	1923
Norway	Haakon VII., <i>King</i>	1872	Nov. 1905
Panama	Belisario Porras, <i>President</i>	..	June 1918
Paraguay	Encarnación Ayala, <i>President</i>	..	..
Persia	Ahmed Mirza, <i>Shah</i>	1898	July 1917
Peru	Agusto B. Leguia, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 1919
Poland	M. Wojciechowski, <i>President</i>	1865	1922
Portugal	Manuel Teixeira Gomez, <i>President</i>	..	Oct. 1923
Romania, See of	Pius XI, <i>Pope</i>	1857	Feb. 1922
Rumania	Ferdinand, <i>King</i>	1865	Oct. 1914
Russia	—, <i>Boleshevik President</i>	..	1923
Salvador	Alfonso Quinopez Molina, <i>President</i>	..	March 1923
Serbia	See Yugo-Slavia	..	..
Siam	Rama VI, <i>King</i>	1880	Oct., 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., <i>King</i>	1886	May 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., <i>King</i>	1858	Dec. 1907
Switzerland	M. Chuud, <i>President</i>	..	Jan. 1924
Turkey	Mustapha Kemal, <i>President</i>	..	1923
United States of America	Calvin Coolidge, <i>President</i>	1872	Aug., 1923
Uruguay	Jose Serrato, <i>President</i>	..	March 1923
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, <i>President</i>	..	1919
Yugo-Slavia	Alexander II, <i>King</i>	1888	Aug. 1921

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AREA, POPULATION AND TRADE

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1921-22).	Total Exports (1921-22).
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	121,090	47,370,000	£ 1,000,000,000	£ 825,000,000
Malta and Gozo	120	225,000	6,000,000	1,700,000
Gibraltar	2	20,000	3,000,000	100,000
ASIA.				
Indian Empire	1,900,000	320,000,000	300,000,000	270,000,000
Ceylon	25,500	4,500,000	26,000,000	25,000,000
Straits Settlements	1,660	3,360,000	70,000,000	60,000,000
Federated Malay States	27,500		12,000,000	16,000,000
Other Malay States	24,800		4,000,000	5,000,000
Hong Kong	300	625,000	82,000,000	86,000,000
Wei-haiwei	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	31,100	204,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
Brunei	4,000	30,000		
Sarawak	50,000	650,000		
Cyprus	3,600	275,000	1,500,000	1,600,000
Mesopotamia	150,000	2,850,000	14,000,000	7,000,000
Palestine	9,000	650,000	6,000,000	1,000,000
AFRICA.				
Cape Province	277,000	5,100,000	58,000,000	66,000,000
Natal	35,400			
Transvaal	110,400			
Orange Free State	59,400	120,000	6,000,000	5,000,000
South West Province	322,750			
Basutoland	10,300			
Bechuanaland	275,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rhodesia	450,000	153,000		
Gambia	4,000	1,750,000		
Gold Coast	92,000	210,000	8,000,000	7,000,000
Sierra Leone	34,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nigeria	363,700	1,541,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Somaliland	68,000	17,400,000	11,000,000	8,000,000
Kenya	68,000	300,000	300,000	350,000
Tanganyika	566,000	12,000,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
Uganda	365,000	4,122,000	1,730,000	1,300,000
Zanzibar	223,500	3,072,000	1,300,000	2,000,000
Nyassaland	1,020	200,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sudan	200,000	1,200,000	600,000	500,000
Mauritius	1,915,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000
Seychelles	720	384,000	9,000,000	11,000,000
Ascension	150	25,000	100,000	120,000
St. Helena	40	150	50,000	15,000
	47	3,800		
AMERICA.				
Ontario	407,250	2,934,000	160,000,000	159,000,000
Quebec	706,850	2,361,000		
Nova Scotia	21,500	524,000		
New Brunswick	28,000	388,000	89,000	89,000
Prince Edward Island	2,200	89,000		
British Columbia	255,900	525,000		
Manitoba	251,900	610,000	758,000	758,000
Alberta	255,300	588,000		
Saskatchewan	251,700	758,000		
North-West Territory	1,250,000	12,000		

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population.	Total Imports (1918-19.)	Total Exports (1918-19.)
AMERICA.			£	£
Newfoundland ..	40,000	263,000	4,000,000	5 000,000
Jamaica ..	4,200	863,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
Bahamas ..	4,400	53,000	1,000,000	400,000
Leeward Islands ..	750	140,000	1,600,000	2 000,000
Windward Islands ..	510	102,000	700,000	650,000
Barbados ..	170	156,000	3,000,000	1,500,000
Trinidad and Tobago ..	1,860	263,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
British Guiana ..	90,300	298,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
British Honduras ..	8,600	40,500	3,700,000	650,000
Bermuda ..	20	20,000	1,400,000	250,000
Falkland Islands ..	6,300	3,000	1,000,000	3,500,000
South Georgia ..	1,000	—		
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales ..	310,400	2,100,000	101,000,000	130,000,000
Victoria ..	88,000	1,532,000		
South Australia ..	904,000	405,000		
Queensland ..	670,500	758,000		
Tasmania ..	26,220	214,000		
Western Australia ..	976,000	332,000	43,000,000	45,000,000
New Zealand ..	105,000	1,285,000		
Fiji ..	7,500	157,000	1,700,000	2,500,000
Papua ..	90,540	560,600	500,000	180,000
Pacific Islands ..	12,500	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
NORTH AMERICAN.		
Canada	General, Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., <i>Governor General</i>	Ottawa
Provinces of Canada.	Ontario	Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt
	Quebec	Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitz-Patrick, G.C.M.G.
	Nova Scotia	Hon. McCallum Grant
	New Brunswick	Hon. William F. Todd, LL.D.
	Manitoba	Sir James A. M. Aikins, Kt.
	British Columbia	Hon. W. C. Nichol
	Prince Edward Is.	Hon. Murdoch McKinnon
	Alberta	Hon. Robert George Brett, LL.D.
	Saskatchewan	Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C.
	N. W. Territories	William Wallace Cory, C.M.G.
Newfoundland	Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G.	St. John's
AUSTRALASIAN.		
Commonwealth of Australia	Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, G.C.M.G., Governor-General	Melbourne
STATES—		
New South Wales	Adml. Sir D. R. S. DeChair, K.C.B., M.V.O.	Sydney
Victoria	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G.	Melbourne
Queensland	Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G.	Brisbane
South Australia	Maj. Gen. Sir G. T. M. Bridges, K.C.M.G.	Adelaide
Western Australia	Sir F. A. N. Newdegate, K.C.M.G.	Perth
Tasmania		Hobart

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
AUSTRALASIAN, <i>contd.</i>		
New Zealand	.. Adm. of the Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M.	Wellington
Fiji Islands	.. Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.	Suva
Papua	.. J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.	Port Moresby
Pacific Islands	.. Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.	—
WEST INDIES.		
Jamaica	.. Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.	St. Andrew
Turks & Caicos Islands	.. H. E. Phillips.	Grand Turk
British Honduras	.. Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.	Belize
British Guiana	.. Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B.	Georgetown
Bahama Islands	.. Major Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Nassau
Trinidad & Tobago	.. Col. Sir S. H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. C.B.	Port of Spain
Barbados	.. Lieut.-Col. Sir C. R. MacKay O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown
Windward Islands—		
Grenada	.. Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., K.C.M.G.	St. George
St. Lucia	.. Lt. Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.	Castries
St. Vincent	.. Robert Walter, C.M.G.	Kingstown
Leeward Islands—		
Antigua	.. Hon. Sir E. Fiennes, Bt.	St. John's
Montserrat	.. Major H. W. Peebles, D.S.O.	Plymouth
St. Christopher and Nevis	.. Major J. A. Burden, C.M.G.	Basseterre
Virgin Islands	.. R. Hargrove	Tortola
Dominica	.. His Hon. Edward Carlyon Eliot	Roseau
Bermuda	.. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. J. Asser, K.C.M.G.	Hamilton
AFRICAN.		
Sudan	.. Maj.-Gen. Sir L. O. FitzM. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G., <i>Governor-General</i>	Khartum
Union of South Africa	.. The Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Pretoria
Bechuanaland Protectorate	.. Sir J. C. Macgregor, C.M.G.	Mafeking
Basutoland	.. Lt. Col. Sir E. C. F. Garraway, K.C.M.G.	Maseru
Southern Rhodesia	.. Lt.-Col. Sir T. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Salisbury
Northern Rhodesia	.. R. A. J. Goode, C.B.E.	Livingstone
Nyasaland Protectorate	.. Sir C. C. Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Zomba
St. Helena and Ascension	.. Lt. Col. R. F. Peel, C.M.G.	James Town
Sierra Leone	.. Alexander Ransford Slater, C.M.G.	Free Town
Gambia	.. Captain Cecil H. Armitage, C.M.G.	Bathurst
Gold Coast	.. Brig. Gen. Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Accra
Nigeria	.. Sir Hugh C. Clifford, G.C.M.G.	Lagos
Kenya	.. Sir Robt. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.	Nairobi
Uganda	.. Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G.	Entebbe
Somaliland	.. Lt.-Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G.	Berbera
Zanzibar	.. Seyyed Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G., <i>Sultan</i>	Zanzibar
Tanganyika	.. Sir H. S. Byatt, K.C.M.G.	Dar-es-Salaam
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar	.. Gen. Sir C. C. Monro, Bt. G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.	In Fortress
Malta	.. Field Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Valetta

GOVERNORS. *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.
<i>EUROPE, contd.</i>		
Cyprus	.. Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G.	Nicosia
Irish Free State	.. Timothy Healy, K.C.	Dublin
Northern Ireland	.. Duke of Abercorn, K.P.	Belfast
<i>EASTERN.</i>		
Irag (Mesopotamia)	.. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Baghdad
Palastine	.. Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert L. Samuel, P.C., G.B.E.	Jerusalem
Ceylon	.. Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	Colombo
Hong Kong	.. Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.	Victoria
Borneo	.. Maj. Gen. Sir W. H. Ryecroft, K.C.B.	Sandakan
Sarawak	.. H. H. Raja Brooke	Kuching
Mauritius	.. Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis
Seychelles	.. Brig. Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E.	Victoria
Straits Settlements	.. Sir I. N. Guillemard, K.C.B.	Singapore
Weihaiwei	.. A. P. Blunt, C.M.G.	..
<i>MISCELLANEOUS.</i>		
Falkland Islands	.. J. Middleton, C.M.G.	.. Port Stanley

INDIAN EMPIRE.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.		Capital.
Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.V.O., <i>Viceroy and Governor-General</i>		Delhi
Madras	.. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Madras
Bombay	.. Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie O. Wilson, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor</i>	Bombay
Bengal	.. Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Calcutta
United Provinces	.. Sir William Morris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Allahabad
Punjab	.. Sir E. D. Mactagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Lahore
Burma	.. Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Rangoon
Bihar and Orissa	.. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Patna
Central Provinces	.. Sir F. Sly, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Nagpur
Assam	.. Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Shillong
Baluchistan	.. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Quetta
N. W. Frontier Province	.. Sir J. L. Maffy, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Peshawar
Ajmer-Merwara	.. Lt.-Col. R. E. Holland, C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Ajmer
Coorg	.. W. P. Barton, C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Merkara
Andamans and Nicobars	.. Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Port Blair

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

EMBASSY.	AMBASSADOR.
Belgium	.. Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., (Brussels.)
Brazil	.. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C. Tilly, K.C.M.G., (Rio de Janeiro.)
France	.. Most Hon. Marquis of Crewe, (Paris.)
Spain	.. — (Madrid.)
Germany	.. Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G., (Berlin.)
Japan	.. Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. Eliot, K.C.M.G., (Tokyo.)
United States	.. Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., (Washington.)
Italy	.. Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Graham, K.C.M.G., (Rome.)
Turkey	.. Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bt., K.C.M.G., (Constantinople.)

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

LEGATION.

ENVOYS, MINISTERS, &c.

Austria	.. Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (Vienna.)
Bolivia	.. William E. O'Reilly, (La Paz.)
Chile	.. Arthur C. Grant Duff (Santiago.)
China	.. Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G., (Peking.)
Colombia	.. W. Seeds, (Bogotá.)
Costa Rica	.. Major C. B. Wallis (Panama.)
Cuba	.. G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E., (San Juan de Dios.)
Dominican Republic	.. Darrell Wilson (Santo Domingo)
Haiti	.. J. E. M. Carvel, (Cuba)
Mexico	.. H. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E., (Mexico.)
Netherlands	.. Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.M.G., (The Hague.)
Panama	.. Major C. B. Wallis, (Panama.)
Peru	.. Lord Herbert Harvey, (Lima.)

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Country represented.	Name.	Residence.
Argentine Republic	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Vice Consul</i>	Kingston
Belgium	Charles Penoz, <i>Consul General for Antilles</i>	Havanna
do.	L. M. Pietersz, <i>Consul</i>	Kingston
Chile	C. E. Burton, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Colombia	Fernan Pertuz, <i>Consul</i>	—
Cuba	L. Sturla y Cambiasso, <i>Consul</i>	Kingston
Denmark	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Consul</i>	do.
France	I. Gadpaille, <i>Consular Agent</i>	do.
Greece	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Hon. Consul</i>	do.
Guatemala	P. R. Machado, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Haiti	Dr. Justin Dominique, <i>Consul General</i>	do.
do	C. L. Martin, <i>Consular Agent</i>	do.
Honduras	Fernan Pertuz	Grand Cayman
do.	E. Parsons, <i>Consular Agent</i>	Kingston
Italy	F. C. Henriques, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Nicaragua	M. DeCordova, <i>Consul General</i>	do.
do	S. J. Streadwick, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Norway	R. S. Gamble, <i>Consul</i>	Port Antonio
do	Hon. D. S. Gideon, <i>Vice Consul</i>	Sav.-la-Mar
do	C. G. Farquharson, <i>Vice Consul</i>	Montego Bay
do.	E. T. Hart, <i>Vice Consul</i>	Grand Cayman
do.	W. M. Cochrane, <i>Consul</i>	Kingston
Panama	C. D. Corinaldi, <i>Consul General</i>	do.
do.	A. Miller, <i>Vice Consul</i>	Lucea
do.	Hon. G. L. Sanftleben, <i>Consular Agent</i>	Kingston
Peru	C. D. Rowe, <i>Consul (Actg.)</i>	do.
Santo Domingo	Manuel de J. Aybar, <i>Consul General</i>	do.
San Salvador	M. DeCordova, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Spain	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Vice Consul</i>	do.
Sweden	Hon. Horace V. Myers, M.B.E.	Grand Cayman
do	E. Parsons, <i>Consular Agent</i>	Kingston
The Netherlands	E. A. H. Haggart, <i>Consul</i>	do.
U. S. America	S. W. Honaker, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Venezuela	Dr. D. Saint Cyr	

PART II.

CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1924.

JANUARY.

Day of		NOTES.	Local		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Mean Time of		
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.	Public General Holiday.	6 31	5 36	ADD
2	W.		6 31	5 37	4
3	Th.		6 32	5 37	4
4	F.		6 32	5 38	5
5	S.		6 32	5 39	5
6	Su.	THE EPIPHANY. New Moon 7h. 48m. a.m.	6 32	5 39	6
7	M.		6 33	5 40	6
8	T.		6 33	5 40	7
9	W.		6 33	5 41	7
10	Th.		6 33	5 41	7
11	F.		6 34	5 41	8
12	S.		6 34	5 42	8
13	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Moon's First Quarter.	6 34	5 43	9
14	M.	Great Earthquake, 1907. [5h. 44m. p.m.]	6 34	5 43	9
15	T.		6 34	5 44	9
16	W.		6 34	5 45	10
17	Th.		6 34	5 45	10
18	F.		6 34	5 46	10
19	S.	Railway extended to Montego Bay, 1895.	6 34	5 47	11
20	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Full Moon. 7h.	6 34	5 47	11
21	M.	[57m. p.m.]	6 34	5 48	11
22	T.		6 34	5 49	12
23	W.		6 34	5 49	12
24	Th.		6 34	5 50	12
25	F.		6 34	5 51	12
26	S.		6 34	5 51	13
27	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Exhibition opened by	6 34	5 52	13
28	M.	[Prince George of	6 34	5 52	13
29	T.	Moon's Last Quarter. oh. 53 m. a.m. [Wales, 1891.]	6 34	5 53	13
30	W.		6 33	5 54	13
31	Th.		6 33	5 54	13

FEBRUARY.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.		6 33	5 55	ADD
2	S.		6 33	5 55	14
3	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 32	5 56	14
4	M.	New Moon, 8h. 38m. p.m.	6 32	5 56	14
5	T.	Captain Bligh arrived at Port Royal with fruit trees, [1793.]	6 32	5 56	14
6	W.		6 32	5 57	14
7	Th.		6 32	5 57	14
8	F.		6 31	5 58	14
9	S.		6 31	5 58	14
10	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 30	5 59	14
11	M.		6 30	5 59	14
12	T.	Moon's First Quarter h. 9m. p.m.	6 29	6 0	14
13	W.		6 29	6 0	14
14	Th.		6 28	6 1	14
15	F.		6 28	6 1	14
16	S.		6 27	6 2	14
17	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 26	6 2	14
18	M.		6 26	6 2	14
19	T.		6 25	6 3	14
20	W.	Full Moon, 11h. 7m. a.m.	6 25	6 3	14
21	Th.		6 24	6 4	14
22	F.		6 24	6 4	14
23	S.		6 24	6 4	14
24	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 23	6 4	14
25	M.		6 23	6 5	13
26	T.		6 22	6 5	13
27	W.	Moon's Last Quarter. 8h. 15m. a.m.	6 21	6 5	13
28	Th.		6 20	6 6	13
29	F.		6 20	6 6	13

MARCH.

Day of		NOTES.	Local. Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.		6 19	6 6	ADD.
2	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA. Shrove Sunday.	6 19	6 6	12
3	M.		6 18	6 7	12
4	T.		6 18	6 7	12
5	W.	ASH Wednesday. New Moon 10h 58m. a.m.	6 16	6 7	12
6	Th.		6 15	6 8	11
7	F.		6 15	6 8	11
8	S.		6 14	6 8	11
9	Su.	QUADRAGESIMA. 1st Sunday in Lent.	6 13	6 9	11
10	M.		6 12	6 9	11
11	T.		6 12	6 9	10
12	W.		6 12	6 9	10
13	Th.	Moon's First Quarter. 11h. 50m. a.m.	6 11	6 9	10
14	F.		6 10	6 9	9
15	S.		6 9	6 10	9
16	Su.	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 8	6 10	9
17	M.	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 7	6 10	9
18	T.		6 6	6 10	8
19	W.		6 6	6 11	8
20	Th.	Full Moon. 11h. 30m. p.m.	6 5	6 11	8
21	F.		6 4	6 11	7
22	S.		6 3	6 12	7
23	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 2	6 12	7
24	M.		6 1	6 12	6
25	T.	ANNUNCIATION. Lady Day	6 0	6 12	6
26	W.		5 50	6 13	6
27	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter. 3h. 24m. p.m.	5 58	6 13	6
28	F.		5 58	6 13	5
29	S.		5 57	6 13	5
30	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 57	6 13	5
31	M.		5 56	6 13	4

APRIL.

1	T.		5 55	6 13	ADD
2	W.		5 54	6 13	4
3	Th.		5 53	6 14	3
4	F.	New Moon. 2h. 17m. a.m.	5 53	6 14	3
5	S.		5 52	6 14	3
6	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 51	6 15	3
7	M.		5 50	6 15	2
8	T.		5 49	6 15	2
9	W.		5 48	6 15	2
10	Th.		5 48	6 16	1
11	F.		5 47	6 16	1
12	S.	Rodney's victory over DeGrasse off Dominica, 1782.	5 46	6 16	1
13	Su.	PALM SUNDAY. [Moon First Quarter.	5 45	6 16	1
14	M.	6h. 12m. a.m.	5 44	6 16	1
15	T.		5 44	6 16	SUBTR.
16	W.		5 44	6 16	0
17	Th.		5 43	6 17	0
18	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 42	6 17	1
19	S.	Full Moon. 9h. 11m. a.m.	5 41	6 17	1
20	Su.	EASTER SUNDAY.	5 41	6 18	1
21	M.		5 40	6 18	1
22	T.		5 39	6 18	2
23	W.	St. George	5 38	6 18	2
24	Th.		5 38	6 19	2
25	F.	Moon's Last Quarter. 11h. 28m. p.m.	5 37	6 19	2
26	S.		5 36	6 20	2
27	Su.	LOW SUNDAY.	5 36	6 20	2
28	M.		5 35	6 20	3
29	T.		5 34	6 20	3
30	W.		5 34	6 21	3

MAY.

Day of		NOTES.	Local		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.		5 33	6 21	SUBTR.
2	F.		5 33	6 22	3
3	S.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494. New Moon	5 32	6 22	3
4	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. 6h. om. p.m.	5 32	6 22	3
5	M.		5 32	6 22	3
6	T.	Accession of King George V.	5 31	6 22	3
7	W.		5 31	6 23	4
8	Th.		5 30	6 23	4
9	F.	Proclamation of King George V.	5 30	6 23	4
10	S.		5 29	6 24	4
11	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Moon's First Quarter	5 29	6 24	4
12	M.	9h. 14m. p.m.	5 28	6 25	4
13	T.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 28	6 25	4
14	W.		5 27	6 25	4
15	Th.		5 27	6 26	4
16	F.		5 27	6 26	4
17	S.		5 26	6 26	4
18	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Full Moon. 4h. 52 p.m.	5 26	6 27	4
19	M.		5 26	6 27	4
20	T.		5 25	6 28	4
21	W.		5 25	6 28	4
22	Th.		5 25	6 28	4
23	F.		5 24	6 29	3
24	S.	Empire Day. Public General Holiday.	5 24	6 29	3
25	Su.	ROGATION SUNDAY. Moon's Last Quarter. 9h.	5 24	6 29	3
26	M.	Birthday of Queen Mary. 10m. a.m.	5 24	6 30	3
27	T.		5 24	6 30	3
28	W.		5 24	6 31	3
29	Th.	ASCENSION DAY. Holy Thursday.	5 23	6 31	3
30	F.		5 23	6 31	3
31	S.		5 24	6 31	3

JUNE.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.	5 24	6 32	SUBTR.
2	M.	New Moon. 9h. 34m. a.m.	5 24	6 32	2
3	T.	King George V. born, 1865. Public General Holiday*	5 24	6 32	2
4	W.		5 24	6 33	2
5	Th.		5 24	6 33	2
6	F.		5 24	6 33	2
7	S.	Earthquake, 1692.	5 24	6 34	1
8	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY.	5 24	6 34	1
9	M.		5 24	6 34	1
10	T.	Moon's First Quarter. 8h. 37m. a.m.	5 24	6 35	1
11	W.		5 24	6 35	1
12	Th.		5 24	6 35	0
13	F.		5 24	6 36	0
14	S.		5 24	6 36	ADD.
15	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 24	6 36	0
16	M.	Full Moon. 11h. 41m. p.m.	5 24	6 37	0
17	T.		5 24	6 37	1
18	W.		5 24	6 37	1
19	Th.	CORPUS CHRISTI.	5 25	6 37	1
20	F.		5 25	6 38	1
21	S.	[Coronation of King George V, 1911.	5 25	6 38	2
22	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 25	6 38	2
23	M.	Prince of Wales born, 1894. Moon's Last Quarter.	5 26	6 38	2
24	T.	St. John Bapt. 9h. 16m. p.m.	5 26	6 38	2
25	W.	Quarter Day.	5 26	6 39	2
26	T.		5 26	6 39	3
27	F.		5 26	6 39	3
28	S.	Peace Treaty signed 1919.	5 27	6 39	3
29	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 27	6 39	3
30	M.		5 27	6 39	3

* By Govt. Notice No. 211 of 15th May, 1912, the Governor appointed 3rd June, to be kept as His Majesty's birthday except when falling on Saturday or Sunday when the following Monday to be observed.

JULY.

Day of M.	W	NOTES.	Local Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min. ADD.
1	T.		5 28	6 39	4
2	W.	New Moon. oh. 35m. a.m.	5 28	6 39	4
3	Th.		5 28	6 39	4
4	F.		5 29	6 39	4
5	S.		5 29	6 39	5
6	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 30	6 39	5
7	M.		5 30	6 39	5
8	T.		5 30	6 39	5
9	W.	Moon's First Quarter. 4h. 46m. p.m.	5 31	6 39	5
10	Th.		5 31	6 39	5
11	F.		5 31	6 39	5
12	S.		5 31	6 39	6
13	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 32	6 39	6
14	M.		5 32	6 39	6
15	T.	Submarine cable landed at Holland Bay. 1870.	5 32	6 39	6
16	W.	Full Moon 6h. 49m. a.m.	5 32	6 39	6
17	Th.		5 33	6 39	6
18	F.		5 33	6 39	6
19	S.		5 33	6 39	6
20	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 34	6 38	6
21	M.		5 34	6 38	6
22	T.		5 35	6 38	6
23	W.	Moon's Last Quarter. 11h. 36m. a.m. Militia defeated (the French under DuCasse at Carlisle Bay, 1694.	5 35	6 37	6
24	Th.		5 35	6 37	6
25	F.		5 36	6 37	6
26	S.		5 36	6 36	6
27	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 37	6 36	6
28	M.		5 37	6 35	6
29	T.		5 37	6 35	6
30	W.		5 38	6 34	6
31	Th.	New Moon. 2h. 42m. p.m.			

AUGUST.

Day of M.	W	NOTES.	Local Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min. ADD.
1	F.	Public General Holiday. Abolition of Slavery in [British Colonies, 1834.	5 38	6 34	6
2	S.		5 38	6 34	6
3	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 39	6 33	6
4	M.	Coffee introduced by Sir N. Lawes, 1728.	5 39	6 33	6
5	T.		5 39	6 32	6
6	W.	Railway extended to Port Antonio, 1896.	5 40	6 32	6
7	Th.	Moon's First Quarter. 10h. 41m. p.m.	5 40	6 31	6
8	F.		5 40	6 31	5
9	S.		5 40	6 30	5
10	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 40	6 30	5
11	M.	Hurricane, 1903.	5 41	6 29	5
12	T.		5 41	6 28	5
13	W.		5 41	6 28	5
14	Th.	Full Moon 3h. 19m. p.m.	5 42	6 27	4
15	F.		5 42	6 26	4
16	S.		5 42	6 25	4
17	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 25	4
18	M.	Hurricane, 1880.	5 43	6 24	3
19	T.		5 43	6 23	3
20	W.		5 43	6 23	3
21	Th.		5 44	6 22	3
22	F.	Moon's Last Quarter. 4h. 10m. a.m.	5 44	6 21	2
23	S.		5 44	6 21	2
24	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 44	6 20	2
25	M.		5 45	6 19	2
26	T.		5 45	6 18	1
27	W.		5 45	6 18	1
28	Th.		5 45	6 17	1
29	F.		5 45	6 16	1
30	S.	New Moon. 3h. 37m. a.m.	5 45	6 15	0
31	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.			

SEPTEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Local, Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.		5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
2	T.		5 45	6 14	0
3	W.		5 46	6 13	1
4	Th.		5 46	6 12	1
5	F.		5 49	6 11	1
6	S.	Moon's First Quarter. 3h. 45m. a.m.	5 46	6 10	2
7	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 47	6 9	2
8	M.		5 47	6 9	2
9	T.		5 47	6 8	3
10	W.		5 47	6 7	3
11	Th.		5 47	6 6	3
12	F.		5 48	6 5	4
13	S.	Full Moon. 2h. 0m. a.m.	5 48	6 4	4
14	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 48	6 3	4
15	M.		5 48	6 3	5
16	T.		5 48	6 2	5
17	W.		5 48	6 1	6
18	Th.		5 48	6 0	6
19	F.		5 48	6 0	6
20	S.	Moon's Last Quarter. 10h. 35m. p.m.	5 46	5 59	7
21	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	5 58	7
22	M.		5 49	5 57	7
23	T.		5 49	5 59	8
24	W.		5 49	5 55	8
25	Th.		5 49	5 54	8
26	F.		5 50	5 53	9
27	S.		5 50	5 52	9
28	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Moon. 3h. 16m.	5 50	5 51	9
29	M.	Michaelmas Day. Quarter Day. [p.m.	5 50	5 50	10
30	T.		5 50	5 50	10

OCTOBER.

1	W.		5 51	5 49	SUBTR.
2	Th.	Hurricane, 1780.	5 51	5 48	11
3	F.		5 51	5 48	11
4	S.		5 51	5 47	11
5	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First Quarter.	5 51	5 49	12
6	M.	9h. 30m. a.m.	5 51	5 45	12
7	T.		5 51	5 44	12
8	W.		5 51	5 44	12
9	Th.		5 52	5 43	13
10	F.		5 52	5 42	13
11	S.	Morant Bay Rebellion, 1865.	5 52	5 41	13
12	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Full Moon. 3h. 21m.	5 53	5 40	13
13	M.	[p.m. Hurricane, 1812.	5 53	5 39	14
14	T.		5 53	5 39	14
15	W.		5 54	5 38	14
16	Th.		5 54	5 37	14
17	F.		5 54	5 36	15
18	S.		5 55	5 39	15
19	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 55	5 35	15
20	M.	Moon's Last Quarter. 5h. 54m. p.m. Island Telegraph	5 55	5 35	15
21	T.	[opened, 1879.	5 55	5 34	15
22	W.		5 55	5 34	16
23	Th.		5 59	5 33	16
24	F.		5 56	5 33	16
25	S.		5 56	5 32	16
26	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 57	5 31	16
27	M.		5 57	5 31	16
28	T.	New Moon. 1h. 57m. a.m.	5 58	5 30	16
29	W.		6 58	5 29	16
30	Th.		6 58	5 29	16
31	F.		6 50	5 28	16

NOVEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Local Mean time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.	<i>All Saints' Day.</i>	5 59	5 28	SUBTR.
2	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 0	5 27	16
3	M.	Moon's First Quarter. 5h. 18m. p.m.	6 0	5 27	16
4	T.		6 1	5 26	16
5	W.		6 1	5 26	16
6	Th.		6 2	5 26	16
7	F.		6 2	5 26	16
8	S.		6 2	5 25	16
9	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. King Edward's Day.	6 2	5 25	16
10	M.	[Public Genrl. Holiday.]	6 3	5 25	16
11	T.	Armistice signed, 1918. Full Moon. 7h. 31m. a.m.	6 3	5 25	16
12	W.		6 4	5 24	16
13	Th.		6 5	5 24	16
14	F.		6 5	5 24	16
15	S.		6 6	5 23	15
16	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 6	5 23	15
17	M.		6 7	5 23	15
18	T.	Hurricane, 1912.	6 7	5 23	15
19	W.	Moon's Last Quarter. 12h. 38m. p.m.	6 8	5 23	15
20	Th.		6 9	5 23	14
21	F.	Railway opened, Kingston to Spanish Town, 1845.	6 9	5 22	14
22	S.		6 10	5 22	14
23	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 11	5 22	14
24	M.		6 11	5 22	13
25	T.		6 12	5 22	13
26	W.	New Moon. 12h. 15m. p.m.	6 12	5 22	13
27	Th.		6 13	5 22	12
28	F.		6 14	5 22	12
29	S.		6 14	5 22	12
30	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT. <i>St. Andrew.</i>	6 15	5 22	11

DECEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Local Mean time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.	Birthday of Queen Alexandria.	6 16	5 22	SUBTR.
2	T.		6 16	5 23	11
3	W.	Moon's First Quarter, 4h. 10m. a.m.	6 16	5 23	10
4	Th.		6 17	5 23	10
5	F.		6 18	5 23	9
6	S.		6 18	5 23	9
7	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 18	5 24	8
8	M.		6 19	5 25	8
9	T.		6 20	5 25	8
10	W.		6 20	5 25	7
11	Th.	Full Moon, 2h. 3m. a.m.	6 21	5 26	7
12	F.		6 21	5 26	6
13	S.		6 22	5 26	6
14	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 22	5 27	5
15	M.		6 23	5 27	5
16	T.		6 24	5 27	4
17	W.		6 24	5 28	4
18	Th.		6 25	5 28	3
19	F.	Moon's Last Quarter. 5h. 11m. a.m.	6 25	5 29	3
20	S.		6 26	5 29	2
21	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT. <i>St. Thomas.</i>	6 26	5 30	2
22	M.		6 27	5 30	1
23	T.	Quarter Day.	6 27	5 31	1
24	W.		6 28	5 31	0
25	Th.	CHRISTMAS DAY. Quarter Day. New Moon. 10h.	6 28	5 32	ADD
26	F.	Public General Holiday. [46m. p.m.]	6 29	5 32	1
27	S.		6 29	5 33	1
28	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 30	5 34	2
29	M.		6 30	5 34	2
30	T.		6 30	5 35	3
31	W.		6 31	5 35	3

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET, (SUN'S UPPER LIMB) 75TH MERIDIAN TIME.

Date.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		Date.
	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	
	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	6 38	5 43	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 02	6 20	5 40	6 28	5 31	6 39	1
2	6 38	5 44	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 01	6 20	5 40	6 29	5 31	6 39	2
3	6 39	5 44	6 39	6 03	6 25	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 39	3
4	6 39	5 45	6 39	6 03	6 24	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40	4
5	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 03	6 23	6 14	5 59	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40	5
6	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 58	6 22	5 38	6 29	5 31	6 40	6
7	6 40	5 47	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 57	6 22	5 38	6 30	5 31	6 41	7
8	6 40	5 47	6 38	6 05	6 21	6 15	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41	8
9	6 40	5 48	6 38	6 05	6 20	6 16	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41	9
10	6 40	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 55	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42	10
11	6 41	5 48	6 37	6 05	6 19	6 16	5 54	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42	11
12	6 41	5 49	6 36	6 07	6 19	6 16	5 53	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 42	12
13	6 41	5 50	6 36	6 07	6 18	6 16	5 52	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 43	13
14	6 41	5 50	6 35	6 08	6 17	6 16	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 32	5 31	6 43	14
15	6 41	5 51	6 35	6 08	6 16	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 43	15
16	6 41	5 52	6 34	6 09	6 15	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 44	16
17	6 41	5 52	6 33	6 09	6 14	6 17	5 50	6 24	5 33	6 33	5 31	6 44	17
18	6 41	5 53	6 33	6 09	6 13	6 17	5 49	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 31	6 44	18
19	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 13	6 18	5 48	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 32	6 44	19
20	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 12	6 18	5 48	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	20
21	6 41	5 55	6 31	6 11	6 11	6 18	5 47	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	21
22	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 10	6 19	5 46	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	22
23	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 09	6 19	5 45	6 25	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45	23
24	6 41	5 57	6 30	6 11	6 08	6 19	5 45	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45	24
25	6 41	5 58	6 30	6 12	6 07	6 19	5 44	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 46	25
26	6 41	5 58	6 29	6 12	6 06	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46	26
27	6 41	5 59	6 28	6 12	6 05	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46	27
28	6 41	5 59	6 27	6 13	6 05	6 20	5 42	6 27	5 31	6 38	5 34	6 46	28
29	6 41	6 00	6 27	6 13	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 27	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46	29
30	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 28	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46	30
31	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 03	6 20	..	..	5 31	6 38	..	..	31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 2 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures. Times for intermediate places can be estimated (vide page 21 "Sunrise and Sunset.")

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET, (SUN'S UPPER LIMB) 75TH MERIDIAN
TIME.—Continued.

Date.	July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.				Date.
	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	Sun- rise.	Sun- set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	5 58	5 56	6 06	5 35	6 23	5 29	1												1
2	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 21	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	2												2
3	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 20	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	3												3
4	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 19	5 58	5 54	6 08	5 33	6 24	5 30	4												4
5	5 36	6 46	5 47	6 39	5 53	6 18	5 58	5 53	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	5												5
6	5 36	6 46	5 47	6 39	5 53	6 17	5 58	5 52	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	6												6
7	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 31	7												7
8	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 32	6 26	5 32	8												8
9	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 15	5 59	5 50	6 09	5 32	6 27	5 32	9												9
10	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 14	5 59	5 49	6 10	5 32	6 27	5 32	10												10
11	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 13	5 59	5 48	6 10	5 32	6 28	5 33	11												11
12	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 36	5 55	6 12	6 00	5 47	6 11	5 31	6 28	5 33	12												12
13	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 11	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 33	13												13
14	5 39	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 10	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 34	14												14
15	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 34	5 55	6 10	6 01	5 45	6 13	5 30	6 30	5 34	15												15
16	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 33	5 55	6 09	6 01	5 44	6 13	5 30	6 31	5 34	16												16
17	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 32	5 55	6 08	6 01	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 31	5 35	17												17
18	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 32	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 32	5 35	18												18
19	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 31	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 42	6 15	5 30	6 32	5 36	19												19
20	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 06	6 01	5 42	6 16	5 30	6 33	5 36	20												20
21	5 41	6 45	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 05	6 02	5 41	6 16	5 29	6 33	5 37	21												21
22	5 41	6 45	5 51	6 29	5 56	6 04	6 02	5 41	6 17	5 29	6 34	5 37	22												22
23	5 42	6 45	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 03	6 02	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 34	5 38	23												23
24	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 02	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 35	5 38	24												24
25	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 27	5 56	6 01	6 03	5 39	6 19	5 29	6 35	5 39	25												25
26	5 43	6 44	5 52	6 26	5 57	6 00	6 04	5 38	6 19	5 29	6 36	5 39	26												26
27	5 43	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 59	6 04	5 38	6 20	5 29	6 36	5 40	27												27
28	5 44	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 58	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	28												28
29	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 24	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	29												29
30	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 23	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 36	6 22	5 29	6 37	5 42	30												30
31	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	...	...	6 05	5 35	...	...	6 38	5 42	31												31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 2 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures. Times for intermediate places can be estimated (vide page 21 "sunrise and sunset.")

THE MOON'S PHASES.

The Moon's phases (pp. 13-15) are given for 75th Meridian Time as the time adopted in the Island, excluding the Jewish Calendar.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The local mean time of Sunrise and Sunset (Sun's Upper Limb) for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above, has been computed for the latitude of Kingston and includes the correction for the Equation of Time and for refraction. It is local mean time for every place on the parallel of 18° N.; and to obtain Standard Time of Sunrise and Sunset at any place in Jamaica, the longitude of that place (in time) less 5 hrs. must be added to the time given in the calendar. Thus for Kingston, 7 mins. must be added, and for the Morant Point and Negri Point Light Houses, 5 and 14 min. must be, respectively, added to obtain Standard Time of Sunrise and Sunset at these places. A separate Table for Kingston is given on pages 19 and 20.

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied at noon to *apparent time*, or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain local *mean time*.

The last column in each month of the calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good sundial in order to obtain local mean time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min., and so on.

To obtain standard time as adopted in Jamaica (see p 13) for any place under consideration, the longitude of that place (in time) less 5 hrs. must be added to the local mean time.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

(Compiled by MAXWELL HALL.)

The rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 16 inches.

From the late Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi-diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper and lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES.

Moon's Decl. Small.

DIURNAL TIDES.

Moon's Decl. more than 9° North*

Moon's Age.			Moon's Age.			Moon's Age.		
First High Water.	Second High Water.		High Water.	Low Water.		High Water.	Low Water.	
d.	d.	hr.	d.	hr.		d.	hr.	
0	15	11½ a.m.	0	12½ a.m.	3 p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½ a.m.
1	16	12 noon	1	1 " "	3½ " "	16	1 " "	3 " "
2	17	12½ a.m.	2	1½ " "	4 " "	17	2 " "	4 " "
3	18	1 " "	3	2 " "	5 " "	18	2½ " "	4½ " "
4	19	1½ " "	4	3 " "	6 " "	19	3½ " "	5½ " "
5	20	2½ " "	5	4 " "	7 " "	20	4½ " "	6½ " "
6	21	3 " "	6	5 " "	8 " "	21	5½ " "	7½ " "
7	22	4 " "	7	6 " "	9½ " "	22	7 " "	9 " "
8	23	5 " "	8	7½ " "	10½ " "	23	8 " "	10 " "
9	24	6 " "	9	8½ " "	11½ " "	24	9 " "	11 " "
10	25	7½ " "	10	9½ " "	12 mnt.	25	9½ " "	11½ " "
11	26	8½ " "	11	10 " "	" "	26	10½ " "	12½ p.m.
12	27	9½ " "	12	10½ " "	12½ a.m.	27	11 " "	1 " "
13	28	10 " "	13	11½ " "	1½ " "	28	11½ " "	1½ " "
14	29	11 " "	14	12 noon	2 " "	29		2½ " "

* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

	Semi-diur.		Diurnal.		Semi-diur.		Diurnal.
January	— 1 hr.	—	1 hr.	July	+ 2 hr.	+	1 hr.
February	— 1½ "	—	1 "	August	0 "	+	1 "
March	— ½ "	—	1½ "	September	— ½ "	+	1 "
April	— ½ "	+	½ "	October	+ 1 "		0 "
May	— ½ "	+	½ "	November	+ 1 "		0 "
June	+ 1 "		0 "	December	— ½ "	—	½ "

In Kingston harbour the range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi-diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1924.

- I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, February 20th.
- II. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 5th.
- III. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, July 31st.
- IV. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, August 14th.
- V. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 30th.

All the above mentioned will be invisible in Jamaica.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

During the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Commander F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was then mounted, and on which the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe now stands, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place and overlooking the harbour.

A tablet was inserted in 1893 by the Institute of Jamaica in the north side of the pedestal which states that the above-mentioned longitude refers to a point 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41.0''$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the latter three sections forming part of the work conducted by Commander Green, U.S.N. The longitude thus found was in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39.8''$ west of Greenwich; or in time 5 hr. 7m. 10.65 sec.

By notice in the Gazette, January 18, 1912, the Governor approved of the adoption of Standard Time in Jamaica, namely Mean Time on 75th meridian west of Greenwich. On 1st February accordingly the chronometer of the Jamaica Time Service was put forward 7 minutes 11 seconds and all Railway and other Government clocks were similarly regulated.

Standard time, correct within a few seconds, is supplied to the Post Office and as often as may be required to other Government Offices in Kingston.

JEWISH CALENDAR, 5684-5685 (C.E. 1923-24.)

The Year commenced on 11th September, 1923.

5684.

1924.			
Jan.	7	New Moon	.. .. Shebet 1
Feb.	6	New Moon	.. .. Adar 1
March	7	New Moon	.. .. II Adar 1
"	19	Fast of Esther	.. .. " 13
"	20	Purim	.. .. " 14
April	5	New Moon	.. .. Nisan 1
"	19	Passover	.. .. " 15
"	29	Passover 2nd day	.. .. " 16
"	25	Passover 7th day	.. .. " 21
"	26	Passover 8th day	.. .. " 22
May	5	New Moon	.. .. Iyar 1
"	22	33rd Day (Lag Laomer)	.. .. " 18
June	3	New Moon	.. .. Sivan 1
"	8	Pentecost (Shabugnoth)	.. .. " 6
July	3	New Moon	.. .. Tamuz 1
"	20	Fast of Tamuz	.. .. " 18
August	1	New Moon	.. .. Ab. 1
"	10	Fast of Ab.	.. .. " 10
"	31	New Moon	.. .. Ellul 1

5685.

Sept.	29	New Year	.. .. Tishri 1
October	1	Fast of Guedaliah	.. .. " 3
"	8	Day of Atonement	.. .. " 10
"	13	Feast of Tabernacles	.. .. " 15
"	19	Hosha-ana Rabba	.. .. " 21
"	20	8th Day of Solemn Assembly	.. .. " 22
"	21	Simchat Torah (Rejoicing of the Law)	.. .. " 23
"	25	Shabbat Beresheet	.. .. " 27
"	29	New Moon	.. .. Heshvan 1
Nov.	28	New Moon	.. .. Kislev. 1
Dec.	22	Hanukah (dedication of the Temple)	.. .. " 25
"	28	New Moon	.. .. Tebet 1

NOTE:—All Jewish Sabbaths and Holy Days commence on the previous evening at sunset.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

About the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was diminishing; and further observations in 1906 render it necessary to readjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.	Year.	Observed variation East.
1700	6 30 Edmund Halley	1891	2 16 J. F. Brennan
1804	6 30 James Robertson	1895	2 0 do
1876	3 45 Commander Green, U.S.N.	1906	1 24 Colin Liddell

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall be able to draw up the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.	Year.	Variation East.
1700 to 1800	6 30	1860	5 3
1810	6 27	1870	4 18
1820	6 21	1880	3 18
1830	6 12	1890	2 18
1840	5 54	1900	2 14
1850	5 30		

SUMMARY OF THE KINGSTON MONTHLY TEMPERATURES 1908 TO 1922.

Months.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.
January	75.8	69.2	82.2	85.9	67.9	91.5	56.9
February	75.7	69.1	82.1	86.0	67.6	91.5	60.4
March	76.6	70.9	82.6	86.5	68.4	91.8	62.1
April	78.2	74.5	82.9	87.1	70.4	93.5	64.5
May	79.6	77.3	83.4	87.6	72.3	93.8	65.8
June	80.7	77.8	84.8	88.9	73.5	95.2	68.5
July	81.3	77.4	86.1	90.2	73.5	95.4	68.1
August	81.0	76.9	85.3	90.1	73.6	97.5	69.8
September	80.6	76.7	84.4	89.8	73.5	95.2	69.4
October	79.6	75.3	83.6	88.7	72.9	91.9	67.9
November	78.0	72.8	83.1	87.0	71.2	92.7	62.4
December	76.8	70.6	82.8	86.5	69.2	91.9	61.8
Means, 15 year's observations.	78.7	74.0	83.6	87.9	71.2	93.7	64.8

Highest max. 97.5 Aug. 9th, 1919.
Lowest min. 56.9 Jan. 2nd, 1918.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS IN JAMAICA.*

Elevation above sea-level.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
Feet.	°	°	°	°
0	78.8	87.5	70.8	16.7
500	77.1	85.1	69.8	15.3
1000	75.3	82.8	68.6	14.2
1500	73.6	80.6	67.4	13.2
2000	72.0	78.6	66.1	12.5
2500	70.3	76.7	64.7	12.0
3000	68.7	74.9	63.3	11.6
3500	67.1	73.2	61.7	11.5
4000	65.5	71.6	60.1	11.5
4500	64.0	70.1	58.5	11.6
5000	62.4	68.8	56.8	12.0
5500	61.0	67.5	55.0	12.5
6000	59.5	66.3	53.1	13.2
6500	58.0	65.2	51.2	14.0
7000	56.5	64.3	49.3	15.0
7500	55.1	63.6	47.3	16.3

* This table is taken from the "Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, Published by the Institute of Jamaica.

THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1900 TO 1919 (For figures prior to 1900 see Handbook up to 1916.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1900	5.20	4.15	2.42	5.67	7.77	6.16	7.18	5.38	5.12	6.50	5.22	5.88	69.65
1901	3.91	1.17	3.32	2.57	6.13	14.03	7.59	6.19	10.66	9.76	10.02	5.37	80.96
1902	5.68	3.06	4.24	5.40	8.97	10.28	3.44	5.39	5.89	7.19	5.60	8.23	73.37
1903	1.94	4.30	3.19	4.90	10.63	6.00	4.30	12.79	5.24	7.28	5.78	4.83	68.38
1904	3.42	4.66	6.84	5.91	7.51	15.20	4.26	5.47	6.49	16.58	7.87	3.94	88.15
1905	7.82	2.99	7.48	5.14	8.20	10.10	2.73	6.17	8.27	12.36	6.77	7.17	85.21
1906	3.37	5.15	5.50	8.02	13.23	11.47	4.19	6.98	10.70	8.44	7.60	2.06	86.71
1907	2.58	3.75	0.36	1.24	5.12	5.96	4.26	4.63	5.39	10.51	4.26	4.55	52.61
1908	4.38	5.05	3.42	3.45	4.92	11.65	4.17	7.00	6.60	11.05	6.52	7.01	74.62
1909	4.35	1.63	2.87	3.61	6.84	6.42	5.52	8.14	15.96	11.85	21.22	1.73	90.17
Means	4.27	3.30	3.96	4.59	7.93	9.73	4.76	6.84	8.28	10.15	8.69	5.08	76.98
1910	5.20	2.20	4.45	3.56	5.23	5.74	5.57	7.52	8.71	14.74	7.61	12.14	82.76
1911	4.35	1.41	2.02	4.09	19.31	3.81	3.22	4.37	5.71	8.28	4.92	8.45	60.89
1912	4.40	2.31	4.88	2.21	4.69	2.43	4.30	6.38	6.23	8.55	26.74	3.50	76.26
1913	3.64	1.14	3.79	7.94	8.06	3.80	4.48	5.50	6.90	7.02	8.65	3.42	64.34
1914	2.65	2.06	4.10	4.74	6.62	5.24	2.94	4.22	3.76	6.23	9.74	4.96	57.36
1915	6.32	3.99	3.23	8.77	6.11	11.90	5.82	11.10	16.68	10.73	11.01	6.15	104.95
1916	3.51	5.24	2.73	8.18	15.55	6.33	7.56	13.84	7.62	16.26	17.80	1.60	166.22
1917	3.08	2.50	2.50	7.07	7.35	8.32	5.21	7.52	15.43	6.81	9.49	4.94	80.93
1918	0.88	3.38	5.82	6.38	12.55	5.06	3.60	7.26	5.41	8.94	5.03	4.03	68.92
1919	6.29	2.50	1.97	7.44	14.51	3.46	4.33	3.54	6.20	7.69	5.11	6.45	69.45
Means	4.04	2.75	3.54	6.03	9.12	5.61	4.70	7.42	8.25	9.51	10.90	5.61	77.19

ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR EACH RAINFALL DIVISION IN JAMAICA

(For figures prior to 1880, see Handbook up to 1916.)

Year.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N. E. Division.	N. Division.	W. C. Division.	S. Division.	
	in.	in.	in	in.	
1880	76.37	47.01	64.91	33.47	55.44
1881	91.24	49.42	75.32	58.42	68.60
1882	65.48	43.76	78.59	43.67	57.87
1883	72.30	41.52	78.19	45.02	59.26
1884	69.00	41.87	73.10	43.63	56.90
1885	70.55	52.77	72.62	43.52	59.86
1886	126.61	60.98	88.21	86.64	90.61
1887	80.25	61.07	80.14	61.16	70.66
1888	98.00	54.42	70.43	65.58	72.11
1889	99.81	56.82	75.94	64.02	74.15
Means	84.96	50.96	75.74	54.51	66.54
1890	75.09	48.29	89.91	44.41	64.42
1891	110.56	66.71	100.50	61.03	84.70
1892	101.55	58.10	82.05	50.29	73.00
1893	106.50	63.17	108.66	67.65	86.49
1894	90.56	54.04	95.93	61.01	75.39
1895	97.38	56.35	85.38	47.36	71.62
1896	95.42	54.90	78.31	45.79	68.61
1897	93.95	58.25	95.46	62.67	77.59
1898	102.92	52.44	84.26	55.67	73.82
1899	112.10	61.31	101.28	68.62	85.82
Means	98.60	57.36	92.17	56.45	76.15
1900	96.91	50.67	79.84	51.15	69.65
1901	107.88	64.18	87.31	64.50	80.96
1902	95.97	58.78	89.75	49.14	73.37
1903	88.46	51.05	82.83	51.17	68.38
1904	112.12	63.72	104.40	72.35	88.15
1905	112.91	61.33	94.23	72.31	85.20
1906	109.69	56.25	100.90	79.96	86.71
1907	64.72	37.80	64.53	43.32	52.61
1908	93.56	63.87	86.29	54.78	74.62
1909	112.66	66.03	101.84	80.12	90.16
Means	99.48	57.37	89.21	61.90	76.98
1910	119.07	64.25	93.08	54.66	82.76
1911	80.30	46.53	78.80	37.99	60.90
1912	101.38	64.26	93.29	46.15	76.26
1913	87.19	51.09	77.08	41.95	64.34
1914	68.86	43.53	78.88	38.19	57.36
1915	152.93	88.39	103.60	74.88	104.95
1916	148.80	85.38	110.45	80.46	106.32
1917	110.65	61.28	99.18	52.62	80.93
1918	87.70	46.42	92.45	49.11	68.92
1919	94.12	51.71	73.32	51.72	69.47
Means	105.50	60.28	90.01	53.07	77.21
1920	60.42	39.93	71.05	32.95	51.10
1921	121.00	60.11	98.85	55.02	83.74
1922	65.00	43.01	67.11	34.46	52.38



Reference Nos.

- 41 Lancaster. Bryan.
- 42 Brampton. Bryan.
- 43 Hopewell.
- 44 Ewing's Caymanas
- 45 Cherry Garden.
- 46 Hope Garden and
- Reservoir.
- 47 Newton.

Reference Nos.

- 33 Gibraltar.
- 34 Hyde.
- 35 Colechia Pen.
- 36 Georgia.
- 37 Vale Royal.
- 38 Arcadia.
- 39 Steelfield.
- 40 Bryan Castle.

Inches of Rainfall



Reference Nos.

- 1 Great Valley.
- 2 Caroon Castle.
- 3 Markfield.
- 4 Haughton Grove.
- 5 Struie.
- 6 Wiltshire.
- 7 Eden.
- 8 Catherine Hall.
- 9 Catherine Mount.
- 10 Fairfield.
- 11 Bloomsbury.
- 12 Mt. Charles.
- 13 Irwin.
- 14 Leogan.
- 15 Latham.
- 16 Salters Hall.
- 17 Guilsbro.
- 18 Cinnamon Hill.
- 19 Content.
- 20 Kent.
- 21 Orange.
- 22 Dundee.
- 23 Phreik.
- 24 Gates Valley.

MAP SHOWING THE AVERAGE RAINFALL OVER JAMAICA FOR THE YEAR.

THE ISLAND RAINFALL, 1923.

Month.	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	The Island.	
					Rainfall 1923.	Average 50 years.
	In s.	In s.	In s.	In s.	In s.	In s.
January	10.97	3.55	2.04	1.49	4.51	4.10
February	5.15	3.52	2.51	1.24	3.10	3.06
March	2.28	2.08	3.10	1.38	2.21	3.42
April	4.07	1.55	6.04	3.79	3.96	5.03
May	11.29	6.64	12.10	8.92	9.74	9.12
June	2.28	1.25	3.06	0.91	1.89	7.18
July	2.32	1.53	5.98	1.82	2.91	4.90
August	3.27	2.11	7.39	2.90	3.92	6.93
September	4.54	4.05	9.62	3.42	5.41	7.91
October	12.25	8.69	13.02	9.18	10.78	10.39
November	9.39	4.63	4.94	2.72	5.37	8.70
December	8.70	4.41	0.94	0.80	3.71	5.72
Total for 1923	76.51	44.41	70.74	38.41	57.51	—
Totals for 50 years— Average	104.60	57.79	89.28	54.13	—	76.46

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA.*

THE island of Jamaica is situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 415 miles north of Carthagena and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean sea which separates the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called the Windward Passage, the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean sea.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated the first about 170 miles and the second about 140 miles and the third about 120 north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 32 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, and the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day, is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston ..	7½	St. Catherine ..	498	St. Elizabeth ..	473½
St. Andrew ..	183	St. Mary ..	251	Trelawny ..	333
St. Thomas ..	298½	Clarendon ..	487	St. James ..	239½
Portland ..	338	St. Ann ..	487	Hanover ..	177
		Manchester ..	337	Westmoreland ..	320
Total	827½	Total	2,060	Total	1,563

giving a total of 1,450½ square miles, equal to 2,848,160 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlaying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow limestone: the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappene series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidence remaining.

* The description was originally written by Thomas Harrison, a former Surveyor-General.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow limestone, carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white limestone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white limestone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white limestone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south limestones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp.

In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau valley. The rest of the parish is white limestone with some patches of yellow limestone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous limestone. The eastern part is chiefly white limestone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white limestone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlaying yellow and cretaceous limestones. The rest is of white limestone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white limestone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow limestone.

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1,000 feet.	1,000 feet to 2,000 feet.	2,000 feet to 3,000 feet.	3,000 feet to 4,000 feet.	4,000 feet to 5,000 feet.	5,000 feet and upwards.	Total areas in Square Miles.
Kingston	7	3	..	..	..	..	74
St. Andrew	62	57	30	20	11	3	183
St. Thomas	139½	63	39	24	18	15	208½
Portland	103	98	49	41	26	21	338
St. Mary	111	117	19	4	..	..	251
St. Ann	89	311	57	..	..	..	487
Trelawny	173	142	38	..	..	..	353
St. James	141	92	6½	..	..	..	239½
Hanover	168	9	..	..	..	..	177
Westmoreland	214	76	..	..	..	..	320
St. Elizabeth	339	121	10½	..	..	..	473½
Manchester	47	149	141	..	..	..	337
Clarendon	319	119	49	..	..	..	487
St. Catherine	346	133	19	..	..	..	498
Totals	2,288½	1,520½	458	89	55	39	4,450½

* For a more complete account of the geology of the island see Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica," and Hill's "Geology and Physical Geography of Jamaica."

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable. From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,388 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the northside of the island and southerly to the southside; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening gullies.

Many of the subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arnully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high. On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned, one extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Mountains, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio Grande valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of limestone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. These mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Pass, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly north and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of limestone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south-side; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turn suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the limestone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidda Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their limestone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds," from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil, of Manchester, in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another limestone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it

passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Country. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be almost inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called The Lover's Leap, 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are justly considered to be very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called Middle Quarters and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called Dolphin Head, with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called the Bluefields or Surinam Range commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island; most of the figures are taken from Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica":—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Mountains average	2,100	Silver Hill Gap	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass	2,698	Catherine's Peak	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak	7,388	Cold Spring Gap	4,523
Portland Gap	5,549	Hardware Gap	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation)	6,100	Fox's Gap	3,967
House, Cinchona Plantation	5,017	Stony Hill (where main road crosses it)	1,360
Arntully Gap	2,754	Guy's Hill	2,100
Hagley Gap	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point	2,300
Morce's Gap	4,945	" " where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap	3,251	Bull Head	2,885
Newcastle Hospital	3,800	Mandeville	2,131
Flamstead	3,663	Accompong	1,409
Belle Vue	3,912	Dolphin Head	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally run, the ones northerly, the others southerly, to the sea. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego river, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally either northerly or southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. Many of these rivers now, however, have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden river, already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the lofiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay, all possessing the same character as the Rio-Grande.

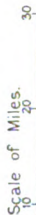
In St. Andrew there is the Wag Water (corruption of Agua Alta) river, which, rising in the mountains behind Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope river rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguana receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio-Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio-Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nueva and the White river, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White river is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of limestone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring river and the Llandoverly river possess large volumes of water.

(based on Hill's Map)



From DR. REED'S "Geology of the British Empire."

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at intervals of from 12 to 23 years at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; which receives additional water forced up on Unity Valley, Riverhead and Falmore, the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton, Rio Hoe.

The Cave and Hector's rivers near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes respectively.

The Cave river, with its affluent the Yankee river, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's river runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sink holes in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye river, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which point to the sea it is called the Black river. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black-river bay near the town of that name. It is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black river receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry river, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Long's estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," (as the expression is) all communication along the south side of the island was cut off, until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk river, a very fine river, navigable for some two miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae river. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego river rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle river. It sinks and re-appears, and after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south-west of the town of Montego Bay. The Great river is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island rivers: none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morzan's rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet river, from which the town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril rivers.

CAVERNS

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place c

called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "floodgate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black river passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth river flows in the back grounds of the parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River and one at Swansea on Lluidda Vale.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

THERE are many mineral springs in Jamaica, some of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

The two principal are, the spring at Bath, in St. Thomas in the East, and the spring at Milk River, in Clarendon. Both of these are treated of separately in another part of this work.

In the Parish of Kingston, at Rockfort, there is a mineral spring at the sea edge, but it is not believed to be of any specific medicinal value.

In St. Andrew there are two Springs. One is a series of springs which come to the surface at Rock Hall Estate, near the Ferry and form the source of the Salt River. The other, at Silver Hill in the Blue Mountains, was formerly known as the Jamaica Spa, and was maintained as a Government Institution. The waters are chalybeate aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints. A full account of this Spring is given in Dr. Phillippo's "Mineral Springs of Jamaica."

In St. Thomas in the East, the spring at Bath has already been alluded to.

At Garbrand Hall there is a series of warm springs. On the Adam's River, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south of Downer's Hut Gap on the main range, there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

At Moffat there is a spring on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River.

In Portland, on the Guave River, about one mile north of Downer's Hut Gap, on the main range there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

A spring formerly at Golden Vale disappeared after the Earthquake of 1907. A spring also referred to in the past as being at Priestman's River, cannot now be discovered.

In St. Mary, a spring at Quebec, mentioned by Dr. Phillippo, does not now exist.

In St. Ann there is a spring at Windsor, which at one time was very popular, people coming from all parts of the Island to get the water.

In Hanover, there is a Hot Spring at Buxton on the Cabaritta River.

In Westmoreland, the spring alluded to as Rickett's Savannah, cannot now be identified.

In St. Elizabeth, there is a Sulphuric Spring at Lower Works near Black River.

The Bath of Milk River in Vere in the parish of Clarendon has already been alluded to.

In St. Catherine, there is at St. Faith's in the St. John's district a spring on "Good Hope." The spring at Port Henderson was once a favourite bath for the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

An analysis of the water of the spring at Manatee Bay is given by Dr. Philippa.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

It may be interesting to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island.

There is diversity of statement as to the Spanish inhabitants. In 1596 there were said to be only 120 Spanish inhabitants. In 1611 the Abbot of Jamaica reported to the King of Spain that there were:—

Spaniards	..	..	..	..	523
Children	..	..	..	..	173
Free Negroes	..	..	..	..	107
Indians (natives)	..	..	..	..	74
Slaves	..	..	..	..	558
Foreigners	..	..	..	..	75
					<hr/> 1,510 <hr/>

In 1633 there were about 300 men (Spaniards) who could bear arms. It was estimated that there were, in 1655, prior to the English occupation, about 1,500 Spaniards and 1,500 slaves. But Ramirez, the then Governor, talks of more than eight thousand souls scattered about the mountains—children, women and slaves. Long tells us that "in 1658 there were about four thousand five hundred whites and one thousand four hundred negroes." An attempt at numbering the people was made in 1660, when "the relics of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more.

On the 23rd of September, 1670, Sir Thomas Modyford sent to Lord Arlington a "Survey of the Island" by Thomas Tothill, Receiver General.* The estimated population of the whole of the parishes was as follows:—

St. Thomas' Parish	..	..	..	960
St. David's Parish	..	..	..	1,552
St. Andrews Parish	..	..	..
St. Catherine's Parish	..	..	..	2,370
{Without St. Jago}	..	..	..	996
St. John's Parish	..	..	..	1,430
Clarendon Parish	..	..	..	2,500
Privateers, Hunters, Sloop and Boatmen	..	..	..
Northside (St. Georges, St. Mary, St. Ann and St. James)	..	..	..	1,500
and St. Elizabeth	..	..	..
Towns of Port Royal and St. Jago	..	..	..	3,300
				<hr/> 15,198 <hr/>

* Calendar of State Papers. America and West Indies, 1669-1674.

In 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified:—

Whites—					
Men	..	..	..	..	4 050
Women	..	..	..	..	2 006
Children	..	..	..	..	1 712
Negroes	..	..	..	..	9 504
					<hr/> 17,272

In 1698 Beeston gave it as—

Whites—Men	..	..	..	..	2 465
Women and Children	..	..	..	..	4,900
Negroes (about)	..	..	..	..	49,000
					<hr/> 57,365

In 1700 Beeston sent home a muster of the Forces making a total of all ranks of

In 1703 Hambrovi gave it:—	..	..	..	..	3,373
White men (soldiers and sailors excepted)	..	..	..	..	3 500
Negroes and mulatta slaves	..	..	..	..	45 000
					<hr/> 48,500

In 1720 it was estimated by the Assembly that there were—

Negroes	70,000
---------	----	----	----	----	--------

In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	..	..	..	..	7 344
Slaves	..	..	..	..	86,516
					<hr/> 94,190

In 1764 the population was 166,454 (116,454 slaves).

In 1775 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	..	..	..	..	12,737
Free Coloured	..	..	..	..	4,063
Slaves	..	..	..	..	192,787
					<hr/> 209,617 b.

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	..	..	..	..	30 000
Free Blacks and Coloured people	..	..	..	..	10 000
Maroons, about	..	..	..	..	1 400
Slaves	..	..	..	..	250,000
					<hr/> 291,400 d.

In 1807 there were 319,351 slaves in the island.

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered .. 311,070 and the

Other portion of the population was computed at—

Free Blacks	..	..	..	..	5 000
Coloured	..	..	..	..	40 000
Whites	..	..	..	..	15 000
					<hr/> 371,070

In 1834 it was estimated by the Commissioner of Emigration that there were—

Emancipated Slaves	..	..	..	..	311,700
Free Coloured	..	..	..	..	70,000
White	..	..	..	..	30,000
					<hr/> 411,700

b. Taken from Long's "History" (Vol. I p. 377) who throws doubts on its accuracy.

c. Bryan Edwards' "West Indies," Vol. I.

d. Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1839.

In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island:—

Males	..	181,633	White	..	15,729
Females	..	195,800	Coloured	..	68,576
		<hr/>	Black	..	293,128
		377,433			<hr/>
					377,433

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows:—

Males	..	213,521	White	..	13,816
Females	..	227,743	Coloured	..	81,074
		<hr/>	Black	..	346,374
		441,264			<hr/>
					441,264

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera, one of Scarlatina and one of Smallpox which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated."*

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64,890 in excess of those of 1861 namely:—

Males	..	246,573	White	..	13,101
Females	..	259,581	Coloured	..	100,346
		<hr/>	Black	..	392,707
		506,154			<hr/>
					506,154

Compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,333 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was, 580,804, or 74,680 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	..	282,957	White	..	14,432
Females	..	297,847	Coloured	..	109,946
		<hr/>	Black	..	444,186
			Coolies	..	11,016
			Chinese	..	99
			Not stated	..	1,125
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		580,804			580,804

The population according to the Census of 6th April, 1891, was as follows:—

Males	..	305,948	White	..	11,692
Females	..	333,543	Coloured	..	121,955
		<hr/>	Black	..	488,624
			East Indian	..	10,116
			Chinese	..	481
			Not stated	..	3,623
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		639,491			639,491

These figures show an excess of 58,687 over the population of 1881, and of 133,337 over that of 1871.

The population according to the Census of 3rd April, 1911 was as follows:—

Males	..	397,439	White	..	15,605
Females	..	433,944	Coloured	..	163,201
		<hr/>	Black	..	630,181
			East Indian	..	17,380
			Chinese	..	2,111
			Not stated	..	2,905
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		831,383			831,383

* Hill's "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History."

The population according to the Census of 1921, was as follows:—

POPULATION BY COLOURS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White ..	7,322	7,154	14,476
Coloured ..	69,818	87,405	157,223
Black ..	309,994	370,426	660,420
East Indians ..	10,203	8,407	18,610
Chinese ..	2,817	879	3,696
Not Stated ..	1,819	1,874	3,693
Total	401,973	456,145	858,118

The births registered in the year 1922 numbered 32,816, giving a rate of 37.3 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population.

The following shows the annual birth-rates for 1921 and 1922—

Year.	Annual rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.			
1921	34.9
1922	37.3

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st December, 1922, numbered 20,153, being in the proportion of 22.9 to each 1,000 of mean population.

Below are shown the annual death-rates for 1921 and 1922—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.			
1921	28.3
1922	22.9

POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

	Census, 1911.			Census, 1921.			In-crease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Kingston ..	24,289	34,117	58,406	26,185	36,522	62,707	4,301
Port Royal ..	748	520	1,268	516	488	1,004	—264*
St. Andrew ..	24,861	27,912	52,773	24,717	29,881	54,598	1,825
St. Thomas ..	18,873	20,457	39,330	20,508	21,993	42,501	3,171
Portland ..	24,843	24,517	49,360	23,750	25,220	48,970	—390*
St. Mary ..	37,523	35,433	72,956	35,157	36,247	71,404	—1,552*
St. Ann ..	34,024	36,627	70,651	33,190	37,732	70,922	271
Trelawny ..	16,432	19,031	35,463	15,954	18,648	34,602	—861*
St. James ..	18,767	22,609	41,376	18,764	23,182	41,946	570
Hanover ..	17,615	19,817	37,432	17,946	20,294	38,240	808
Westmoreland ..	31,795	34,661	66,456	32,437	36,416	68,853	2,397
St. Elizabeth ..	36,967	41,733	78,700	36,090	43,191	79,281	581
Manchester ..	30,931	34,263	65,194	29,510	34,435	63,945	—1,249*
Clarendon ..	36,412	37,502	73,914	39,554	43,001	82,555	8,641
St. Catherine ..	43,359	44,745	88,104	47,695	48,895	96,590	8,486
The whole Island ..	397,439	433,944	831,383	401,973	456,145	858,118	26,735

* Decrease.

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

	Census, 1911.			Census, 1921.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males	Females.	Total
Kingston	23,378	34,001	57,379	26,185	36,522	62,707
Halfway Tree (3 mile limit)	10,507	12,815	23,322	10,766	14,571	25,337
Morant Bay	898	1,086	1,984	1,062	1,371	2,433
Port Antonio	3,457	3,617	7,074	2,848	3,424	6,272
Port Maria	1,364	1,469	2,833	1,073	1,408	2,481
St. Ann's Bay	1,117	1,475	2,592	858	1,232	2,090
Falmouth	935	1,353	2,288	843	1,293	2,136
Montego Bay	2,620	3,996	6,616	2,579	4,001	6,580
Lucea	570	877	1,447	532	797	1,329
Sav.-la-Mar	1,509	1,891	3,400	1,556	1,883	3,442
Black River	536	726	1,262	583	795	1,378
Mandeville	557	641	1,198	713	919	1,632
May Pen	996	1,104	2,100	1,174	1,495	2,669
Spanish Town	3,386	3,733	7,119	4,439	4,255	8,694

PART IV.—CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

[The events abroad have been selected for

	SPANISH GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1492
1493	..	
1494	..	Columbus landed in Jamaica, probably at Dry Harbour May 11.
1497
1498
1502	..	Juan de Vergara visited Jamaica (April) from Venezuela.
1503	..	Columbus visited Jamaica, at St. Ann's Bay (June 24).
1504	..	Diego Mendez went to Espanola for help. Mutiny of Porras and his followers (Jan 2). Arrival in Jamaica of Diego de Escobar (March). Further rebellion of Porras (May 19). Arrival of Salcedo (June). Columbus left (June) 28.
1505
1506
1507	..	Alonzo de Ojeda and Jago do Nicuesa made viscounts of Jamaica.
1508
1509	JUAN DE ESQUIVEL	Esquivel took possession of Jamaica for Columbus's son Diego (Nov.).
1510	..	Sevilla Nueva founded.
1511
1512	..	Inquiry into Esquivel's conduct of affairs.
1514
1515	FRANCISCO DE GARAY	Abbacy created. Sanchez de Matienzo first Abbot.
1516
1517	..	Negroes first imported from Africa into Jamaica.
1518	..	Garay sent an expedition to explore Yucatan.
1519
1520	..	Garay sent to Spain a map embodying Pineda's discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico of 1519.
1522
1523	..	Garay went on an expedition to Panuco, of which he had been made Governor, but Cortez prevented him from colonizing. During his absence Diego Columbus came to Jamaica to suppress a revolt of the Indians.

OF JAMAICA HISTORY.

their special bearing on Jamaica History.—F. C.]

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Columbus discovered America (first landfall probably Watling Island (Oct. 12)	FERDINAND & ISABELLA of Aragon & Castille (from 1479)	1492
Columbus discovered Hispanola (Haiti) (Nov. 23)	..	1493
Papal Bull of Demarcation (May 3)	..	1494
TREATY of Tordesillas (June 7) removal of Line of Demarcation to 376 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands	..	
Columbus discovered Dominica and Guadeloupe (Nov. 3) Montserrat and Antigua, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico		
Cabot discovered eastern coast of North America (June 24.)	HENRY VII of England	1497
Columbus discovered Trinidad (July 31); Grenada (Aug. 15) and Tobago	..	1498
Columbus discovered St. Lucia (June 15) and British Honduras (July 14)	..	1502
Columbus discovered Cayman Islands (May 10)	..	1503
India House at Seville founded. Earliest mention of negroes in the West Indies, in Hispanola		
Death of Isabella (Nov. 26)	PHILIP & JUANA of Castille FERDINAND of Aragon	1504
First attempt at Sugar Making in the West Indies	..	1505
Death of Philip	..	1506
		1507
Ocampo circumnavigated Cuba	..	1508
Central America divided between Nicuesa and Ojeda. Diego Colon arrived as Governor of Espaniola (July 10)	..	1509
Audiencia established in Espanola (July 10).	..	1510
Spaniards settled in Cuba	..	1511
Turks and Caicos Islands discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon	..	1512
Postmaster for the Indies appointed	..	1514
Foundation of Santiago de Cuba	..	1515
Death of Ferdinand (Jan. 23)	CHARLES V (I of Spain)	1516
Emperor granted patent to Genoese merchants for an annual supply of 4,000 negroes to Greater Antilles		1517
		1518
Foundation of Havana. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes. Charles elected Emperor	..	1519
First sugar plantation established in San Domingo	..	1520
First recorded revolt of Slaves—on Diego Columbus's estate in Espanola (Dec. 27)	..	1522
..	..	1523

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1524	..	The King ordered a sum to be expended from the royal revenue on the church in Jamaica equal to what the abbot, Peter Martir, might spend on the church which he was causing to be erected in Sevilla Nueva.
1525	..	..
1526	..	The King gave 100,000 maravedis to a hospital at St. Jago, but as there were no sick it was used to build a church.
1527	..	..
1530	..	..
1531	..	..
1532	..	..
1533	GIL GONZALES DE AVILA	
	Acting	
1534	MANUEL DE ROJAS, Acting	The Villa de la Vega (Spanish-Town) founded, Avilla died (June)
1536	..	Jamaica ceded to Luys Colon by the Crown.
1539	PEDRO CANO	Quesada, Federman and Belalcazar touched at Jamaica en route from Cartagena to Cuba.
1541	..	..
1547	..	..
1554	..	Sevilla Nueva destroyed by French pirates.
1556	..	..
1558	..	..
1564	..	De Orange captured the Governor of Jamaica.
1568	..	Sir John Hawkins skirted the south coast of Jamaica (June 4-7).
1575	HERNAN MANRIQUE DE ROJAS	..
1580	LUCAS DEL VALLE	..
1581	PEDRO LOPEZ	Lopez was left in charge by del Valle when he left.
1582	GARCIA DEL VALLE	He resided at San Domingo and governed by a Lieutenant, Francisco de Naveda Alvarado.
	ALVARADO	
1585-6	..	..
1588	..	..
1589	..	155 Angola Slaves left by Frenchmen at Oristan sold by public auction for 31,192 pesos.
1592	..	William King, in the <i>Solomon</i> , watered at Cayman Islands.
1595	..	Sir Amyas Preston and Captain George Sommers landed in Jamaica (July).
1596	..	Sir Anthony Shirley landed at Jamaica (Jan. 29). There was but one town, de la Vega with 130 inhabitants.
1597	FERNANDO MELGAREJO	Melgarejo landed Aug. 1; he reported that there was copper in Jamaica.
	DECORDOVA	Hurricane.
1598	..	..
1600	..	..

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
..	..	1524
Santa Marta founded	..	1525
Diego Colon died (Feb. 23). Migration from Caribbean islands to Mainland forbidden	..	1526
First settlement of Venezuela	..	1527
Governor of Quito sent an expedition to explore Guiana	..	1530
First attempted settlement by Spaniards in Essequibo (Barima)	..	1531
Order issued from Spain to desist from making the native West Indian slaves	..	1532
First Spanish Governor appointed to Trinidad.	..	1533
Carthagená founded	..	1534
..	..	1536
..	..	1539
Publication of the laws of the Indies by Charles V.	..	1541
Luis Columbus gave up royalties in West Indies for an annuity	..	1547
..	..	1554
..	PHILIP II of Spain	1566
..	(March 28)	
..	ELIZABETH of England	1558
	(Nov. 17)	
Charter granted by the Queen to a West India Trading Company	..	1564
Hawkins used one of the Queen's ships, <i>Jesus</i> as a slaver	..	1568
First settlement at Cayenne	..	1575
..	..	1580
British flag said to have been hoisted in Tobago	..	1581
Union of Portugal with Spain. Dutch settled in Guiana. United provinces of Holland threw off allegiance to Spanish Crown.	..	1582
..	..	1585-6
Drake sacked San Domingo city (Jan. 1)	..	1588
Defeat of Spanish Armada	..	1589
..	..	1592
Raleigh burnt St. Joseph in Trinidad, Assiento de Negroes granted to a Fleming	..	1595
..	..	1596
..	..	1597
Earl of Cumberland took San Juan, Puerto Rico (June 6)	PHILIP III of Spain	1598
Portuguese Gov. of Angola undertook Assiento	(Sep. 13)	1600
	..	

SPANISH GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1601	..	The Spaniards, headed by the Governor, repelled an attack by English Adventurers.
1603	..	English attack, under Christopher Newport, repelled. Melgarejo's term of office extended. French repelled at Oristan.
1605	..	Governor of San Domingo ordered to assist Governor of Jamaica if need be.
1606	ALONZO DE MIRANDA	Francisco Marques de Villalobos, Abbot of Jamaica died (Aug.).
1607	..	..
1609	..	..
1615	..	..
1616	..	..
1617	..	..
1618	..	..
1619	..	..
1621	..	..
1622	..	..
1623	..	..
1624	..	Bishopric of Jamaica annexed to Archbishopric of San Domingo (Feb. 15).
1625	FRANCISCO TERRIL	..
1926	..	..
1628	..	..
1629	..	..
1630	..	..
1631	JUAN MARTINEZ DE ARANA	..
1632	..	..
1634	..	..
1635	JUAN SEDENO	..
1636	..	..
1638	..	..

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
..	..	1601
..	..	1603
Port Royal, Acadie, founded	JAMES I of England	1605
<i>Olive</i> touched at Barbados and St. Lucia		
Sailing of <i>Sara</i> , <i>Constant</i> , <i>Godspeed</i> and <i>Discovery</i> from Blackwell, England, for Virginia (Dec. 19)	..	1606
..	..	1607
Robert Harcourt started a Colony in Guiana	..	1609
Summer Islands Company formed	..	1615
Essequibo settled by Dutch	..	1616
Company of the Isles of America formed in France	..	1617
First African Company chartered by James	..	1618
First Laws passed in British America (in Virginia)	..	1619
Dutch West India Company incorporated.	PHILIP IV of Spain (Mar. 31)	1621
Publication of <i>Code Noir</i> by Louis XIV	..	1622
St. Kitts (oldest British West Indian Colony) settled by British	..	1623
Berbice first settled by Dutch	..	1624
Tobago first settled by English; Cayenne by French	..	1625
St. Croix settled by Dutch	..	1626
St. Kitts divided between French and English (May), French <i>Compagnie des Isles de l'Amerique</i> formed.		
Patent to James, Earl of Carlisle as proprietor of the Caribbee Islands (July 2)		
Barbados settled by English (Feb. 25-27)		
Wolferstone landed (July 25) first Governor of Barbados	..	1628
Nevis settled by British		
Grant of land in West Indies to Sir Robert Heath Attorney-General (Oct. 30)	..	1629
Providence (off Mosquito Coast) settled by British; French Buccaneers settled at Tortola	..	1630
First settlement in Surinam	..	
Second African Company formed	..	1631
Antigua and Montserrat settled by British from St. Kitts. Dutch took Tobago.	..	1632
Dutch took Curacao. Lords Commissioners for the plantations appointed (April 28). Governor-General of French West Indies re- moved his seat of Government from St. Kitts to Tortuga.	..	1634
Guadeloupe, Martinique and St. Lucia settled by French	..	1635
Slave trade legalized in Barbados	..	1636
British Honduras settled from Jamaica. First Printing press in English colonies in Massa- chusettes.	CHARLES I of England	1638

	SPANISH GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1640	FRANCISCO LADRON DE ZEGAMA	..
1641	..	..
1643	..	Jackson raided Jamaica and occupied the town (5th March), Zegama died (Oct.).
1644	..	Jackson cut timber at Negril, 8th to 26th Jan. Great drought.
1646	PEDRO DE CABALLERO (ab.)	Great drought.
1648	..	Great drought.
1649	JACINTO SEDENO ALBORNOZ	Sedeno arrived May 2. Great Drought.
1650	FRANCISCO DE PROENZA, Acting.	Out-break of small pox. Cabellero died during a squabble with Sedeno (Jan. 1). Sedeno was arrested (June 11) by the Inquisition and taken prisoner to Carthagen.
1651	ANTONIO DE BETANCUR	Betancur though appointed Governor was not recognized by the Island authorities.
1651-2	JUAN RAMIREZ	..
1652	..	..
1653	..	..
1654	..	..
1655	BRITISH COMMISSIONERS. General Robert Venables, Admiral William Penn, Captain Gregory Butler	Penn and Venables with 38 ships landed (May 10) with 8,000 troops. Spaniards capitulated (May 11). Christoval Arnolde de Ysassi succeed Ramirez as Commander of Spanish Troops. Penn left (June 25). Venables left (July 4). Sedgwick arrived (Oct. 1) Fortescue died (Oct. 21). Sedgwick died (May 24). Brayne arrived (Dec. 14) with 1,000 troops. Luke Stokes governor of Nevis came towards end of year and settled with 1,600 men, women and children. Ysassi received appointment as Spanish Governor dated (Oct. 15). Goodsonn left (Jan. 30.)
	General Richard Fortescue, Vice-Admiral William Goodsonn	
	Fortescue. Goodsonn, Major-General Robert Sedgwick	
	Goodsonn, Sedgwick, Colonel Edward Doyley.	
1656	Goodsonn, Doyley General William Brayne, Goodsonn	
1656-7	Brayne,	Brayne died (Sep. 2). Doyley defeated the Spaniards at Ocho Rios Doyley defeated Ysassi at Rio Nuevo (June 27).
1657	Doyley (with government by court martial)	
1659	..	

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Dutch raided Trinidad, Portugal separated from Spain. French took Surinam. Saba occupied by Dutch. Sugar introduced into Barbados from Brazil.	..	1640
English turned out of New Providence by Spaniards.	..	1641
Formation of Board of Trade and Plantations	..	1643
Truxillo pillaged by the Dutch	..	1644
Sugar Cane introduced into French West Indies from Brazil	..	1646
	COMMONWEALTH	1643
TREATY of Munster (between Spain and the Netherlands) (Oct. 14).	..	1649
Eleuthra (Bahamas) settled by British from Bermuda		
Charles II proclaimed King in Barbados (May 3)	..	1650
Long Parliament passed an act prohibiting trade with Bermudas, Barbados, Antigua and Virginia because they refused to recognize Commonwealth (Oct.)		
Du Parquet, governor of Martinique, purchased for £2,500 Martinique, St. Lucia and Grenada from the French <i>Campagne des Isles de l'Amerique</i> , which ceased to exist.		
Colony started at Surinam from Barbados		
Navigation Act passed (Oct.)	..	1651
Knights of Malta purchased St. Kitts, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix and Tortuga	..	
Cavaliers capitulated to Roundheads in Barbados (Jan. 17)	..	1651-2
British settled at Paramaribo	..	1652
WAR with Holland (1653-4)	..	1653
Commission signed for West India expedition (Dec. 9).	..	1654
Acadie taken by the English		
Cromwell issued (Oct. 10) proclamation encouraging immigration to Jamaica. War with Spain (Oct. 23).	..	1655
WAR declared by England against Spain	..	1656
DuParquet sold Grenada to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns	..	1656-7
	..	1657
Cromwell died (Sep. 23)	..	1659

GOVERNORS

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1660	..	Col. William Beeston arrived (April 27). News of Restoration reached Jamaica (Aug 15) Ysassi finally left Jamaica (May 9).
1661	Gen. EDWARD DOYLEY	Commission (dated Feb. 8) arrived (June 1) for Doyley to be Governor, with the advice of an Elected Council.
1662	THOMAS, Lord WINDSOR	Windsor arrived (Aug. 11) and published (14 Dec.) a proclamation from the King that all born in Jamaica of British subjects should be citizens of England. Doyley left (Sept. 10). Myers took St. Jago de Cuba (Oct. 2). Windsor left (Oct. 28) having disbanded army and established five regiments of militia. Census 1205.
1663	Sir Charles Lyttelton Dep. Governor	Juan de Bolas appointed colonel of black regiment (Jan. 30). Lands granted to the Maroons (the African slaves left by the Spaniards). Jamaica fleet sailed Campeche (Feb.).
1663-4	..	First House of Assembly met (Jan. 20) at St Jago de la Vega, consisting of 20 members representing 13 constituencies.
1664	Col. Thomas Lynch, Pres. Col. Edward Morgan Dep. Governor.	Lyttelton left (May 2). Edward Morgan arrived (May 21.)
	Sir THOMAS MODYFORD Bt.	Modyford arrived (June 4) from Barbados bring- ing 1,000 settlers with him. Council appointed by Crown. Island divided into seven parishes. Modyford's "View of Jamaica" sent home.
1665	..	A number of Quakers transported to Jamaica.
1665	..	Royal African Company's factor first came to Jamaica (Feb. 7) to settle their negro trade.
1666	..	..
1667	..	..
1668	..	Coins of Spain made currency.
1669	..	..

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

French and English made Treaty of Peace with Caribs (March 31) whereby Caribs were to have St. Vincent and Dominica. The English colonies on the American Continent contained about 77,000 white persons. Plantation Committee of Board of Trade formed	RESTORATION CHARLES II, (May 29)	1660
Charles II knighted 13 gentlemen of Barbados	..	1661
Charles II issued proclamation giving benefits of subjects of England to such as should go to Jamaica and their children		
Guiana granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II		1662
Third African Company incorporated (surrendered its charter in 1672)	..	1663
Proprietary government dissolved in Barbados		
Lord Willoughby founded settlement at Surinam		
..	..	1663-4
<i>Compagnie des Indes Occidentales</i> formed by Colbert, and acquired Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts, St. Croix, &c.	..	1664
French took Montserrat and Turks Island		
..	CHARLES II of Spain, (Sep. 17)	1665
England declared war against Netherlands (Second Dutch war) (March)	..	1665
de Ruijter repulsed at Barbados (April 30),		
French joined Dutch against English	..	1666
Bahamas (New Providence) settled by British		
Surinam taken by Dutch (February)	..	1667
TREATY of Breda (July 21): New Netherlands (New York) conferred to England; Surinam to Holland; Antigua declared British, and St. Lucia, French.		
Henry Morgan sacked Porto Bello (July)	..	1668
Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations formed		
Montserrat restored to England.		
Dominica surrendered by Caribs to British	..	1669
Men from Barbados joined expedition to found South Carolina		
Division of British Windward and Leeward Islands.		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1670	--	Jamaica ceded to England (July 8.) Storm (Oct. 7). Island divided into 12 parishes. Modyford's commission revoked (Dec.) because he sent privateers against Spanish vessels.
1671	Sir Thomas Lynch, Lieut-Governor	Immigrants from Surinam reached Jamaica (Mar.) Lynch arrived (June 25). Modyford sent home a prisoner (Aug. 22). George Fox visited Jamaica "travelling up and down through the Island."
1672	--	First Deficiency Law (1 white man to 10 negroes) First hurricane recorded.
1673	--	Census. Population 17,272. Parish of Vere formed. Invasion by Dutch and Spanish feared.
1674-5	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut- Governor.	Lynch demitted government to Morgan (March 7)
1675	JOHN, Lord VAUGHAN	Vaughan arrived (March 13). Lynch left (May 24). 1,200 Surinam settlers arrived (Sep. 1) and started Sugar planting on land in St. Elizabeth (now part of Westmoreland). Proclamation issued against breaking the peace with Spain (Dec. 15). Proclamation with reference to observance of Slave Laws. Parishes of St. Thomas-in-ye-Vale and St. Dorothy formed.
1676	--	--
1677-8	Sir Henry Mogan, Lieut- Governor	Vaughan left (March 14).
1678	CHARLES, Earl of CARLISLE	Carlisle arrived (July 19.) Chaplain to House of Assembly appointed (Sep. 3)
1680	Sir Henry Morgan Lieut- Governor.	Carlisle left (May 27): having failed in his at- tempt to force upon Jamaica the form of legis- lation prescribed for Ireland by Poyning's law. English troops disbanded.
1681	--	--
1682	SIR THOMAS LYNCH	Lynch arrived (May 14).
1683	--	Sir Henry Morgan and Col. Byndloss suspended from Council and all commands (Oct. 12). A post-office for foreign letters and also an inland post founded (Oct. 18).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Morgan burnt Panama. Treaty of Madrid (July 8): Spain recognised British conquests in West Indies.	..	1670
Charles II granted to proprietors of the Carolinas charter to govern the Bahamas.		
St. Thomas occupied by Danes	..	1671
Danish West India and Guinea Company formed (11 March)		
Capt. John Wentworth governor of the Bahamas	..	1672
Virgin Islands captured by British.		
Arrival of Iverson, first Governor of Danish West Indies		
Charter of incorporation to Royal African Company (Sep. 27) (fourth of its kind)		
England and France declared war against Holland (March) (Third Dutch War). Committee of Privy Council of Trade and Plantations formed 1673	..	1673
..	..	1674-5
PEACE (Westminster) concluded between England and Holland (March 25) <i>Status quo ante bellum</i> established. (New Dutch West India Company formed)		
<i>Compagnie des Indes Occidentales</i> dissolved, and: colonies placed under the French Crown (Dec.)		
St. Lucia was made dependent on Martinique		
..	..	1675
Hurricane at Barbados (Aug. 1). Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantation supplanted Council for Trade and Plantations.		
<i>Consulado</i> of Seville undertook Assiento	..	1676
WAR with France. French raided Trinidad	..	1677
Turks Islands settled by British; Bermudians erected Salt Works. Peace of Nimeguen	..	1678
Spaniards laid waste British settlement in the Bahamas	..	1680
Hurricanes at Antigua and St. Kitts (Aug. 27)	..	1681
Elector of Brandenburg formed company to trade in slaves		
..	..	1682
..	..	1683

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA

1684	Col. Hender Molesworth, Lieut-Governor	Lynch died (Aug. 24).
1684-5	..	..
1685	..	News arrived (April 13) of death of Charles II. Commission signed for Sir Phillip Howard to be Gov. of Jamaica (Oct. 28) but he never came. Convicts of Monmouth's and Argyle's rebellion sent to Jamaica to serve for 10 years. Mosquitto Indians came under suzerainty of Jamaica.
1687	CHRISTOPHER, Duke of ALBEMARLE	Albemarle arrived (Dec. 20); with Sir Hans Sloane, as his private physician, who collected, in 15 months, 800 plants, mostly new species.
1688	Sir Francis Watson, Pres.	Albemarle died (Oct. 6); his body being sent home for interment. Council became part of Legislature.
1689	..	First Assiento Company established for supplying Spanish West Indies with negroes from Jamaica.
1690	WILLIAM, Earl of INCH- QUIN	Inchiquin arrived (May 31).
1691	..	..
1691-2	John White, Pres.	Inchiquin died (Jan. 16).
1692	..	Earthquake destroyed Port Royal (June 7) when about 2,800 houses were thrown down. This led to the settlement of Kingston.
1692-3	John Bourden, Pres. Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor	White died (Aug. 21). Beeston landed and sworn in (Mar. 9). Col. Peter Beckford appointed agent to solicit Jamaica affairs in England.
1693	..	Parish of Kingston formed.
1694	..	About 1,500 French troops, under DuCasse who came with 3 men of war and 23 transports defeated at Carlisle Bay (July 23) by Jamaica Militia.
1695	..	Wilmot and Lillingston attacked St. Domingo from Jamaica.
1696	..	duPointis, with French squadron, threatened to attack Jamaica.
1697	..	..
1698	..	Population 47,365 (negroes about 40,000).
1699	..	Proclamation forbidding Jamaica to trade with Scots at Darien (April 9).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Colonisation of St. John by Danes	..	1684
..	JAMES II (Feb. 6)	1684-5
Brandenburg Company formed to trade with Danish Colonies (Nov. 24).	..	1685
Proclamation by James II offering pardon to buccaneers who would give up their calling	..	1687
Proclamation by French Government offering pardon to buccaneers.	..	1688
WAR declared by England against France	WILLIAM AND MARY, (Feb. 13)	1689
Royal African Company abolished		1690
Trinidad raided by French	..	1691
First paper currency in British Empire (in Massachusetts)	..	1691-2
Barbados appointed agents in England	..	1692
..	..	1692-3
..	..	1693
..	WILLIAM III, (Dec. 28)	1694
Darien Company formed (June 26)	..	1695
Board of Trade and Plantations (May 15) replaced Committee of Privy Council	..	1696
dePointis took and sacked Carthagena (May 3) booty amounted to £2,500,000.	..	1697
TREATY of Ryswick (Sep. 20. news of it reached Jamaica 11 Dec.): Spain ceded to France western part of San Domingo. French portion of St. Kitts given back to France.		
Establishment of squadron of five ships for protection of British West Indies	..	1698
Scots settlement at Darien (Nov. 4). Population of Canada, 13,353.		
Scots abandon Darien (June 20), some coming to Jamaica	..	1699

GOVERNOR.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1700	Sir WILLIAM BEESTON, Governor.	Commission as Governor received (April 8).
1701	..	..
1701-2	Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM SEL- WYN	Selwyn arrived (Jan. 22.) Beeston superseded in government.
1702	Peter Beckford, Lieut.-Gov.	Selwyn died (April 5). Beeston left (April 25). Fight between DuCasse and Benbow (Aug. 19-24) off Santa Martha. Benbow, who died of his wounds, is buried in Kingston Parish Church. West India Mail Service established
1702-3	Col. Thomas Handasyd, Lieut-Governor (Jan.)	Handasyd sworn in (Dec. 4). Fire destroyed Port Royal (Jan. 9). An act passed to prevent its re-settling was disallowed by the Queen.
1703	..	Parish of Westmoreland formed.
1704	Sir THOMAS HANDASYD, Governor	Handasyd's commission as governor published (July 29).
1706	..	..
1707	..	..
1710	..	..
1711	Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON	Hamilton arrived (July). Severe storm in western part: damage in Westmoreland £700,000.
1712	..	Earthquake and Hurricane (Aug. 28).
1713	..	..
1714	..	Hurricane (Aug. 29).
1716	PETER HEYWOOD	Heywood's commission published (July 25). Hamilton sent home a prisoner (Sep.)
1717	..	Law passed legalizing the mutilation and dismemberment of slaves for certain offences.
1718	Sir NICHOLAS LAWES	Lawes arrived (April 26). Introduction of Coffee.
1720	..	Mosquito Indians imported to reduce rebellious negroes.
1721	..	Printing Press first set up.
1722	..	Earthquake and great Hurricane (Aug. 28).
	HENRY, Duke of PORT- LAND (Dec. 22)	Captain Barth. Candler of H.M.S. Lancaster observed an eclipse of the moon at Port Royal from which Halley determined the longitude, 5 h. 6 m. 30 s. w. of London.
1723	..	30,000 acres purchased by government for new settlers in north east of island. Parishes of Portland and Hanover formed.

EVENTS ABROAD	RULERS.	
..	..	1700
Assiento granted to French Company (Aug. 27) Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts incorporated.	..	1701
..	ANNE, (March 8)	1701-2
WAR (of the Spanish Succession) declared by England against France and Spain (May 4) West Indian Colonies placed under Bishop of London ecclesiastically.	..	1702
Monthly official packet between England and West Indies established (Feb. 11), afterw rds abandoned	..	1702-3
..	..	1703
<i>Boston News Letter</i> , (April 24) first American periodical	..	1704
Royal Decree fixing uniform rate of currency in colonies: pieces of eight to equal six shil- lings (June 4)	..	1706
French sacked Nevis	..	1707
Union of England and Scotland.	..	1710
Insurrection in Antigua; Col. Parke, the Gover- nor, murdered (Dec. 7)	..	1711
South Sea Company established	..	1712
..	..	1713
TREATY of Utrecht (April 14) Assiento Con- tract transferred from France to English South Sea Company for 30 years: St. Kitts became all English: Tobago to be neutral between France and England. Hurricane at St. Thomas.	..	1714
Unsuccessful attempt made to import East In- dian labourers into Berbice	GEORGE I., (Aug. 1)	1714
Brandenburg Company ceased	..	1716
..	..	1717
WAR with Spain (April 26) Captain Woodes Rogers extirpated pirates of the Bahamas	..	1718
..	..	1720
TREATY of Madrid	..	1721
Grant of some of the West India Islands (in- cluding St. Vincent) to Duke of Montague	..	1722
St. Lucia declared neutral by France and England	..	1723

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1724	..	..
1726	John Ayscough, Pres.	Portland died (July 4). Hurricane (Oct. 22).
1727	..	..
1728	Maj-Gen. ROBERT HUNTER.	Hunter arrived (Jan. 29). Full legislative power ceded to the Colony.
1729	..	..
1730	..	Two regiments of foot arrived from Gibraltar as protection against the Maroons.
1731	..	..
1732	..	} Constant struggles against Maroons and runaway slaves in Portland.
1733	..	
1734	John Ayscough, Pres.	Hunter died (March 31): 6 independent Com- panies sent from Gibraltar. Martial Law 9 months (1734-5) Nanny-Town Maroons dispersed.
1735	John Gregory, Pres.	Ayscough died (Sep. 30). 15,000 acres at Manchioneal and 15,000 acres at Norman's Valley, purchased by Government for new settlers.
1735-6	HENRY CUNNINGHAM John Gregory, Pres.	Cunningham arrived (Dec. 18, 1735) died (Feb. 12, 1735-6).
1738	EDWARD TRELAWNY	Trelawny assumed office 29 April. Jews pro- tested against disabilities.
1738-9	..	Treaty of Peace with Leeward Maroons (March 1): 2,500 acres were ceded to them, they agreeing, in return for freedom, to assist the Government in quelling rebellion and repelling invasion.
1739	..	Treaty of Peace with Windward Maroons (June.) Guinea-grass introduced from West Africa. Freemasonry established in Jamaica.
1740-41	..	Vernon sailed (Feb. 25) from Port Royal for his ill-fated attempt on Carthage. Abandon- ment of special tax on Jews (May).
1741-2	(John Stewart, Lieut- Governor)	Trelawny, went on expedition against Cartha- gena (March) 9; returned (April 13).
1742	..	..
1744	..	Great hurricane and Earthquake (Oct. 20); Port Royal and neighbourhood suffered.
1745	..	Martial Law. Ruatan made a British Colony under Jamaica (April 13).
1746	..	Insurrection of slaves.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULES.	
Coffee first cultivated in Martinique	☞	1724
WAR with Spain ..	..	1726
..	} GEORGE II (June 10)	1727
..		1728
TREATY of Seville ..	☞	1729
First (Spanish) Governor of Trinidad appointed	☞	1730
<i>Barbados Gazette</i> (weekly) established (May 18) —earliest newspaper in British West Indies	☞	1731
Moravians settled in Antigua and St. Thomas (Dec. 13).	..	1732
St. Croix bought by Denmark from France for £30,750.	..	1733
Second Danish West India Company incorporated	..	1734
St. Bartholomew acquired by Sweden from France.		
Moravian Missionaries went to Surinam	..	1735
Slave outbreak in Antigua	..	1735-6
..	..	1738
..	..	1738-9
WAR (of Jenkins's Ear) declared by England against Spain (Oct. 19)	}	
Mosquito territory ceded to Great Britain		
Vernon destroyed Porto Bello (Nov. 22)		1739
..	..	
Jews permitted to take oath of Allegiance in American plantations	..	1740-1
Settlers not Dutch allowed to settle in Essequibo		
Attempt on Carthagenia abandoned (April 24)	..	1741
Trade between New England and Barbados (pro- bably all West Indies) estimated at £100,000; same as between New England and Mother country	}	
WAR with France		1742
France declared war (of the Austrian succession) against Great Britain		1744
Demerara made a dependency of Essequibo	..	1745
Act passed preventing pressing of marines in British West Indies	..	1746

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1747-48	(John Gregory, Pres.)	Trelawny sailed (Feb.) with Knowles who took Port Louis in San Domingo (Mar. 8) but failed in his attempt on St. Jago de Cuba.
1749	..	..
1750	..	..
1751	..	Storm (Sep. 2). First book Almanac printed in Jamaica.
1752	Admiral CHARLES KNOWLES (Sep.)	Trelawny left (Nov. 24th: the Assembly adjourned in order to see him sail.)
1753	..	Judges first went on Circuit.
1754	..	Moravian Mission founded (Dec. 7). Kingston temporarily capital of the island; The Assembly held four sessions there.
1755	..	..
1756	Henry Moore, Lieut-Governor	Knowles left in June. <i>St. Jago de la Vega Gazette founded</i>
1757	..	..
1758	..	Three counties formed for judicial purposes. Custom Houses established at Savanna-la-Mar, Montego Bay and Port Antonio.
1759	Gen. GEORGE HALDANE	(Haldane arrived 17 April and died 26 July).
1760	Henry Moore, Lieut.-Gov.	Rebellion of slaves in St. Mary (under Tacky) and in Westmoreland. Stamp duties first imposed. Law against obeah first passed.
1761	..	..
1762	WM. HENRY LYTTELTON (Feb.)	Expedition against Havana. Importation from Cuba of <i>formica omnivora</i> (Raffles' Ant).
1763	..	Fort Augusta blown up by lightning.
1764	..	Population 166,454 (140,454 slaves).
1765	..	Bill read twice in Assembly limiting importation of slaves but was withdrawn on Governor saying, on instruction from England, he would not give his assent.
1766	Roger Hope Elletson, Lieut-Governor.	..
1767	Sir WILLIAM TRELAWNY	Trelawny assumed Governorship (October).

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

TREATY of Aix la Chapelle (Oct. 7): Assiento Contract abolished; agreed by France and England that Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Tobago should be neutral	..	1747-48.
Captain Robert Hodgson appointed from Jamaica a first superintendent of Mosquito Shore	..	1749
Act passed "for extending and improving the trade to Africa;" A royal printing house established in San Domingo	..	1750
Royal African Company wound up	..	1751
<i>Alteration in Calendar</i>	..	1752
..	..	1753
..	..	1754
Danish Colonies taken over by Crown from the Company. Official Mail Service established between England, West Indies and New York	..	1755
"Seven Years" WAR declared against France (May). Dominica captured by England	..	1756
Increased powers given to Board of Trade and Plantations	..	1757
..	..	1758
Guadeloupe recaptured by England from France	..	1759
Complete conquest of Canada	..	1760
South Carolina tried to prohibit importation of slaves—disallowed in England		
Introduction of Methodism into Antigua		
Dominica acquired by British	GEORGE III, (Oct. 25)	1761
WAR declared (Jan. 18) by England against Spain for forming alliance with France: St. Vincent occupied by British: Havana captured (Aug. 13) from Spanish; Martinique and Grenada from French	..	1762
TREATY of Paris (Feb. 20): Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadeloupe given back to France; Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and Tobago ceded to England; Mosquito Territory abandoned by British	..	1763
Slave revolt in Berbice (Feb.) (3,000 slaves 100 whites)	..	1764
Stamp Act passed (March). St. Thomas became a free port	..	1765
Botanic Garden established in St. Vincent.		
Coffee introduced into Cuba from Martinique		
Constitution granted to British Honduras		
Vander Heuvel first Governor of Demerara		
Stamp Act repealed (Feb.). Many storms in West Indies	..	1766
Sydney appointed agent and Commander of Turks Island.		
Bill passed imposing duties in British Colonies	..	1767

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1768	..	Drought lasting from October 1768 to May 1770.
1770	..	Parish of Trelawny formed.
1771	..	..
1772	Lt. Col. John Dalling, Lieut-Governor	Sir William Trelawny died Dec. 11.
1773	..	Botanic Gardens established. Hurricane (Oct. 2).
1774	Sir BASIL KEITH, (Feb).	Bills passed restricting slave trade disallowed by Crown.
1775	..	Population 209,617; (12,737 white; 4,093 free coloured; 192,787 slaves.)
1776	..	..
1777	Col. DALLING, Governor	Keith died (June 2).
1778	..	Martial Law.
1779	..	Nelson, Governor of Fort Charles, Port Royal (June to Aug.) Fire destroyed Savanna-la-Mar (Dec. 6 and 7). £23,750 raised by lottery for subsistence of troops. Corps of twenty slaves and volunteers of free mulattos and negroes raised.
1780	..	Expedition against Nicaragua (Jan.) Great Hurricane in Westmoreland (Oct. 3-12); damage estimated at £700,000; £40,000 relief granted by England.
1781	Maj.-Gen. Archibald Campbell, Lieut.-Governor	Dalling left (Nov. 25). Mutilation and dismembering of slaves rendered illegal. In 1780 and 1781 importation in foreign bottoms was allowed, on account of the damage done by storms. Hurricane (Aug. 1), 120 vessels wrecked in Kingston Harbour.
1782	Maj. Gen. CAMPBELL, Governor (July).	British Logwood Cutters imprisoned at Honduras liberated and settled in Jamaica.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
..	..	1768
All duties in British Colonies, except on tea, repealed. New form of Colonial Government	..	1770
Port-au-Prince destroyed by Earthquake (June 3)		
Rodney captured all the Dutch West India Colonies. Famine in Honduras (8,000 Indians said to have died)	..	1771
Dominica became a separate colony and appointed an agent in Great Britain.		
Mansfield declared that "Slavery could not exist upon the soil of England" (June 22)	..	1772
Tract of lands granted to Caribs in St. Vincent	..	1773
Demerara became a (Dutch) colony apart from Essequibo		
..	..	1774
American War (Lexington, April)	..	1775
Commodore Hopkins of American navy, captured Nassau, and carried away the Governor prisoner		
Formation in Paris of <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i>		
St Vincent removed from Grenada and made separate government	DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (July 4).	1776
First motion made in House of Commons against slave trade		
..	..	1777
France made Treaty of Commerce and Alliance with American revolutionists (Feb. 6).	..	1778
France captured St. Vincent (June 18) Grenada (July 4) and Dominica (Sep 7)	..	1779
Carolina Corps (afterwards merged in 1st West India Regt.) raised		
Spain joined in war against England (June)		
Indecisive action between Rodney and De Guichen off Martinique (April 17). Great Hurricane in Windward Islands (Oct. 10 & 11), 13 British ships of War lost.	..	1780
War declared by England against Holland (Dec. 20).		
Rodney took St. Eustatius (£3,000,000 and war material) (Feb 13)	..	1781
Rodney took Essequibo and Demerara (Mar. 3).		
Berbee capitulated to British (April)		
Spaniards captured Nassau, Bahamas, but were expelled by troops from South Carolina.		
French took Tabago, Turks Island St. Kitts		
All the Islands left to England in the West Indies were Jamaica, Barbados, and Antigua		
Joshua Steele founded Society of Arts in Barbados		
£80,000 voted to Barbados by Great Britain (Jan 25) and £20,000 by Dublin	..	1782
Rodney's victory over deGrasse (April 12) off Dominica saved British West Indies		
Invitation offered by Spain for foreigners to settle in Trinidad		
France took Essequibo and Demerara		
Board of Trade and Plantations abolished		

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1783	..	Prince William Henry arrived as lieutenant in <i>Barfleur</i> (Feb. 5). George Leile, a black baptist began to preach in Kingston. Nelson attempted to retake Turk's Island from the French (March 8th). Kingston Town Guard established (July).
1784	Brigadier-General Alured Clarke, Lieut-Governor, (Nov. 16).	Hurricane (July 30.) Importation in foreign bottoms allowed for four years.
1785	..	Storm (Aug. 27). Population 30,000 white; 10,000 free coloured; 250,000 slaves.
1786	..	Drought. Storm (Oct. 20): 15,000 lives lost.
1787	..	Since the end of 1780, about 15,000 slaves had died as the result of scarcity of provisions owing to storms, drought and suspension of intercourse with America.
1788	..	..
1789	..	Act passed prohibiting burials in churches. Wesleyan Mission founded (Jan. 19). Burying in churches stopped.
1790	THOMAS Earl of EFFINGHAM (Mar. 17).	
1791	Maj.-Gen. Adam Williamson, Lieut-Governor.	Effingham died (Nov. 19).
1792	..	Formation (June 25) of 20th (or Jamaica) Light Dragoons.
1793	..	Bligh arrived with Breadfruit (Jan.) Detachment of British troops sailed for Haiti (Sep. 9) under Whitelocke. A malignant fever gave much trouble.
1794	.	Introduction of Bourbon Cane. Kingston Medical Society established.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Loyalists of South Carolina captured Nassau from Spaniards	..	1783
PEACE of Versailles (Sep. 3): England recovered, from France, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, and ceded St. Lucia and Tobago; Bahamas recognized as British and purchased by government from proprietors; Florida was ceded to Spain		
Demerara and Essequibo handed back to Dutch	..	1784
British Honduras refused to receive convicts sent thither from England for sale		
Cat Island, Bahamas, peopled by loyalists from the United States	..	1785
Superintendent of British Honduras appointed by England	..	1786
Louis XVI created a Colonial Assembly in Martinique Society formed in London for effecting abolition of the Slave Trade.	..	1787
Mosquito Territory handed over to Spain: Some Settlers from Mosquito shore sent to Andros Island (Bahamas) by Governor of Jamaica: others settled in Honduras. Belize destroyed by a hurricane (Sep. 2)		
Society formed in London for abolition of slave trade		
Pitt drew attention of House of Commons to African slave trade (May 9). <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i> formed at Paris.	..	1788
Otaheite cane brought from Isle de France to Cayenne and Martinique		
Revolution in France	..	1789
Value of slaves in British West India Islands estimated at £22,500,000.		
Printing press established in Demerara	..	1790
National Assembly of France gave to French free born coloured colonists rights of citizenship (May 15): repealed it Sep. 24.	..	1791
Insurrection in San Domingo (Aug. 23): Port-au-Prince burnt (Nov.)		
Sierra Leone Company formed		
Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas		
Slave Trade prohibited by the King of Denmark after expiration of 10 years	..	1792
Expiration of Dutch West India Company's charter; Navigation Laws ceased to be enforced against United States		
Bligh left breadfruit at St. Vincent	..	1793
France declared war against England, Spain and Holland (Feb. 1). Santhonax proclaimed universal freedom in Haiti (Aug. 29). Jeremie surrendered to Whitelocke (Sep. 20). Tobago captured by British (April 15)		
Decree by France of Colonial freedom in Haiti (Feb.)	..	1794
Capture of most of the French West Indies by British		
Commercial TREATY (Jay's) between United States and England (Nov. 19).		
Colonies administered by Secretary for War till 1850		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1795	Alexander, Earl of Balcarras, Lieut.-Governor	Trouble with the Maroons (July). Martial Law (Aug. 2). Williamson left for Haiti (May) Montego Bay destroyed by fire: (Damage about £300,000).
1796	..	Maroon rebellion quelled. Upwards of 500 were deported to Nova Scotia and thence to Sierra Leone.
1797	..	Consolidated [slave] Act passed (Dec.).
1798	..	Rebellion of slaves in Trelawny. Jamaica raised by public subscription about £80,000 to assist England against France. A Secret Committee of Safety appointed by Assembly with reference to the number of foreigners recently arrived. (Nov. 8)
1799	..	From Feb. 12 to Oct. 27 the British Fleet under Sir Hyde Parker took 47 armed and 225 merchant vessels. Discovery and repression of General Rourke's attempt to instigate a rebellion in Jamaica. Portas, a spy from San Domingo, was hanged in Kingston (Dec. 23).
1800	..	His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction (April 5).
1801	Lieut.-Gen. George Nugent, Lieut.-Governor (July 29)	..
1802	..	..
1803	..	Incorporation of the town of Kingston (Jan. 12). Largest Sugar crop ever sent from Jamaica.
1804	..	..

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULES.	
Williamson made Governor of San Domingo (May).	..	1795
TREATY of Basle: Spanish San Domingo ceded to France		
WAR with Holland. 1st West India Regiment raised (April 24)		
Society for the conversion, religious instruction and education of the Negro Slaves in the British West Indies incorporated		
Rebellion in Grenada, instigated by the French (Dec. 1794-May 1796)		
Demerara (April 21) Essequibo and Berbice surrendered to British forces	..	1796
Spain declared War against England	..	1797
Rebel Caribs transported from St. Vincent to Runtan (March 11)		
First Manufacture in Prussia of sugar from beet-root		
Trinidad given up to British (Feb. 18)		
In Barbados Legislature voted (May 15) £20,000 towards English war fund and £13,900 subscribed by inhabitants		
St. Domingo evacuated by British (Oct.)	..	1798
British Victory of St. George's Key, British Honduras (Sep. 10).		
Legislature of Leeward Islands passed a humane slave amelioration act.		
West India Regiment reached full strength of 12 battns. (Nov.)		
West India Docks, London, founded. Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas	..	1799
Jamaica Maroons taken from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone	..	1800
Union of Great Britain and Ireland (Jan. 1)	..	1801
Toussaint declared Independence of Haiti (July)		
Demerara handed back to Holland (Dec. 3)		
TREATY of Amiens (March 27): England gave up Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice to Holland; St. Lucia and Tobago to France; but retained Trinidad. French decree of Feb. 1794, annulled: Toussaint submitted in San Domingo (May 5)	..	1802
Renewal of war with France	..	1803
Denmark abolished slave trade in her colonies. St. Lucia (June 22) and Tobago (June 30) capitulated to British		
Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice retaken by British (Sep. 19)		
France sold Louisiana to the United States for 60,000,000 francs		
Haiti declared independence (Jan. 1): Dessalines declared Emperor (Oct. 8)	..	1804
War declared by Spain against England (Dec. 12).		

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1805	..	Martial Law (April 1 to 19 and May 24 to June 22).
1806	Sir Eyre Coote, Lieut.-Gov.	Nugent left (Feb. 20)
1807	..	319,351 slaves in Jamaica.
1808	WILLIAM, Duke of MANCHESTER (March 26)	Manchester arrived Mar. 26. Mutiny in 2nd W.I. Regt. at Fort Augusta (May 27)
1809	..	Discovery of conspiracy among slaves to burn down Kingston (March)
1810	..	
1811	(Lieut. Gen. Edward Morrison, Lieut.-Governor 26 June, 1811 to 14 June, 1813)	Manchester away from June, 1811, to June 14 1813
1812	..	Hurricane (Oct. 12-14). Earthquake (Nov. 11)
1813	..	Spanish theatre opened in Kingston (May 24) Privilege Act passed. Jamaica Turf Club formed (Dec.) Storms (Aug. 1 and Aug. 28)
1814		Parish of Manchester formed Baptist Mission founded (Feb. 23). Largest coffee crop ever shipped from Jamaica (34,045,585 lbs.)
1815	..	Fire at Port Royal (July 13). Island Curates first appointed. Hurricane (Oct. 18 and 19).
1816	..	Law rescinded that denanded a payment of £100 of the owner for liberating a slave. Bolivar visited Jamaica.
1817	..	Registration of slaves established (June 28).
1818	..	Hurricane (Nov. 20) over western part of Island
1819	..	..
1820	..	..
1821	(Maj.-Gen. Henry Conran, Lieut.-Governor)	Manchester fractured his skull by a fall from a carriage and visited England to recuperate (July 1821 to Dec. 1822).
1822	..	Severe drought.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
La Grange invaded Dominica	..	1805
Trafalgar (Oct. 21)		
Steam engine first used on sugar estate in Demerara .		
Duckworth defeated French off San Domingo (Feb. 6)	..	1806
Napoleon issued Berlin decree (Nov. 21)		
English took Curacao		
African slave trade in British Colonies abolished by Parliament (March 25) Danish West Indies captured by British	..	1807
Foundation of African Institution (June 14)		
Sierra Leone taken over by British Crown from Company		
Eastern part of San Domingo regained by Spain	..	1808
Slave trade abolished in United States		
London Missionary Society began work in Demerara		
English took San Domingo City from French and handed it to Spain	..	1809
France owned no property in the West Indies		1810
Beet sugar industry started in France	..	1811
Christophe made King of Haiti (March 26)		
Venezuela declared independence (July)		
Berbice joined to Demerara (April 1)	..	1812
Volcanic eruption at St. Vincent (April 27)		
United States declared war against Great Britain (June 18)		
First Protestant Church erected in Central America (at Belize)		
Hurricane at Nassau (Aug.)	..	1813
A police force established in Antigua		
TREATY of Paris (May 30): England kept Tobago , St. Lucia , Demerara and Essequibo ; Curacao restored to Dutch ; Danish islands restored to Denmark in return for Heligoland	..	1814
TREATY of Ghent with United States (Dec. 24)		
Waterloo (June 18) Slave Registry Act (July 5)	..	1815
Slave insurrection in Barbados .		
Slave Trade condemned by congress of Vienna		
Danish West Indies exchanged by British for Heligoland		
Wesleyan Mission founded in Haiti	..	1816
British Honduras Free School established (Feb. 19)		
Slave rising in Barbados (April 14)	..	
Foundation of Liberia	..	1817
	..	1818
First passage of the Atlantic by steam (New York to Liverpool)	..	1819
First emigrants for Liberia embarked from New York .	GEORGE IV (Jan. 29)	1820
Slave Trade abolished by Spain		
African Company abolished	..	1821
Eastern part of San Domingo obtained its independence		
San Domingo became part of Haiti	..	1822
Treaty of Verona (Nov.)		
Commission of enquiry into administration of justice in the West Indian Colonies		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1823 .. House of Assembly refused to adopt Canning's resolutions for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves.
- 1824 .. Foundation of Presbyterian Church in Jamaica. See of Jamaica (Jamaica, Bahamas and British Honduras) constituted. People of colour first permitted to give evidence on oath. Jamaica ports made free to foreign nations.
- 1825 ..
- 1826 ..
- 1827 Maj.-Gen. Sir John Keane, Lieut-Governor. Manchester left (July 2), having governed for 19 years
- 1828 .. Branch of Church Missionary Society founded in Kingston.
- 1829 SOMERSET, Earl of BRL-MORE Belmore arrived (Feb. 19). Roman Catholics allowed in Council and Assembly. Franchise extended to people of colour.
- 1830 .. Negro rebellion in St. James (Dec. 28); damage £656,977. The British Government lent the planters £200,000 for the restoration of plantations.
- 1831 .. Martial Law Dec. 1831 to Feb. 1832. Board of Health for Kingston established. Colonial Church Union founded (Jan. 26)
- 1832 .. George Cuthbert, Pres. CONSTANTINE, Earl of MULGRAVE Belmore sailed (June 11). Mulgrave arrived (July 26). Hurricane (Aug. 7).
- 1833 .. Establishment of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Jamaica (Oct. 28) (became defunct on disallowance in 1835 of the Act creating it.) Arrival of H. M. S. *Rhadamanthus*, the first Steamship to reach Jamaica.
- 1834 George Cuthbert, Pres. Mulgrave sailed (March 15).
- Maj.-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott, Lieut-Governor PETER, Marquis of SLIGO Norcott arrived (March 27; sworn in 29th).
- Sligo arrived (April 4; sworn in 7th). Sligo visited Grand Cayman (May 2) to explain that the apprenticed slaves had been declared free, owing to non registration. Abolition of slavery and establishment of apprenticeship system (Aug. 1.). £5,853,975 paid in compensation for 255,290 slaves. A Jew first elected to the Assembly. Jamaica Police established.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Martial Law in British Honduras (Dec. 19, 1882 Jan. 16).	..	1823
Munroe Doctrine formulated by the United States (Dec).		
Rebellion of slaves in Demerara (August 18)		
Revolt in Cuba.		
Buxton moved in the House of Commons that slavery should be gradually abolished throughout the British Colonies (May 15)		
Anti-slavery Society founded		
See formed of Barbados and Leeward Islands	..	1824
Earl Bathurst sent instructions to West Indies for amelioration of slave population		
Independence of Haiti acknowledged by France (24 July) Commission of Enquiry into administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the West Indies. British slaver made legal tender in all British Colonies.	..	1826
Primary visitation of the Bishop to Honduras (March 24)	..	1826
British Guiana joined to See of Barbados	..	1827
Libertador , first steam vessel to reach Barbados		
H. M. Commissioners of legal inquiry on the colony of Trinidad reported.		
Fire at Georgetown , Demerara (Dec. 29)	..	1828
..	..	1829
Republic of Venezuela formed	WILLIAM IV (June 20)	1830
Demerara and Berbice united with Essequibo as one colony of British Guiana (July 21)	..	1831
Hurricane at Barbados, St. Vincent and St. Lucia (Aug. 10)		
Legislative Council of Trinidad created	..	1832
Abolition Act passed (Aug. 28)	..	1833
Amalgamation of Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica.)		
Amalgamation of St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago with Barbados as Windward Islands		
Abolition of slavery in British Dominions and complete freedom to children under six years of age (Aug. 1). Emancipation complete in Antigua	..	1834
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 20)		

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1836	Sir LIONEL SMITH	Sligo visited Haiti. Smith arrived (Aug. 30). Sligo left (Sep. 2). Lord Seaford founded Seaford Town
1837	..	Savings Banks first established. Coastal Steamer first started. Storm (Sep. 26, 27).
1838	..	Total abolition of slavery (Aug. 1) by cessation of apprenticeship system. Formation of association of Jamaica Proprietors (May 24). British Act for better Government of Prisons proclaimed in Jamaica. (Sep. 25).
1839	Sir CHARLES METCALFE (Sep. 26).	Planters Bank formed (July 1) Smith left (Oct. 1) Metcalfe did much to reconcile differences between the Jamaica Planters and the British Government.
1840	..	Drought—lasting till Spring of 1841 A Chamber of Commerce formed.
1841	..	First arrival of free African Immigrants (May 25). 1,417 in all. Parish of Metcalfe formed. Jamaica Silk Company incorporated (July)
1842	JAMES, Earl of ELGIN (May 19.)	Riot in Kingston (Dec. 27) Metcalfe left (May 21). Maroons received all rights of British subjects. Vice-Chancellor first appointed.
1843	..	Fire destroyed portion of Kingston (Aug. 26). General Agricultural Society of Jamaica founded Calabar Institution (Baptist) opened (Oct. 6).
1844	..	Census population 377,433. Storm (Oct. 5) over west end of island.
1845	..	Board of Education appointed. Jamaica Railway opened (Nov. 21). Coolies from India first arrived (Feb.) Office of Island Agent abolished (Dec. 8).
1846	Maj.-Gen. Sackville Berkeley, Lieut.-Gov.	Berkeley arrived (May 25).
1847	Sir CHARLES EDWARD GREY	Grey arrived in February.
1848	..	Anticipated outbreak of negroes in western parishes was prevented. Planters Bank stopped payment (Aug.) The Governor injured by a fall from a horse (Sep. 4).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Schomburgk discovered <i>Victoria regia</i> lily in Ber- bice. Colonial Bank founded (June 1)	..	1836
..	VICTORIA (June 20)	1837
Commissioners report to British Government on Prisons and on Negro Education	..	1838
First immigration of coolies to British West Indies (British Guiana) (May 7).		
St. Lucia added to Windward Islands		
Lord Melbourne resigned on question of sus- pension of constitution of Jamaica (May 7)		
Total abolition of slavery in British colonies (Aug. 1)		
Export tax in Barbados abolished		
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society formed (April 17).	.	1839
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. received Char- ter. (Sep. 27).		
Bill to suspend constitution of Jamaica passed in the Commons		
Duty equalized in England on Colonial grown coffee	..	1840
..	..	1841
St. John's, Antigua, destroyed by Fire (April 2)		1842
Cape Haytien destroyed by earthquake (May 10)		
Establishment of Royal Mail Company		
Select Committee of House of Commons en- quired into State of West Indies in reference to relations between employers and labourers		
Bishopric of British Guiana formed		
Baptist Mission founded in Trinidad: Earth- quake in Leeward Islands (Feb. 8)		1843
Earthquake in Antigua, Guadeloupe and other parts of Leeward Islands (Feb. 8) eight lives lost in Antigua, 3,000 in Guadeloupe.		
Bahamas made an archdeaconate of see of Jamaica		
<i>La Guerre Negre</i> in Dominica, Santo Domingo Republic e-established (Nov. 18)	.	1844
Slave disturbances in Cuba.		
Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana formed (May)		
First coolies reached Trinidad (May 30)	..	1845
Government of Dutch Guiana separated from that of Dutch West Indies.		
Act passed equalizing sugar duties on British and foreign products	..	1846
Barbados (first of British Colonies) granted aid to Ireland in famine.	..	1847
Liberia became a republic.		
Turks Islands separated from Bahamas and made a separate colony (25 Dec.)	..	1848
Slavery abolished in French and Danish West Indies.		
Public Library founded in Barbados.		

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1840	..	..
1850	..	32,000 deaths from Asiatic cholera.
1851	..	Pongo Mission formed
1852	..	..
1853	Sir HENRY BARKLY (Oct.)	Jamaica became a free port (May 1). The Treasury became bankrupt and a political deadlock ensued. British Government granted a loan of £500,000 to pay off colony's debt.
1854	..	Slight changes in legislative bodies. Government Executive Committee formed. Jamaica granted a Civil List to the Crown of £25,000 a year.
1855	..	..
1856	Maj.-Gen. E. Wells Bell, Lieut.-Governor	..
1857	Captain CHARLES DARLING	Darling appointed an Executive Committee to carry out wishes of Assembly.
1858	..	First issue of Jamaica Postage Stamps (May 8).
1859	..	Introduction of Electric Telegraph and Postage Stamps (Feb. 1). Toll-bar riots at Savanna-la-Mar (Feb. 12). Florence Hall Riot (Aug. 1).
1860	..	Post Office transferred from English to Colonial Government (Aug. 1). Regular Mail Service to New York started.
1861	..	Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) visited Jamaica (March 24-April 6).
1862	Edward John Eyre, Lieut.-Governor	Fire in Kingston (March 29). Damage £85,000.
1863	..	Toll-bars abolished (October). Money Orders first issued.
1864	EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Governor.	Eyre made Governor.
1865	..	Morant Bay rebellion (Oct. 11): 608 persons, including the Custos of St. Thomas, were killed during the outbreak and under martial law: George Wm. Gordon, the ringleader was hanged. Surrender of Jamaica Constitution to Crown (Dec. 21), empowering the Queen to create such a government as she might think fit.
1866	.. Sir HENRY STORKS	New Constitution (Crown Government). (June 11) The Royal Commission (Sir Henry Storks, Russell Gurney and J. B. Maule) appointed to enquire into the outbreak, reported that the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, and alluded to a desire to obtain lands rent free, and a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring classes in the local tribunals.

EVENTS ABROAD	RULES.	
Republic of Haiti made an empire (Aug.)	..	1849
Navigation Laws repealed (June 26).		
Clayton Bulwer Treaty (April 19)	..	1850
Public Library founded in Trinidad	..	1851
Bay Islands (Honduras) made a separate colony	..	1852
Lime tree orchards first planted in Montserrat		
First Chinese immigrants into British Guiana (Jan. 12).	..	1853
Imperial Colonial Department established	..	1854
Abolition of protective duties on British grown sugar		
Ostend Manifesto (United States claim to Cuba)		
Cholera in Grenada (3,788 deaths: population 32,871)		
Bahama Government Bank failed	..	1855
Panama Railway opened		
Great Britain relinquished protectorate of Mosquito Shore. Letters of Marque abolished by Declaration of Paris	..	1856
Rumtan and other islands formed into a British colony as Bay Islands		
Angel Gabriel Riot in Demerara (Feb)	..	1857
Empire of Haiti overturned and Republic re-established.	..	1858
Bay Islands recognised as part of Republic of Honduras	VICTORIA	1859
	..	1860
Bishopric of the Bahamas created	..	1861
Rebellion of Southern States against the Union (April 13)		
British Honduras declared a colony under Jamaica (May 12)	..	1862
Morant Keys taken possession of in the name Queen (Oct. 12)	..	1863
Imports of Bahamas (through blockade running) £5,346,112	..	1864
End of War in United States (May 26)	..	1865
	..	1866

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new constitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, six official and three un-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed.
1867	(Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, Lieut.-Governor ..	A semi-military police was organised; the judicial establishment was reconstituted. District Courts established. Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Apl. 23).
1868	..	Coolie immigration resumed. Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
1869	..	Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountain). Telegraphic communication with Europe established.
1870	(Edward Rushworth, adm.)	Railway extension to Old Harbour (July 1). Nickel coin first used. Disestablishment of Episcopal Church. Removal of seat of government to Kingston.
1871	..	Repeal of Law of Charles II empowering governor to declare martial law. Census. Population 506,154.
1872	(Ed. Rushworth, adm.)	The Governor had to pay damages for detaining in the Imperial interests, munitions of war on <i>La Hare</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money which was refunded by the British Government.
1873	..	First introduction of mongoose direct from India. Grant returned Jan. 23.
1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir WILLIAM GREY	Grant left (Jan. 26) Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed. Hurricane (Oct. 31-Nov. 2).
1875	..	..
1876	..	Kingston street car started. Severe drought. Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844. Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,000.
1877	E. Rushworth, Lieut.- Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm. Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE	Grey left (March 12) Kingston first lit by gas (May 10). Rushworth died (Aug. 10). Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24). Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.)
1878	..	..

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras	..	1867.
Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 23)		
Withdrawal of Grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies.	..	1868
Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	.	1869
Declaration of Independence in Cuba (Céspedes) (April)		
British Honduras lost its representative insti- tutions	..	1870
Disestablishment of Church of England in Brit- ish Honduras	..	1871
St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as head-quarters of Danish West Indies		
..	..	1872
Emancipation in Dutch Colonies	..	1873
<i>Virginius</i> seized by Spanish Cruiser, and 153 of her crew shot (Oct. 23); \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans		
Turks Islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Jan.)	.	1874
Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13)	.	1875
Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28); 40 killed or wounded	..	1876
Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their re- presentative institutions.		
Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	..	1877
Riot in Danish West Indies: St. Bartholomew handed back to France by Sweden	.	1878
Treaty of El Zanjón (Feb.), in Cuba; end of ten years' revolution.		

GOVERNOR.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1879	..	Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,432.
	Edward Newton, Lieut-Gov., (Oct. 8-4 June, 1880)	Musgrave away Oct. 8 to 4 June, 1880. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life Victor and property near Kingston. Visit of U.S. steamer <i>Blake</i> on coast and geodetic survey.
1880	..	Visit of H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i> with Princes Albert and George. (March) Great Hurricane (Aug. 18-19) over eastern half of island; damage to standing crops, wharves and shipping in Kingston: five persons drowned.
1881	..	Census. Population 580,804. Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5.) Jamaica Scholarship first awarded. In the case of <i>Florence</i> . (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector-General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount. This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in Imperial interests, the Auditor-General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.
1882	..	Great Fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11) Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad: £4,810 was subscribed locally. Cambridge University Local Examinations first held (Dec.)
1883	..	Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the legislature.
1883	Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm. Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm. SIR HENRY NORMAN	Musgrave left (April 20.) Gamble arrived (May 4). Norman arrived (Dec. 21). Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people—"a moderate step in advance;" the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.
1884	(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) (Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24). Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28). The new Legislative Council elected (Sep. 8 to 12)—5 contested elections, 4 unopposed—met on Sep. 30. Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 19).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
..	..	1879
Elementary Education made compulsory in Cuba Princes, Albert Victor and George visited the West Indies in H.M.S. <i>Bacchant</i>	..	1880
Hurricane in St. Kitts French began construction of Panama Canal Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)	..	1881
St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency Supreme Court of Jamaica made Court of Appeal for British Honduras	..	1882
Royal Commissioners (Crosman and Baden-Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April)	..	1883
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 5)	.	1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate Colony (Oct. 31) Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.) 18 killed	..	1884

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1885 .. Extension of Railway to PORUS (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 13).
A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.
Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by Volunteers if regulars were called to the Soudan.
Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.
Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.
First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.
First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.)
In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.
Norman left for England (Dec. 10-Mar. 29) 1886.
- Col. W. Clarke, adm.)
- 1886 .. Formation of Volunteer Militia.
Retrenchment scheme passed by the Legislative Council (April 8).
Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April).
Storms (June 27 and Aug. 20).
Education Commission's final report, recommending; (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers; (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a central Board of Education and local education Boards.
- 1887 (Col. William Clive Justice, adm.) Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27).
Foundation of Victoria Lying-in Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.
Outbreak of small pox, which lasted into 1888.
- 1888 .. District Court abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2).
(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17).
(Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited England (May 25-Aug. 27).
Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sep. 12).
Registration of Trade Marks instituted.
- 1889 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman left (Jan. 2).
Sir HENRY ARTHUR Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March 9).
BLAKE
- 1890 .. Sale of Railway to American syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1).
Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads.
Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it).
Post Office opened in George Town, Grand Cayman.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands of which Grenada became the headquarters and made separate Government (March 17) Royal Mail Co., moved their West India Headquarters from St. Thomas to Barbados	..	1885
Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.) Botanical Garden started in Grenada. Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29) Emancipation of slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6): End of slavery in the West Indies.	..	1886
Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies.	..	1887
Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island Commencement of steamship line between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sep. 26)	..	1888
Tobago transferred from Windward Islands government to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1) Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19) French ceased work in the Panama Canal (March)	..	1889
..	..	1890

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1891	..	Census. Population 639,491. International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2 guarantee fund £28,000 total visitors 302,831. Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty (April). Lands Department formed.
1892	(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) ..	Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28). Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.
1893	..	Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax Board of Education formed. St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved (Jan.) for default of duty.
	(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.)	Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Islands and Cayman Islands.
	(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.)	Sir H. A. Blake, away (from June 8 to July 21). A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894). Major H. A. York inspected railway (May), and reported it "generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition and suitable for low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic."
1894	(Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough adm.).	Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10) Military riot in Kingston (June 8).
1895	..	Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19). Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society. Elected Members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10. Jamaica Union of teachers founded (Oct. 5). The <i>Pearl</i> , schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.
1896	(Maj.-Gen. Hallows, adm.)	Importation of South American Cattle prohibited Professor Williams visited the colony and found the cattle disease to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks. Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted. Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November. Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Passing of McKinley Tariff Law Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)	..	1891
Alteration of Constitution of British Guiana, by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	..	1893
Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	..	1894
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and decla- ration of Independence (Sep. 13)	..	1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17) Nonpareil Riots in British Guiana (Oct.)	..	1896

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1897 .. Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman, chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian Sugar industry (Mar. 28 to April 14).
Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30).
Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.
- 1898 Maj. Gen. Hallowes, (adm.) Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18).
Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie Commissioner *pro tem.* Jan. and Feb.)
Militia Vote increased to £7,000.
Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM LAWSON HEMMING (Feb, 11) Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11).
Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage bonds.
Maj. Gen. Hallowes, adm.) Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.)
West India Weather Service instituted by United States
Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane.
Education Commission (Dr. Lumb, Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).
- 1899 .. Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff Bill (March 22), which he declared of 'paramount importance:' the 4 were subsequently withdrawn.
Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on its finances and Mr. Elliott on the Railway.
Imperial penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24).
Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government.
Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29).
In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.
- 1900 .. The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were again appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the Council Chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session.
Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11).
Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May 10.
(Maj. Gen. Hallowes, adm. May 10 to July 3)
(Hon. Sydney Olivier, adm July 3 to Nov. 2)
- 1901 .. Gen. Hallowes left (July 3).
Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).
Imperial Direct Line of Steamers inaugurated.
Port Morant reached Kingston March 1. £40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government
Port Royal created a separate parish (April)
Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

Floods in Montserrat ..	..	1897
Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22)	..	1898
Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies		
Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England.		
Destruction of <i>Moine</i> in Havanna harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25.) Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States' protection (Dec. 10) Spain gave up last of her West Indian possessions.		
Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20).		
Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., (September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent from England.		
Preferential Tariff granted to British West Indies by Canada		
Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)	..	1899
First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7)		
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 7) and (Sept. 8). Mansion House Fund £7,329.		
British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by Parish tribunal		
..	..	1900
Republican form of government established in Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21)	EDWARD VII., (Jan. 22)	1901
Atlas Line purchased by Hamburg-American Line. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (Nov. 18)		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1902	..	Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded. £20,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of sugar industry pending abolition of sugar bounties (July.)
	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to No. 20). £1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.
1903	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19.) Great Hurricane (Aug. 11): total loss to colony, including following year's trade, chiefly on north-side, estimated at £2,500,000. Sixty-five deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief.
1904	..	Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan.) A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed
	Hon S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sept. 15.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25). Storm (June 13.) Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27.) Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23).
1904	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (Sept. 15-30) Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM	Mr. Olivier left (Sept. 15.) Sir J. A. Swettenham landed September 30.)
1905	..	New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4). The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Islands, but soon abandoned it. Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31). Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5.) Open competition for public service abolished (May.) Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct.) Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York.
	(Brigadier-Gen. Caulfield, adm.)	British Infantry stationed in the colony withdrawn (Nov. 8).
1906	..	Grant for Militia considerably reduced.
1907	..	Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, of property about £2,010,000.
	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (May 3-16)	Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3).
	Hon. S. OLIVIER	Mr. Olivier landed (May 16).
	Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER	Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27.)

EVENTS ABROAD	RULERS.	
Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5)	..	1902
Control of Cuba transferred to local government (May 20)		
Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund £65,769		
Total grant by Imperial Parliament to assist West Indian Sugar Industry £250,000		
Water riots at Port of Spain (March); 16 killed 43 wounded	..	1903
Coolie riot at Berbice (May).		
Abolition for five years of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1)		
Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3)		
Treaty signed between United States and Panama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18)		
Nicaragua Government seized some Cayman Islands schooners turtling off the coast (April)	..	1904
Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4)		
Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brazil (June 6).		
..	..	1904
Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17)		1905
Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana, (Nov. 30) 8 killed, 103 wounded		
Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sept. 28), and assumption of control by the United States	..	1906
Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)		
Coolie riot at Trinidad (March)	..	1907
Riot at St. Lucia (April)		
Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15)		
Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913		
About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone		
Central American Peace treaties signed (Dec. 20).		

GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1908 (Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, admn. April-June 4) (Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Aug. 22-28) (Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Sept. 14)	Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4). Examinations of Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. first held. Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28) Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands. Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sept. 9) Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Island with reference to damage by storm.
1909 .. (Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. June 3 to Sept. 3)	Mr. H. C. Bourne died (Jan.) Mr. P. C. Cork arrived as Colonial Secretary. Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3 Sept. 3). Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11). Malaria Commission appointed (16 Oct. 1909—3rd April, 1913.)
1910 ..	Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14). First block of New Public Buildings opened. Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission.
1911 (Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 1 to Sep. 15; and Nov. 11 to 23)	Sir Sydney Olivier represented the British West Indies at the Coronation; and in November visited the Canal Zone and Costa Rica. Census (April) Population 831,383.
1912 (Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 25 to July 22)	Drought. Cyclone did much damage at west end of Island (Nov. 17-18). Second block of Public Buildings occupied. Time of Colony was altered to time of 75th meridian W. L. (Feb. 1).
1913 Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. SIR W. H. MANNING	Sir S. Olivier retired (Jan. 18) Sir W. H. Manning landed (March 6.) Visit of Prince Albert (March) New branch of railway opened to Chapelton.
1914 ..	Examinations of Joint Board of Oxford and Cambridge first held (July) Martial Law declared (Aug. 5th.)
1915 ..	Hurricane (Aug. 12, 13). Storm (Sep. 25, 26).
1916 ..	First Jamaica Contingent sailed (Nov. 8) Second Jamaica Contingent sailed (Jan. 7). Third Jamaica Contingent sailed (March 16). Hurricane (Aug. 15 & 16) damage to crops Fourth Jamaica Contingent sailed (Sept. 30). Sir W. H. Manning visited the Cayman Islands (May 28-30), and the Turks Islands (Nov. 22-29).
1917 (Hon. R. Johnstone admn.)	Sir W. H. Manning on leave (Aug. 31—Dec. 10). Hurricane (Sep. 23) damage to crops.
1918 Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. SIR L. PROBYN.	Sir W. H. Manning retired (May 11). Sir L. Probyn arrived (June 12).
1919 (Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. June 22-Aug. 18) (Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Aug. 18-Nov. 19)	Col. Bryan arrived Aug. 18. Sir L. Probyn away from June 22 to Nov. 19. Strikes on Tramway and on Wharves (Dec.)
1920 ..	Epidemic of Alastrim (June—Oct.) Trade Agreement with Canada (June.)
1921 ..	Visit of Colonial Office Commission (Dec.)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.): (Dec.) General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels	..	1908
Republic of Cuba re-established Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies.	..	1909
Severe Storm in Cuba (Oct.) Canadian West Indian League formed	GEORGE V., (May 6)	1910
Law Appeals from British Honduras to Jamaica ceased	..	1911
Reciprocal Trade Agreement between Canada and British West Indies (excluding Jamaica) April 9th.)	..	1912
Water first let into Panama Canal	..	1913
GREAT WAR. Austria declared war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declared war on Russia (Aug. 1) and entered French Territory (Aug. 2) and invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany (Aug. 4). Serbia, Montenegro and Japan joined the allies; Turkey joined the Central Powers	..	1914
Italy joined the Allies. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers	..	1915
Roumania joined the Allies (August.)	..	1916
United States joined the Allies (April 6). Danish West Indies sold to United States (Mar. 31)	..	1917
Armistice signed (Nov. 11)	..	1918
Intercolonial Customs and Trade Conference, Tri- nidad (March 10).	..	1919
League of Nations (Jan. 16)	.	1920
Germany signed Peace Terms (June 28). Prince of Wales visited West Indies.	.	
Founding of West Indian Agricultural College at Trinidad.	..	1921

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1922	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Sep. 4-Nov. 14)	Sir Leslie Probyn away from Sep. 4-Nov. 14 Canadian Manufacturers visited the Island (Feb). Foot and Mouth Disease broke out (Aug.) War Memorial Unveiled (Nov. 11)
1923	..	The parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew amalgamated (May 1.)

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

HISTORIC NOTES.

IN the first two years after Penn and Venables conquered the Island of Jamaica in 1655, control was by Commissioners. In 1657 Doyley governed by Court Martial. In 1661 Doyley was made Governor, with the advice of an *electd* Council. Later the Governor's Council was nominated by the Crown, in the main on the recommendation of the Governor. In 1663-4 the first elected House of Assembly met. Soon after this the Council had a dual existence as a Privy Council and, while the Assembly sat, as a legislative Upper Chamber. It kept the two sets of its minutes in the same minute book in chronological order. The Council was often recruited from the Assembly, and not unfrequently a patriot left the Assembly and became a King's man in the Council. There was constant jealousy between the Board (Council) and the House (Assembly).

Lynch in 1671 sent home "The present state of the Government of Jamaica, on the 29th of August, 1671." "His Majesty is sovereign and proprietor is stiled King, &c. and Lord of Jamaica; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are appointed during his pleasure. The present Lieutenant-Governor has a council of 14 of the best men in the island, viz., Major-General Jas. Banister, Sir Jas. Modyford, Colonels Thos. Modyford, John Coape, Thos. Freeman, and Thos. Ballard, Lieutenant-Colonels Wm. Ivy, Robert Byndlos, Chas. Whitfield, and Thos. Fuller, Major Anthony Collyer. Capt. Hender Molesworth, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Freeman, Secretary, and John White, Chief Justice; they may be suspended for misdemeanour, but the Lords of the Council of Foreign Plantations must judge if it is reasonable. There is an assembly numbering 18, viz., two from each of the districts of St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. John, St. David, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas, and North Side: these are chosen indifferently by the people, and make laws which are of force for two years, and ever after with the Royal Assent. The people look on it as their Magna Charta, that they shall be governed by these municipal laws and those of England, and not have anything imposed on them but by their own consents as in Barbadoes and the Caribbees."

In March, 1674 a Draught Commission for the Earl of Carlisle, appointed by his Majesty Governor of Jamaica, was offered to his Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. The Council, was to consist of 12 persons, seven to be a quorum. Vacancies to be certified to his Majesty by the first opportunity, meantime the Governor to fill up the number to nine, and no more, out of the principal freeholders of the island. With power to administer the oaths to each of the Council and Deputy Governor, and to suspend or expel any member of Council. Also with consent of the Council to call general assemblies of the freeholders, according to the custom of the island, whose representatives, duly elected, shall have power, with consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws as near as may be agreeable to those of England, which shall be of force for two years, and no more unless confirmed by his Majesty. To exercise a negative voice in the passing of all laws; to dissolve all general or representative assemblies, with consent of the Council, to establish courts of judicature, and appoint judges, justices, sheriffs, and other necessary officers, transmitting copies of all establishments for his Majesty's approval; to pardon offences before or after sentence, treason or wilful murder excepted in which cases he may grant reprieves till his Majesty's pleasure be known; to present to churches, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices; to levy and arm persons under his Government for resisting enemies by land or sea and transport them to any of his Majesty's Plantations in America for defence of the same from invasion of enemies, and to execute all things which to a captain-general belong. To raise and build cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications, and arm them or demolish or dismantle them; to erect a Court of Admiralty, and exercise all powers of a vice-admiral in those seas according to Commission and Instructions from Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England;

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS

Barbados swept by hurricane (Sept. 15.)

1922

West Indies Parliamentary Committee
formed (July)

1923

to grant lands on moderate quitrents, to hold fairs and markets, and appoint ports and havens, customhouses, warehouses. But not to dispose of any office granted by His Majesty under the great seal. All inhabitants of the island to be obedient to him, and in his absence to the Deputy Governor, who shall exercise all powers hereby granted. In case he shall happen to die or be absent, and there be no Deputy Governor upon the place, the present Council of Jamaica to take upon them the Government and execute this commission. And lastly to hold office during his Majesty's pleasure.

Money bills originated with the Assembly and were a constant source of dispute. In 1678-80 an attempt was made, by Carlisle without success, to force the principle of Ponysing's laws (i.e. laws made in England) on Jamaica.

The Colony soon realized that it was desirable to have an agent to solicit its affairs in England, and Jamaica was so represented from 1664 to 1845, when the office was abolished. In 1767 the Assembly and Council quarrelled over the control of the agent.

In 1728 full legislative power was ceded to the colony in return for an annual subsidy granted to the King for the support of the civil government and subject to the proviso that no Act should be passed repugnant to the laws of England and that the Crown had power of disallowance within a limited period but the money bills and "tacking" were a constant source of trouble.

The antagonism shown by many of the planters first to the abolition of the slave trade and later to Emancipation created an attitude hostile to the colony in the minds of many politicians in England.

Emancipation in 1834 was met by many of the planters in an unsympathetic manner. At the same time it encouraged the black people and coloured population to take an interest in the political affairs of the Colony. The dissenting missionaries became their strong advocates, and thereby earned the enmity of many of the planting class.

The Assembly resented the action of the Mother Country in bringing the Apprenticeship system to an early conclusion in 1838, and regarded the legislating for the better government of prisons as an infringement of their rights. A deadlock ensued under Sir Lionel Smith, and a law was passed in the Imperial Parliament to arrange for government by the Governor and Council if the Assembly refused to act. Sir Charles Metcalf did much to throw oil on troubled waters; to reconcile the colony with the Mother Country, and to conciliate all classes of the colonial community.

In the Lieutenant Governorship of General Berkeley (1846) the British Act equalizing the sugar duties on British and foreign production raised the active hostility of the Assembly, and in a petition to the Queen was said to be "a flagrant violation of national faith, consistency and honour." And during the whole six years of Sir Charles Grey's administration (1847-53) a war of Retrenchment was waged. The treasury became bankrupt and a deadlock ensued, the Assembly declining to do any business with the Council. This state of affairs welcomed Sir Henry Barkly to the colony in 1853.

In 1854 an Act was passed for the better government of this island and for raising a revenue in support thereof. (Vic. 17 Chap. 29). By it the old council ceased to exercise its functions as a Legislative Council and a new Legislative Council was appointed consisting of seventeen members, the old members of the Council retaining their seats. The Council enjoyed like political powers and authority exercised and enjoyed by the House of Lords of Great Britain and Ireland. By the same Law the Governor was authorised to appoint three persons members of the Assembly, and one person a member of the Legislative Council to form an Executive Committee for the assistance of the Governor in the general administration of the finances of the island. No member of the Executive Committee was to be the holder of an office of emolument.

Sir Charles Darling (1857-62) fell out with his Executive Committee on the question of the intention of the government in passing the Act for the better government of the island which deprived the Assembly of the right to initiate the money bills, and they resigned.

The appointment of the Executive Committee had led to no permanent improvement, for after the first few years a constant struggle for place and power was maintained, and partisanship became more bitter than before. To use the words of Gardner, "The House of Assembly was generally felt to be a barrier in the way of all progress, and in no proper sense of the word could it be regarded as a representative body;" and Dr. Bowerbank, a former member, said it was "the curse of Jamaica." Its deliberations were often interrupted by scenes of confusion and strife.

Jamaica, with a population of upwards of half a million, was divided into twenty-three parishes or electoral districts, returning forty-seven members in all. But in 1864 the united registries showed only 1903 persons qualified to vote, and only 1,457 persons exercised their privilege.

With such small constituencies, as Gardner points out, it was an easy matter for any man anxious to obtain a seat to do so, and in parishes where bribery and corruption could not be supposed to influence the votes, there was no representation of the great body of the people for whom the assembly was assumed to legislate. That many upright and honourable men were elected by such small constituencies must be admitted, and yet such men occasionally complained to their intimate friends that they were fast losing their self-respect.

In 1851 the island was not prosperous, the American war had raised the price of American bread stuffs, and the Governor was at variance with the Assembly. Agitation ended in riot at Morant Bay on October 11th, 1865. The Commission which reported on the matter said that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, which resistance was caused, in manifold ways, by a desire to obtain land free of rent, a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of their disputes were adjudicated, and, in some cases, hostility towards political and personal opponents and a desire to attain their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island."

After the suppression of the disturbances, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., Chap. 11, declaring that "from after the coming into operation of this Act the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring "that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic., Chap. 12, entitled, "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited act the term government should be held to include Legislature and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of the "Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an order in Council dated 11th June, 1855. The Council thus created, consisted of, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the Island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs: who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen.

In 1883 a petition was sent from the inhabitants of Jamaica for a change in the Constitution of the Colony. By an order in Council of 19th May, 1884* a "moderate step in

* The order in Council is printed in the 1894 edition of the Handbook.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

advance" was granted: nine members of the Council were to be elected by the people. This did not give entire satisfaction.

For one session in 1893 the Governor was not a member of the Legislative Council, which was presided over by a nominated president.

In 1895 the Elected Members were increased to 14 (one for each parish,) the nominated members being increased to 10 (4 being in abeyance) and effect was given to a Resolution of the Council (known as the Kerr-Sharp resolution) to the effect that a member of the Council must have been for a twelve month immediately preceding his election either a resident of the parish he represents or possess a clear annual income of £150 per annum arising from property on the parish possessed by himself or his wife. In 1899 the Governor added the dormant 4 to the nominated members of the Legislative Council to pass the Tariff Bill. They were thereafter withdrawn, but in 1900 they were reinstated.

In the "Jamaica Gazette" of November 8th, 1923, appeared the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to a proposed reform of the Constitution.

The first registration under Law 22 of 1886 was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election, January, 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The estimated population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's estimate of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905-06 was 8,607. The Registrar General estimated the total population on 31st March, 1907 at 820,437. The estimated population in 1910 on 31st March, was 862,422. The estimated population in each of the succeeding years since 1911 is as follows:—

On 31st March, 1912—845,767; 1913—853,682; 1914—861,864; 1915—883,185; 1916—892,406. On December, 31st, 1917—893,884; 1918—891,040.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in 1911 and 1921 and the votes recorded in contested elections in 1920. The population as ascertained at the censuses of 1911 and 1921 are also given:—

	Population. — Census of		No. of Voters on List. — Total.		Votes recorded in contested elections in 1920.
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	
Kingston (including Port Royal)	59,674	63,711	3,311	3,560	..
St. Andrew	52,773	54,398	1,934	1,596	..
St. Thomas	39,330	42,501	1,595	1,673	..
Portland	49,360	48,970	1,712	1,871	632
St. Mary	72,936	71,404	2,320	3,154	..
St. Ann	70,651	70,922	1,351	2,531	..
Trelawny	41,376	34,602	1,054	2,333	..
St. James	35,463	41,946	1,424	2,512	..
Hanover	37,432	38,240	1,382	2,169	1,030
Westmoreland	66,456	68,853	2,138	4,131	673
St. Elizabeth	78,700	79,281	1,529	3,208	914
Manchester	65,194	63,945	1,983	3,106	..
Clarendon	73,914	82,555	1,910	4,264	609
St. Catherine	88,104	96,590	3,584	4,359	..
	831,383	858,118	27,257	42,267	..

CIVIL LIST.

Law 26 of 1895 now regulates the Civil List which is not however at present strictly adhered to, with respect to the officers therein mentioned and is as follows:—

Puisne Judge	1,000	Collector-General	£1,000
Governor	£6,000	Superintending Medical Officer	1,000
Private Sec and Aide-de-Camp	400	Inspector-General of Police	850
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Director of Prisons	2,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Chief Justice	1,200
Attorney-General	1,200	Puisne Judge	..
Director of Public Works	1,200		
Auditor-General	800		£18,650

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

The Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council and a Legislative Council.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of Office is as a rule confined to a period of six years.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or is too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council consists of the Governor, as President: five *ex-officio* members, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of His Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General nominated members not exceeding ten in number from time to time provisionally appointed, and fourteen Elected Members, elected one for each parish of the island.

No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any Law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of the Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of that Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than nine elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, form a quorum; and the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members.

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Royal Instructions of the 29th July, 1887. Any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized



**HON. EDWIN DENBY, SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY
AND SENATORS AT KING'S HOUSE**



**THE VISCOUNT BURNHAM,
CHAIRMAN OF THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION,
AT FALMOUTH TOWN HALL**

to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon His Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of His Majesty, her heirs and such successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council Books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The seats of the nominated members are vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

Public officers hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the King) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

Qualifications of Elected Members—No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

- (1) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,
- (2) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,
- (3) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz:—
 - (a) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.
 - (b) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (c) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (d) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council for any electoral district, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that electoral district for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of £150 arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

Qualification of Voters.—Every male person is entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 31st day of January in such year, and has since the 1st day of April then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house, or in possession of real property within such parish capable of being, during such occupation or possession, rated in respect of the parish general rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings.
 - (b) is on the 31st day of January in such year possessed of personal property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of April, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
 - (c) possesses a salary qualification, that is to say is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter in the receipt of salary or wages aggregating fifty pounds a year or upwards; or
 - (d) possesses an income qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter, tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house or of a tenement or part thereof in which he carries on his business or practices his profession and in respect of which he pays rent amounting to not less than ten pounds during the year and is in receipt of an income amounting to fifty pounds a year and upwards.

Every female person who is qualified according to the requirements set out above, as modified by Law 22 of 1919, entitled to be registered as a voter.

The modifications are:—

- (1) Has attained the age of 25 years.
- (2) Is literate.
- (3) Is qualified under 4 (a) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.
- (4) Is qualified under 4 (b) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.

Provided:—

- (1) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty;
- (2) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA

SIR LESLIE PROBYN, K.C.M.G., 1909; C.M.G., 1913—Educated at Charterhouse, and in France and Germany; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1884; joint author of "The Jurisdiction and Practice of the Mayor's Court," and other Law Books; Attorney General, British Honduras, 1893; Attorney General of Grenada, May, 1896; also acting Colonial Secretary in 1897-8; acting Administrator on several occasions; Governor's Secretary S. Nigeria, 12th April, 1901; Governor Sierra Leone, 4th July, 1904; Governor Barbados, 5th November, 1910; assumed Government, 13th February, 1911; Governor of Jamaica, 11th June, 1918.

Private Secretary—A. D. Wright.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

Colonel H. G. Pringle, D.S.O., Officer Commanding the Troops, Jamaica.

PRIVY COUNCIL.*

Ex-Officio Members.

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica. The Colonial Secretary The Attorney General.

Nominated Members.

Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G. David Sampson Gideon.
William Morrison.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

D. H. Hall.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*

THE present Council is the eighth summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council	..	1884-1888	5th Council	..	1901-1905
2nd	"	1889-1893	6th	"	1906-1910
3rd	"	1894-1896	7th	"	1911-1919
4th	"	1897-1900	8th	"	1920-

MEMBERS.

President—His Excellency the Governor.

Ex-Officio Members.

Colonel H. G. Pringle, D.S.O., Military Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Jamaica.

Brev.-Col. Herbert Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonial Secretary.

F. C. Wells-Durrant K.C., Attorney General.

Claude V. Espeut, Director of Public Works.

—
Vacant.

Nominated Members.

Rev. A. A. Barclay.

Horace Victor Myers, M.B.E.

D. S. Gideon.

C. G. H. Davis.

W. A. S. Vickers.

Alfred Edmund Wigan.

W. Morrison.

W. B. Isaacs.

Dr. Lawson Gifford.

(Vacant.)

* Members of the Privy Council and the Legislative Council and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as *The Honourable*.

Elected Members.

	Parish.	Elected.
Joseph Henriques Phillipps ..	St. Thomas ..	27 Jan., 1920
James Alexander George Smith ..	Clarendon ..	27 Jan., 1920
Major Edward Travers Dixon ..	St. Andrew ..	28 Jan. 1920
Guy Seymour Ewen ..	Trelawny ..	28 Jan., 1920
Charles Wesley Hewitt ..	Hanover ..	28 Jan., 1920
Hubert Ashton Laselve Simpson, O.B.E.	Kingston ..	28 Jan., 1920
P. F. Lightbody ..	St. James ..	10 Feb., 1921
Dunbar Theophilus Wint ..	St. Ann ..	29 Jan., 1920
A. E. Ffrench, M.B.E. ..	Portland ..	4 Mar., 1921
Rev. William Thomas Graham ..	St. Mary ..	5 Feb., 1920
Alfred George Nash ..	Manchester ..	5 Feb., 1920
Richard Farewell Williams ..	Westmoreland ..	5 Feb., 1920
Rev. George Lewis Young ..	St. Catherine ..	5 Feb., 1920
Peter Watt Sangster ..	St. Elizabeth ..	6 Feb., 1920

Clerk to the Legislative Council—Philip Stern, K.C., (£400 by £25 to £600, appointed 4th July, 1908.)

Deputy Clerk—A. B. McKenzie—£160 by £20 to £275. Appointed 3rd March, 1920.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[*Temporary Office, at Vernon House, King Street, Kingston.*]

Passport Office at No. 87 East Street, Kingston.

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation. By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers who were each assigned a salary of £1 500. The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary. As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. Provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary ..	Hon. Brevet-Colonel H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,500	18th June, '92
Asst. Colonial Secretary	C. W. Doorly ..	£800 by 50 to 1000	—
Second Assistant Colonial Secretary	D. H. Hall ..	550 by 50 to 650	7th Dec. '91
Ditto ..	A. R. Dignum ..	do	1st March '96
Principal Clerk ..	P. G. Duff ..	450 by 25 to 550	1st April, '98
Ditto ..	H. C. Savage ..	do	3rd June, '05
Ditto ..	E. C. Aitker ..	do	20th Oct. '02

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
First Class Clerk	J. D. Lucie Smith	£325 by 25 to 450	6th Aug., '09
Ditto	H. Nankivell	do	1st Aug., '11
Ditto	S. M. F. Binns	do	5th March '08
Second Class Clerk	W. P. O'B. Thomson	200 by 20 to 325	18th May, '10
Ditto	F. C. H. Wilson	do	7th May '13
Ditto	L. C. Roberts	do	1st April, '16
Ditto	C. L. Swaby	do	21st Oct. '15
Assistant	G. E. McCauley	100 by 15 to 200	2nd April, '19
Ditto	A. C. V. Thomas	do	2nd April, '18
Dit o	Miss I. L. Davis	do	1st April, '07
Ditto	W. A. Cover	do	17th Dec. '21.
Typist and Stenographer	Miss T. luMont	£1 per week by 10/ per week to £3 per week	July, '18
Dit'o	Miss R. G. Hall	do	1st Jan., '19
Dit'o	Miss W. Drew	do	9th Jan. '19
Dit'o	Miss B. I. Wilson	do	19th July, '20
Temporary Clerk	J. M. Casserly	100 0 0	—
Dit o (Passport Branch)	M. L. Johns	150 0 0	1st July, '20
Di o	W. A. de Freitas	100 0 0	21st May, '23
Dit'o	A. H. Richard	100 0 0	17th July, '23
Ditto (Passpor: Branch)	W. V. Royes	100 0 0	2nd Aug., '23

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[Head Office, Por. Royal St., Kingston]

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the Highways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were, to quote Phillippo's "Jamaica, its past and present state," "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy: deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."

In 1851 the Legislature with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of

these roads. The system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857, but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable.

In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river. Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme, however, soon failed.

The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October 1863. Consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury.

From that time until 1890, the expenditure on main roads was defrayed from the General Revenue of the Island with the exception of a few cases in which roads and bridges were constructed by grants from the Parochial Road Revenue Fund and afterwards taken over and maintained as main roads. A number of bridges were erected during this period.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, at May Pen which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches. This was subsequently used as a Railway bridge as well as a Highway bridge.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over the Yallahs and Morant or Johnson Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above-mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, and Harbour Head River in St. Thomas, Priestman's River, and White River in Portland and the Dry River and Pencar River in St. Mary. In 1888, Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Laws, and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to the public during 1890-91.

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, and, with the exception of the Harbour Head Bridge, which is carried on screw piles, all are supported on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 76 feet clear span.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these bridges completed, and is one of the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was a source of satisfaction to the inhabitants of the parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

It was ultimately found inadvisable to carry out the erection of the bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in the manner contemplated at the time of the passing of Law 7 of 1881, and Law 1 of 1891 was then passed under the powers of which a new main road was constructed from the 11th mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill, Ramble, Cedar Valley and Trinity Ville to Morant Bay on the line of which the

PUBLIC WORKS.

following bridges were erected, viz., at Easington, Ramble, Negro River, Allan Spring, Palmetto Gully, York River, Sandy Gully and Johnson's River. On the completion of this road, an extension from the point where it crossed the Johnson's River Bridge to the town of Bath, and a branch road from where the interior road crossed the Negro River Bridge through Belvedere, to join the coast road on the western side of the Johnson's River were constructed under authority of Law 7 of 1894.

The loans for the system of roads and bridges authorized by these four laws above-mentioned amounted to £120,000, the principal and interest being made a charge against General Revenue.

The rapid growth of the cultivation and export of fruit and the consequent call for improved means of communication induced Sir Henry Blake to provide for the transfer of a considerable mileage of the more important Parochial Roads to the category of Main Roads, and for improved maintenance of the remainder by the consequent relief given to the road funds of the several parishes by the passing of Law 17 of 1890. Under this Law certain taxes were appropriated for providing interest and sinking fund on a loan of £140,000 to be expended in reconstructing the roads so taken over as Main Roads, and also an annuity equal to about £20 per mile per annum for their maintenance. In the succeeding three years an aggregate length of 981 miles were thus added to the schedule of Main Roads. The revenue raised by the appropriated taxes fell off very appreciably in the years 1896-97, and at the same time the average allowance of £20 per mile proved inadequate for the maintenance of the roads. Law 4 of 1898 was therefore passed providing for the maintenance of all the Main Roads from General Revenue and for the merging therein of the net revenue from the appropriated taxes after paying interest and sinking fund on the loan.

By Law 20 of 1892 a Loan of £100,000 was authorized to be raised chargeable against General Revenue for the erection of bridges over the rivers, on the most important roads of the island, and under the provisions of this Law many bridges were erected.

By Law 13 of 1895 authority was given for a loan to be raised for the construction of Mountain Roads in St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland, and a new driving road was made from the Cooperage near Gordon Town, via New Castle and over Hardware Gap to Buff Bay in Portland, with a branch to Silver Hill Gap. Surveys were also made of the road from Gordon Town via Guava Ridge to Windsor Forrest, and from Bath via the Cuna Cuna Mountains to the line of Portland, near Moore Town. During the period of the relief works following the hurricane of 1903, the construction of this road was somewhat advanced, and it was completed as far as Mavis Bank in 1903.

In addition to the work under Loan Laws many bridges and roads were constructed and improved by funds provided by General Revenue during the last 24 years.

In the year 1911, in order to facilitate a growing traffic, it was considered advisable and feasible to construct a driving bridge further down the Johnson River and a short distance above the old Main Road fording near Morant Bay. This Bridge was constructed of reinforced concrete piles, with a superstructure of steel beams and concrete floor, having 16 spans of 50 feet each, giving a total length of 800 feet, being the longest in the Island. The total cost including road approaches amounted to £6,450. It was opened in the early part of 1912 by H. E. Sir Sydney Olivier and it is known as the Olivier bridge.

Many other bridges of less magnitude have been built on all important roads including a ferro-concrete spandril arch bridge at Tucker's river, St. Mary, 50 feet span, and Chepstow Bridge over the Spanish river, in Portland of 80 ft. span—as well as many smaller ones.

It became necessary in 1914, owing to the continued filling up of the bed of the Yallahs River at Ramble to replace the old bridge by a new structure 220 feet in length and of similar construction to the Olivier bridge, at a more favourable site just above the junction of the Shooting River.

By Law 33 of 1919 a loan of £50,000 was authorised; £10,000 for opening up road to Crown Lands and £40,000 for new main roads and road improvements. By this the main roads in many places were widened and improved, and the Schedule increased by about 9 miles.

In 1920 the effect of the increasing motor truck traffic became very marked; the roads not having been originally constructed for such heavy axle loads, and an extensive programme of road reconstruction and strengthening had to be commenced.

In 1923 this work was still in hand. The length of main roads open to traffic was 2,237½ miles, and the average cost of maintenance exclusive of Flood Damages and Special Services £74 10s. Od. per mile.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. Since then various buildings have been erected by the department for the accommodation of the public service in different parts of the island, including court houses, police stations, public hospitals, industrial and other schools, residencies for Inspectors of Police, &c.

Other public buildings have been enlarged and improved.

The new public buildings are situated on the east and west sides of King Street between Barry Street and Tower Street in the City of Kingston.

They form part of a general scheme for the rehousing of the Government offices, the remainder of the scheme includes laying out the land (purchased by the Government after the earthquake) which lies as a square between Peter's Lane on the west and Church Street on the east; Barry Street on the north and Tower Street on the south.

The two blocks of buildings are laid out so as to leave a strip of grass and trees about 71 feet wide and 187 feet long on either side of King Street, at the north end both blocks are wider and approach to within 61 feet of the centre line of King Street, so that even here the open space is 122 feet wide. This narrower portion is 124 feet long (N. and S.)

The following is the general arrangement:—

ARRANGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTS.

Western Block.

The Post Office Department.

On ground floor—Circulation Branch. With access for the public to the following:—Stamp selling department, Registered Letters, Post Restante, Newspapers, Telegraphs, Parcels Post, Money Orders and P.O. Orders and enquiry office; and also the private letter boxes (and call bell for urgent telegrams at night; the latter is situated in Peter's Lane on N.W. side of building).

1st floor—Telegraph Operators, &c. Postmaster's private office. Post Office Correspondence and accounting branches, and Electrical Inspector's Office.

On top floor—G.P.O. Archives. Resident Telegraphist's quarters. Caretaker's quarters. In Financial Offices.

Ground floor—Surveyor of Customs; Stamp Office; Treasury and Collector General's Vaults.

1st floor—Treasury; Savings Bank; Collector of Taxes and Loan Board; Collector of Customs.

Top floor—Audit Office; Collector General's office.

Eastern Block.

Ground floor—Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy; Inspector General of Police; Bailiff.

1st floor—Supreme Court and Registry; Attorney General's Office; Law Library; Kingston Court and Offices.

Top floor—Director of Education; Board of Education; Surveyor General; Registrar of Titles.

The two blocks of buildings are of similar design and are constructed throughout of re-inforced concrete on the Coignet system. The architectural work was done by Messrs. Nicholson & Corlette, of London.

Work was begun on the western block in November, 1908, and the building was taken over from the Contractor, in April, 1910. The total cost exclusive of furniture and fittings was about £31,000.

The second block on the east side of King Street, was completed in November, 1912.

OTHER WORKS.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the construction of the Vere Irrigation Works; the erection of the Post Office Telegraph lines; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places on the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the square as a Public Garden; the erection of Gas Works, in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, and Montego Bay; improvement to that at Falmouth and the erection of a concrete dam 45 feet in height at Port Antonio to form a large impounding reservoir.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Director of Public Works	Claude V. Espeut	1,300 0 0	June, 1894
Deputy Dir. Pub. Works	N. Roots, M.I.C.E.	850 0 0	8th Feb., '08
Asst. Dir. Pub. Works	M. P. Tennant, A.M.I.C.E.	650 0 0	25th June, '05
Inspecting Engineer	D. L. Feurtado	600 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	J. M. Fletcher, A.M.A.M.S.C.E., Col. F.S.I.	550 0 0	4th Nov., '19
Ditto	P. M. Cooper, A.M.I.C.E.	500 0 0	1st Jan., '15
First Class Superintendent of Roads & Works	J. E. Streadwick	475 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. S. Farquharson	475 0 0	1st April, '03
Ditto	C. S. Henriques	475 0 0	1st Oct., '05
Ditto	R. W. Willecocks	425 0 0	31st Jan., '21
Ditto	G. S. R. Walcott	425 0 0	1st April, '10
Ditto	J. G. Cover	425 0 0	8th Jan., '11
Ditto	A. M. Gold	410 0 0	27th June '22
Ditto	T. E. Terrier	400 0 0	1st April, '19
Second Class Superintendent of Roads & Works	A. M. Hall	375 0 0	1st April, '12
Ditto	D. H. Lynch	375 0 0	1st April, '18
Ditto	C. L. Phillips	370 0 0	1st Jan., '21
Ditto	H. P. Rubie	325 0 0	1st May, '21
Ditto	G. H. E. Lyons	325 0 0	29th Mar. '21
Ditto	H. B. Spence	300 0 0	1st April, '23
Ditto	H. F. Hoyes	300 0 0	1st May, '23
Supt. Pub. Works Stores	L. B. Bicknell	425 0 0	1st April, '17
2nd Class Clerk Stores	W. O. Duval	255 0 0	1st April '22
Supt. Machinery	A. Sarff	450 0 0	21st Sept. '21
Chief Draughtsman	J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A.	475 0 0	3rd Aug., '14
Asst. ditto	S. C. Henriques	375 0 0	1st April, '20
Ditto ditto	E. A. L. Martin, A.R.I.B.A.	450 0 0	22nd Mar. '21
Accounting Clerk	H. C. Livingston	475 0 0	1st Oct., '85
Chief Clerk	G. S. Cox	425 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	A. J. McGlashan	375 0 0	1st April, '08
Ditto	H. E. Pigou	300 0 0	1st July, '07
Second Class Clerk	H. W. Hylton	270 0 0	15th Oct., '06
Ditto	H. E. Mendes	270 0 0	24th April, '20
Ditto	D. C. Mais	220 0 0	16th Oct., '18
Assistant	D. P. Lacy	160 0 0	7th Aug., '20
Ditto	H. W. McNair	160 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Ditto	F. A. Hamilton	130 0 0	5th Mar., '21
Ditto	C. G. Hill	100 0 0	1st April, '23
Stenographer and Typist	Miss A. Tilley	150 0 0	2nd Jan., '17

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

[Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.]

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £93,932, which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American Syndicate, for £800,000, under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—54½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

In 1913 an extension of 13 miles of line from May Pen to Chapelton up the Rio Minho Valley was opened for traffic, making the total length of line 197½ miles, and in April 1921, a further length of 2½ miles, from Linstead to New Works, was opened to traffic, making a total length of 200 miles.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RAILWAY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary & other Emolument.		
		£	s.	d.
Director	Major Lewis Thomas, O.B.E. (Military Division) ..	1,000	0	0
Office Superintendent, Director's Office ..	Herbert George Pascoe ..	475	0	0
Chief Accountant ..	Geoffrey Campbell Gunter ..	600	0	0
Asst. Accountant and Cashier ..	Vacant ..	—	—	—
Senior Clerk (Acting as Cashier) ..	Albert Babington Milner ..	375	0	0
Engineer of Way and Works ..	R. J. B. Hewson ..	700	0	0
Assistant Engineer ..	J. E. Bird ..	650	0	0
Junior Asst. ditto ..	V. J. Streadwick ..	450	0	0
Senior Clerk Engineer's Office ..	Henry Alexander Hamilton ..	375	0	0
Locomotive Superintendent ..	Vacant ..	—	—	—
Asst. Locomotive Superintendent ..	P. M. McKay ..	700	0	0
Traffic Superintendent ..	H. Creswell Powell (Acting) ..	725	0	0
Goods Agent ..	Vacant ..	—	—	—
Supt. of Railway Stores ..	Alan Farquharson ..	575	0	0

ADVISORY BOARD.

(First appointed 7th May, 1902)

Hon. D. S. Gideon, *Chairman*, Henry Cork, E. H. Kerr, Capt. S. D. List, Hon. H. V. Myers, M.B.E., S. S. Stedman, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Major Lewis Thomas, O.B.E., *Director*; H. G. Pascoe, *Secretary*.

(Refer to Part XVII, "*Travelling in Jamaica*," for time-tables, fares, &c.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

[Office: Public Buildings, King St., (East Block) Kingston.]

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Govt. Surveyor.

On the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch was organised as a separate service, and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the designation of Surveyor General.

Government lands have now all been classified, their histories and titles (most of which were previously unknown) inquired into and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been enquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

By successive Acts from 1867 to 1887 the Government became the trustee of all lands in the possession of persons without any legal or equitable title. The owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven

years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 27,073 acres have been recovered from 1,600 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years' trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The rents from these lands and other amounted to £3,624 11s. 9d. for the year ended 31st December, 1922.

Law 5 of 1871, and its amendments up to 1896, regulate the forfeiture of lands for non-payment of quit rents. Under these Laws the particulars of no less than 967,820 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this about 254,958 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the north-eastern portion of the parish of Portland and the central parts of Trelawny and St. Ann. All these regions consist of virgin lands and much is well watered with numerous springs, possessing a most salubrious climate, ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and embracing some of the finest coffee lands in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of white limestone series.

On the 16th November, 1895, a scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers was brought into operation. Under this scheme not less than 5 acres nor more than 50 can be sold to any one person. A deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money for the land required must be made by the applicant, after which a survey of the land is made and the applicant is placed in possession, the remaining four-fifths of purchase money together with £2 for the cost of survey, being payable in ten years by 10 equal yearly instalments. If within the period of 10 years the purchaser shall have brought one-fifth of his acreage into good bearing in kola, coffee, oranges or other permanent crop-producing plants, he is released from payment of, or is refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money. The scheme had been partly suspended during the past few years owing to the large amount of land that was out on credit, and on 3rd December, 1914, it was started afresh under amended rules. Under the new Rules Land Boards have been created, and no more than 300 acres will be granted to one purchaser, nor less than 5 acres, except in cases specially approved by the Governor. Up to 31st Dec., 1922, 5,095 lots covering 48,082 acres have been sold and put in possession of instalment and out right purchasers who have paid £50,239 6s. 3d.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under lease to various Persons.	Unpatented Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston ..	3	1,200	—	1,203
St. Andrew ..	4,446	84	—	4,530
St. Thomas ..	23,924	6	—	23,930
Portland ..	72,744	—	1,120	73,864
St. Mary ..	1,638	4	220	1,862
St. Ann ..	28,475	246	4,325	33,046
Trelawny ..	43,761	—	14,307	58,068
St. James ..	12,650	10	1,700	14,360
Hanover ..	765	—	—	765
Westmoreland ..	1,202	25	—	1,227
St. Elizabeth ..	19,563	—	5,570	25,233
Manchester ..	2,509	244	—	2,753
Clarendon ..	6,564	1,612	7,300	15,476
St. Catherine ..	30,468	15	6,200	36,683
Grand Totals ..	248,812	3,446	40,742	293,000

Note.—For Rules as to sale of Government Lands see Part XI.

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on and land liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

The Government have realized £63,293 8s 7d. from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £4,159.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigations; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island, and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans, of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes, of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show their extent, area, boundaries and names as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

In 1889, when the Jamaica Railway was sold to Mr. Frederick Wesson and his associates on condition that the existing lines were extended to Montego Bay and Port Antonio from Porus and Bog Walk, respectively, the Surveyor-General was charged with the duty of acquiring lands for the tracks of these extensions. The tracks are 120 miles long and cover 1,160½ acres of land acquired from 915 landowners, and cost, to 31st March, 1905, £82,639 8s.

Under the 34th section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway were entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 74,443 acres, or 116½ square miles of land were conveyed to them, leaving 2,367 acres, or 3½ square miles selected by the Promoters, and to be conveyed to them on forfeiture. These lands which were in the hands of the Administrator-General on behalf of the Receivers of the West India Improvement Company of New York, have recently passed back into the hands of the Government by purchase at 5s per acre. A large part of them extends over the northern portion of the parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It possesses a most salubrious climate and ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas; but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island. It possesses minerals: copper, cobalt, lead and manganese having been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General	W. A. Baker, F.S.I., F.R.G.S.*	£800 0 0	1st Decr., '99
Assistant Surveyor General	H. D. Rogers*	550 0 0	17th April, '05
Surveyor	H. W. Bowker P.A.S.I.*	475 0 0	16th June, '20
Surveyor	E. D. Fort*	400 0 0	18th Mar., '23
Surveyor	Vacant	400 0 0	—
Accountant & First Class Clerk	G. C. Foster	325 0 0	26th May, '04
Assistant	G. O. Wilson	100 0 0	11th Decr., '22
Assistant	J. Cleary	100 0 0	29th Sept., '23
Typist & Stenographer	Stella Levy	156 0 0	2nd Octr., '22
Temporary Clerk	H. M. Bond	160 0 0	12th June, '23

*Reimbursed travelling expenses.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

In October, 1921, Mr. C. A. Matley, D.Sc., F.G.S. was appointed Government Geologist for the purpose of reporting on the prospect of finding water in various parts of the island. His functions were extended in 1922 to geological investigations for economic purposes generally, but water supply matters have up to now occupied most of his time.

Government Geologist—C. A. MATLEY, D.Sc., F.G.S.
Assistant “ “ —G. M. Stockley, A.R.C.S., A.I.C.

JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE.

(At the Public Works Building.)

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes. An annual grant of £150 was made for this purpose, and Mr. Maxwell Hall was put in charge of the service: he had to supply the necessary instruments, and to provide for his own assistants.

A first class station was equipped in Kingston. The registration of the rainfall was encouraged by issuing a monthly Weather Report to all the contributors. Mr., now Sir Daniel Morris, established a very fine high-level station at the Cinchona Plantation, 4,900 feet above sea-level, and also took readings on the Blue Mountain Peak.

A large number of investigations referring to such matters as cyclones, wind movements, earthquakes, lightning, magnetic variation, tides, &c., were published from time to time in the Weather Reports, which were so arranged that they could be bound into volumes. In 1892 Rainfall Maps of Jamaica were published by the Institute of Jamaica. A second edition entitled “The Rainfall of Jamaica from about 1870 to end of 1909 with maps” was published in 1911, and a third edition, 1923.

In 1898 the United States Weather Bureau established a first class station at Halfway Tree, as a part of their service in the West Indies and South America. All their stations reported more or less continuously to Washington, and storm-warnings were issued from Washington which were of great service to the whole of the West Indies. The local Weather Service was disestablished at the end of the financial year, and an annual grant of £50 was made to continue the Weather Reports. The observers at Halfway Tree were recalled, and the instruments were sent to the offices of the Direct Cable Co. in Kingston. The hurricane of 1903 occurred: and the earthquake of 1907 wrecked the instruments. In 1907 the Weather Service was re-established; the United States Weather Bureau undertook to establish a first class station at the Public Works Office, and the Kingston observer was to supply them with cablegrams during the hurricane months. Mr. J. F. Brennan of the Public Works Department was appointed as observer in Kingston and Mr. Maxwell Hall was given charge of the whole service.

The new service commenced under very different auspices; not only had the rainfall maps been published, but in 1904 the more important results of observation as detailed in the Weather Reports, which were issued monthly between 1881 and 1902, and which form Vols. I, II and III of the *Jamaica Meteorological Observations*, were published in the form of small pamphlet by the Institute of Jamaica.

There are now a First class station at Kingston;
Second class stations at Morant Point Light House, Negril Point Light House, and Climatological stations at Castleton Gardens, Hope Gardens, Stony Hill Industrial School, Hill Gardens.

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all the telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

Government Meteorologist—J. F. Brennan, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., F.R. MET. S.—£110.
Assistant Meteorologist—Major G. S. Cox, £100.

AUDIT OFFICE.

[Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.]

THE expenditure of the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Boards' Accounts are subjected to an examination in the Audit Office, and half-yearly inspection of the Accounts is made locally by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated. In September, 1914, the audit of the Railway accounts was placed under the direction of the Auditor General.

The financial year of the colony is from the 1st of April till the 31st of March.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Auditor-General	C. G. H. Davis	1,000	0	0	Nov., '87
Deputy Auditor General	J. L. Pietersz	600	0	0	10th Dec. '85
Senior 1st Class Clerk	C. C. Kelly	425	0	0	1st June, '88
First Class Clerk	J. M. Burke	350	0	0	17th Sept., '01
Ditto	G. V. Livingston	350	0	0	1st April, '01
Ditto	B. P. Burrowes	325	0	0	15th Mar., '05
Second Class Clerk	O. A. Burrowes	260	0	0	14th April, '09
Ditto	R. C. Henriques	220	0	0	1st Mar., '12
Ditto	O. R. Nunes	200	0	0	28th Mar. '11
Ditto	L. R. Francis	180	0	0	23rd Aug. '16
Ditto	Vacant	160	0	0	—
Assistant	Miss J. A. Leake	160	0	0	8th Aug., '14
Ditto	Miss O. Hollar	160	0	0	1st Aug., '17
Ditto	Miss I. Ware	130	0	0	7th Jan., '21
Ditto	Miss M. Facey	145	0	0	2nd Sept., 1916
Ditto	D. J. Cruchley	100	0	0	1st April, 1923
Temporary Clerk	D. G. Parsons	180	0	0	—
Ditto	H. M. Littelljohn	250	0	0	—
Ditto	V. A. Wilson	156	0	0	—

*Mr. B. P. Burrowes is temporarily attached to the Railway Audit Office.

TREASURY.

[Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.]

THE Receiver General's Office, the headquarters for the collection of all duties, was one of the most ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with other public offices) transferred to Kingston.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000 which was the amount received by John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was, by a law passed in 1733, prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous Law, in which the rate of interest payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore, namely, 3 per cent. is payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances.

Law 3 of 1868 granted to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repealed all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolished the office of Receiver General and created the office of Treasurer giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law placed the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866. At the same time the Customs was formed as an independent department, Law 4 of 1869 created the office of Collector General who is now charged with some of the duties of the Receiver General. Until the earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there was no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their Bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follows:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
“ of 10s. and under £2	3d.	“ of 6	7 8d.
“ of £2	3 4d.	“ of 7	8 9d.
“ of 3	4 5d.	“ of 8	9 10d.
“ of 4	5 6d.	“ of 9	10 11d.

For sums of £10 1s. and 6d. for each additional £10 or fractional part of £10 up to £50.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Pub. Service.
TREASURY.			
Treasurer	R. Nosworthy	£ 900 0 0	8th Jan., '80
Deputy Treasurer	W. M. Fraser	600 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Senior First Class Clerk	C. G. C. Kerr	425 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Cashier	O. S. V. Brown	220 0 0	1st May, '12
First Class Clerk	E. G. Wilson	375 0 0	1st March, '93
Ditto	A. J. Durant	375 0 0	1st March '93
Ditto	H. E. A. Romney	375 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	F. P. Bond	375 0 0	21st Sept., '01
Second Class Clerk	C. H. Morris	220 0 0	3rd Oct. '11
Ditto	J. E. C. McFarlane	220 0 0	10th Sept., '13
Ditto	E. A. V. Gadishaw	200 0 0	10th July, '20
Ditto	G. P. Stephenson	270 0 0	9th Oct., '20
Ditto	A. A. Box	180 0 0	23rd Feb., '17
Ditto	K. F. Pomier	180 0 0	20th Oct. 1919
Ditto	V. H. Murphy	180 0 0	1st Feb., 1917
Ditto	J. S. Mordcaui	160 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Assistant	N. F. Holtz	115 0 0	4th Nov., '21
Ditto	Miss M. E. Thomas	160 0 0	9th Oct. '16
Ditto	R. B. Marks	115 0 0	4th Feb. '22
Typist and Stenographer	Miss J. Cappe	100 4 0	1st Nov. '19

CURRENCY NOTES.

*Board of Commission rs.*Hon. R. Nosworthy, Island Treasurer—*Chairman*.

W. B. Isaacs, Acting Collector-General, Hon. T. Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G.

STAFF.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
First Class Clerk	J. R. Lewis	£ 300 s. 0 d. 0	11th July, '10
Second Class Clerk	V. L. Cuppe	220 0 0	27th Jan., '13
Assistant Secretary	Vacant	100 0 0	—
Secretary	J. R. Lewis	25 0 0	11th July, '10

For information as to issue of Currency Notes, see under Currency.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

[Public Buildings (West Block) King Street.]

THE Savings Banks were first established in the Island in the year 1837 under the Act 7 William IV c. 6; but it was not until 1870 that the Government found it necessary to start a Government Savings Bank and Law 20 of 1870 was passed, which Law was amended by Law 33 of 1882. The Government Bank was carried on with success, but on the Commercial Banks starting Savings Branches, which gave higher interest and greater facilities to their depositors, the deposits in the Government Savings Bank declined, and after pressure of public opinion it was decided to reorganise the Government Savings Bank, and as a result, Law 7 of 1917 was passed. This Law repealed the laws in force. Under Section 5, the Governor appointed a

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. R. Nosworthy, *Chairman*.E. W. Lucie-Smith, *Vice-Chairman*.

Hon. Ellis Wolfe.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

R. P. Simmonds.

S. S. Stedman.

New Regulations have been brought into force, with the object of giving the public facilities equal to if not better than the Commercial Banks.

The reconstruction of the Bank took effect as from 1st January, 1919, and the policy that the Board has decided to pursue is that of extending the facilities of the Bank in order that it must soon gain the confidence of the public. At the present time, it is estimated that over £2,000,000 of the savings of the people of Jamaica are deposited in the Savings Departments of the Commercial Banks, which savings are to a large extent invested by these Banks outside of Jamaica, with the consequence that Jamaica receives no benefit in its development from the savings of its people. In enacting Law 7 of 1917, provision was made that the funds of the Bank could be invested as under:—(i) In British and Colonial securities. (ii) In loans to Agricultural Loan societies. (iii) In real securities in Jamaica. (iv) On deposit in Banks. (v) In any other manner authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.

The class of investment as detailed above assures the depositor of absolute security for his deposit over and above the Government guarantee, which is absolute. Besides, he knows that to a large extent the money that he deposits in the Government Bank is going to be used for the development of the Island in which his own welfare is wrapped up. If the Island prospers, it is up to him to gain by that prosperity and with thrift to increase his deposit. Consequently, for all Jamaicans and persons interested in Jamaica it is to their advantage to support the Bank. Among the advantages of the Bank are (i) Absolute security. (ii) Interest compounded half yearly at 3% per annum.

Deposits lodged on the first day of a month earn interest as of the month, and in like manner deposits withdrawn on the last day of the month earn interest.

Money lodged in Kingston can be withdrawn at any of the Branches of the Bank at the Parochial Treasuries, and money lodged at any of the Branches of the Bank can be withdrawn in Kingston.

Free postage and Stamp Duty.

The Bank has now 63 branches and postal agencies throughout the Island. In its first year under the new management, there was an increase of 71%

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAVINGS BANK.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Enrolment.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
	R. Nosworthy	—	8th Jan., '80
Manager	A. G. Richards	£25 0 0	—
Secretary	A. G. Richards	450 0 0	1st April, '97
Accountant	E. P. Andrews	375 0 0	1st June, '98
First Class Clerk	E. Poulle	350 0 0	1st April '03
Ditto	J. B. Facey	350 0 0	14th May, '06
Ditto	A. B. Wood	325 0 0	1st July, '13
Ditto	A. W. Perkins	300 0 0	1st May, '06
Ditto	E. J. Andrews	220 0 0	3rd Oct. '12
Second Class Clerk	L. A. Hall	220 0 0	1st June '16
Ditto	B. Dumont	150 0 0	1st March '17
Assistant	I. Sanguinetti	150 0 0	1st June, '19
Ditto	A. M. Brown	130 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Ditto	R. Hart	100 0 0	5th Nov., '21
Ditto	A. F. Gaynair	115 0 0	1st Dec., '21
Ditto	V. I. Pinto	150 0 0	19th May, '19
Stenographer and Typist	G. M. Logan	150 0 0	29th July '18
Ditto	—	500 0 0	—
Clerical Aid	—	—	—

STAMP OFFICE.

[Public Buildings West block, King Street.]

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area, and, following the English Laws, made dutiable mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, land surveyor's commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character. The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties, they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General. The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, Receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this Island, also letters of allotment and renunciation, Powers of Attorney for voting by Proxy and on Bills of Sight under the Customs Consolidation Law 1877.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps; and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. A discount of 2½ per cent. is allowed on purchases of £5 at a time made by vendors of adhesive stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading can now be stamped within seven days after execution. Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of attorney, &c. which is *not liable to ad valorem stamp duty*, should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of its 1st execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred.

Any document, on which is payable *ad valorem stamp duty* such as conveyances mortgages, leases, &c., should be stamped before the expiration of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in this colony. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable in amounts of 5s. and over within six months of the spoiling or return to the island of the instrument bearing the stamp. Unstamped documents, liable to Stamp Duty, are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of the shareholders of all banking co-partnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 3 per cent. is payable quarterly on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are affixed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now made liable thereto, with the exception of mortgages to Building Societies which are not taxable till they exceed £500. A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887.

LEGACY DUTY is chargeable on all legacies, the rates varying according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator from 1% to 10%. Legacies however for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased are exempt.

A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof.

ESTATE DUTY, and Interest collected from April 1st, '22 to 31st March, '23 was £25,810 18s. 3d.

The probate duty received for the financial year 1922-23 was £8 5s. The Legacy duty for the same period was £3,014 11s. 10d. The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1922-23, were £69,264 8s. Under the provisions of Law 20 of '98, Stamp Duty is payable on all "Successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898. Duty collected for the year 1922-23 is £5,013 16s. 11d. Law (40) of 1903. The following laws are read with or are cognate to this Law:—Law 16 of

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty 1879—Legacy Duty Law; 27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages &c.; 14 of 1898—A Law to Amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879 20 of 1898—The Succession Duty Law 1898. 7 of 1899—A Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898; 6 of 1900—The Succession Duty Law, Amendment Law, 1900; 17 of 1910—The Stamp Duty Amendment Law 1910; 29 of 1911—A Law to amend 17 of 1910, and further to amend Law 40 of 1903; 3 of 1914—A Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law of 1903. Law 21 of 1916 repeals the payment of Probate Duty. Law 10 of 1919—A Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law of 1903. Law 13 of 1920, a Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903.

Estate Duty Law 21 of 1916 imposes Estate Duty on the value of Real and Personal property according to the graduated scale denoted at sec. 18 of the Law. 18—(1) The rate of estate duty shall be according to the following scale:—

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of Duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not exceed	
*£100	£500	£3
500	2,000	4
2,000	5,000	5
5,000	10,000	6
10,000	20,000	7
20,000	30,000	8
30,000	40,000	9
40,000	50,000	10
50,000	60,000	11
60,000	70,000	12
70,000	80,000	13
80,000	90,000	14
90,000	100,000	15
100,000	200,000	16
200,000	300,000	17
300,000	400,000	18
400,000	500,000	19
500,000	..	20

For information and comparison the figures are given below of the English rates of Estate Duty, 1919.

Where the net principal Value of the Estate.		Rate of Duty per cent.
Exceeds.	And does not Exceed.	
£100	£500	£1
500	1,000	2
1,000	5,000	3
5,000	10,000	4
10,000	15,000	5
15,000	20,000	6
20,000	25,000	7
25,000	30,000	8
30,000	40,000	9
40,000	50,000	10
50,000	60,000	11
60,000	70,000	12
70,000	90,000	13
90,000	110,000	14
110,000	130,000	15
130,000	150,000	16
150,000	175,000	17
175,000	200,000	18
200,000	225,000	19
225,000	250,000	20

The rate of Duty progressively increases up to £40.

*After 31.8.1920 the minimum estate dutiable is £501 Law 40 of 1920.

SMALL ESTATES.

This Law shall not apply to representation in estates where it is made to appear to the Court to which application is made that the gross value of the estate does not exceed £100. Amended by Law 40 of 1920 to £500 dated 31.8.1920.

Law 27 of 1916. This Law may be cited as the Death Duties (killed in war) Law Exempts from the payment of Death Duties under the circumstances indicated in sec., 2 thereof.

Law (17 of 1910) amends Law 40 of 1903, and consolidates and amends other Laws amending this Law. Under section 3 the Collector General becomes Stamp Commissioner, and the Governor has power to appoint a Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

Law 7 of 1916—A Law to increase the Stamp Duty on certain documents.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods:—
From 1st January to 9th May, 1809. From 1st January to 24th October, 1833.
From 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impress by dies in self-recording presses, and also by means of over embossed stamps.

Bond, Covenant or instrument of any kind whatsoever creating a security, conveyance, lease, mortgage, bond, debenture, settlements, transfers, re-conveyances, assignments may be stamped within thirty days from date of execution.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at the offices of the several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and at all Post Offices in the country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full amount of Stamp Duty being paid to the Collector or Assistant Collector of Taxes at the time of handing in the deeds or other documents to be sent to the Stamp Commissioner.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand not otherwise charged	£0 0 6
“ under Seal including Corporation or Company's Seal	0 15 0
“ of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/ for one year only	0 0 1
An agreement for a lease or with respect to the letting of any lands tenements or heritable subjects is chargeable as a lease	0 0 6
A Lease made subsequently to & in conformity with the above is chargeable	0 0 6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5	0 15 0
Appointments	50 0 0
Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney, or Proctor	0 15 0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor	0 15 0
Award	0 0 2
1. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5	0 0 1
2. Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0 0 4
3. Exceeding £5 and under £10	0 0 6
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 1 0
“ 20 “ 30	0 1 6
“ 30 “ 50	0 2 0
“ 50 “ 100	0 2 0

And for every additional £100 or fractional part

The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated thereto.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—

The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—

The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—	0 0 6
Where the amount does not exceed £5	0 1 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 1 6
“ 10 “ 50	0 3 0
“ 50 “ 100	0 3 0

For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof

Bills of Lading (Foreign)—The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set. On each receipt for goods to be carried Coastwise or to be exported from the island

0 0 3

Section 30 of Law 40 of 1903 declares that the Stamp Commissioner shall not stamp any Inland or Foreign Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note, or Foreign Bill of Lading after the lapse of seven days from the execution thereof; or any Coastwise receipt or Inland Bill of Lading after the execution thereof.

Bills o: Sight—Where the value of the goods exceeds £5	..	£0 10 0
Bonds—Above £30 and not exceeding £50	..	0 2 0
“ 50 “ 100 ..	..	0 4 0
“ 100 “ 200 ..	..	0 8 0
“ 200 “ 300 ..	..	0 12 0
“ 300 “ 500 ..	..	0 15 0
“ 500 “ 1,000 ..	..	1 0 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	..	0 10 0
Certificates—On the admission of a Barrister	..	15 0 0
On the admission of a Solicitor	..	100 0 0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island	..	0 2 0
Charter-party	..	0 10 0
Cheques—See bill of exchange, &c. (Inland),		
Conveyances on sale—Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	..	0 1 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	..	0 2 0
“ 10 “ 15 ..	..	0 3 0
“ 15 “ 20 ..	..	0 4 0
“ 20 “ 25 ..	..	0 5 0
“ 25 “ 50 ..	..	0 10 0
“ 50 “ 75 ..	..	0 15 0
“ 75 “ 100 ..	..	1 0 0
and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	..	0 7 6
Commission as Land Surveyor, Law 31 of 1894	..	30 0 0
Copartnership Articles	..	1 10 0
Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set	..	0 0 3
Certificate of Naturalization	..	2 0 0
Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—		
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.		
On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the Island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.		
On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the Island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of	..	3 10 0
On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	..	0 15 0
Escheat—		
On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200	..	5 0 0
If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part	..	2 10 0
On every letter of preference	..	1 0 0
For every fiat of land on escheat	..	1 0 0
Exchange—		
On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	..	2 0 0
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid		
Kettubah—On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.		
Leases—Law 7 of 1916—Of or above £1 and not exceeding £5	..	0 0 6
When yearly rent shall be less than £1	..	Free
Law 7 of 1916—		
Above £5 and not exceeding £10	..	0 5 0
“ 10 “ 15 ..	..	0 7 6
“ 15 “ 20 ..	..	0 10 0

Above £20 and not exceeding £30	£0 12 6
" 30 " " 50	0 15 0
" 50 " " 100	1 0 0
" 100 " " 200	1 10 0
" 100 " " 200	0 10 0
" 100 " " 200	0 10 0

And for every additional £100 or fractional part of 100

Not otherwise charged

Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed

0 5 0

Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—

For each hogshead of sugar

12 0 0

For each puncheon of rum

10 0 0

For each tierce of coffee

12 0 0

A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped

0 0 6

And where such rent shall progressively increase, then the amount of duty payable shall be upon the highest rent reserved.

Lease of Lands, &c., granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of fine, premium or other gross sum and also of a yearly rent amounting to twenty pounds and upwards—is chargeable with both the advalorem duties payable on a lease in consideration of a fine only, and for a lease according to the amount of rent reserved thereon.

Letters or Powers of Attorney—Ordinary Power

£1 10 0

For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property

0 10 0

To manage an estate, pen, or plantation

4 0 0

To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land

1 10 0

To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands

0 5 0

On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution

1 10 0

On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of

0 0 1

any society, &c.

0 1 0

On every appointment of a proxy generally

On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—

(a) of any share of any company or proposed company

(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal

amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5

0 0 1

When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards

0 0 6

Licenses—To Insurance Companies

(yearly)

25 0 0

To retail firearms £4 and fee in Petty Session 10s.

4 10 0

To sell gunpowder £4 and fee in Petty Session 10s.

4 10 0

To a Banking Corporation issuing notes

150 0 0

Marriage License by Governor

5 0 0

Insurance of Crops and Property

1 0 0

Do. Passengers Baggage

0 2 6

Marriage License Law 28 of 1905

0 1 6

Mortgages—Not exceeding £25

0 2 6

Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50

0 5 0

Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100

0 5 0

And for every additional £100 or fractional part

Being a Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured

0 2 6

Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—

*Through loss by hurricane or earthquake.

H

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred assigned or disposed	£0 2 6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.	
Re-conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—	
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0 1 0
Naturalization, Certificate of	2 0 0
Paper Stamps—All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—	
When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0 1 6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0 1 6
Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—	
On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/, 2/6, or 3/	0 0 1½
Above 3/	0 0 2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0 0 1½
Medium Paper	0 0 3
Royal Paper	0 0 9
Imperial ditto	0 1 0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0 0 6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0 0 6
On each Form of Title	0 1 0
Surveyors Notices	0 0 1
Passports	0 5 0
Patents—	
On every Power of Attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	0 5 0
On the specification	0 10 0
On the Letters Patent	2 0 0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	0 1 6
On assignment of Letters Patent	0 10 0
Policies of Insurance, Fire, Crops, Property, etc.—	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0 0 6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0 0 6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £3,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 2 6
And where it shall exceed £3,000	4 0 0
Passengers Baggage	0 0 1
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.	
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof	
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.	
Above six months, the full annual rate.	
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—Law 13 of 1920.	
(1) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2s 6d. per centum of the sum insured	0 0 1
(2) In any other case—	
(a) For or upon any voyage—In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured	0 0 3
(b) For time—In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured—	
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	0 0 3
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0 0 6

Policies of Insurance, Life.—	£0 0 6
Where the sum insured does not exceed £25	0 0 9
Does not exceed £50	0 1 3
Does not exceed £100	0 1 3
For every additional £100 or fractional part	
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	0 0 6
Private Bills—	50 0 0
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	
Protests—	0 4 0
On every Protest or other notarial act	
Receipts—	0 0 1
Of or above forty shillings	0 1 6
In full of all demands or of that nature	0 2 0
On every Receipt granted by the Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds	
For every receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for recording "crop accounts"	0 4 0
Schedule—	
Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of	0 1 6
Scrip— On every scrip certificate or other document when the nominal value of the shares or loan is less than fifty pounds	0 0 1
Where the nominal value is fifty pounds and upwards	0 1 0
Settlements—	
Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bond fide</i> pecuniary consideration—	0 10 0
For every £100 or fractional part of £100	
Shares—	
On every assignment and transfer of shares in a registered Company in this Island—	0 0 6
Where the consideration money shall not exceed £10	0 0 6
" " " shall exceed £10 for every fractional part of £10 over the first £10	0 2 6
If the consideration be a nominal one the stamp duty on such assignment or transfer shall be	
Summons— On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same	0 1 6
On every warrant issued in lieu of summons	0 1 6
Voting— On every instrument for the purpose of voting	0 0 1
Warrants— On every warrant and appointment of interpreter of foreign languages	2 0 0

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
		£ s. d.	
Commissioner of Stamps ..	W. B. Isaacs, (actg.) ..	As Col. Genl.	1st April, '97
Deputy Stamp Commissioner ..	C. C. Manton ..	525 0 0	May, '09
First Class Clerk and Cashier ..	Gerald A. Howden ..	300 0 0	April, '12
Second Class Clerk ..	L. L. Ingram ..	220 0 0	Aug., '20
Assistant ..	J. A. Wilson ..	145 0 0	

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of customs, excise and internal revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a chief clerk and nineteen other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office (Public Buildings, King Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collector of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston consists of a collector, who is also shipping master and inspector of invoices; a Chief Clerk, four first class clerks; six second class clerks; four assistants; a surveyor; an assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, ten landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-five out-door officers divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector; a second class collector, one assistant collector; two assistants; and five lockers and gaugers.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors landing waiters, lockers and gaugers, clerks and assistants.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish, and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue he has to discharge the duties of parochial treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* manager of the government savings bank, and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other collector of taxes. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and collections, the valuation roll, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more are allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance, in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and a few assistant collectors are provided with clerks to assist in filling up invoices and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. This clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and assistant collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

PORTS.

Ports of Entry and Clearance.	Principal Out Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston ..	Cow Bay, Port Henderson.
Morant Bay ..	Yallahs.
Port Morant ..	Holland Bay.
Port Antonio ..	Hope Bay, Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, Orange Bay, Manchioneal
Annotto Bay ..	—
Port Maria ..	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo
St. Ann's Bay ..	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour ..	—
Falmouth ..	Rio Bueno
Montego Bay ..	—
Lucea ..	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar ..	Negril. Bluefields. Parkers Bay. Whitehouse Bay
Black River ..	Pedro Bay. Alligator Pond.
Milk River ..	Carlisle Bay. Salt River.

Under Law 21 of 1900, "The Tax Collection Law," the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, &c., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

ON PROPERTY.

I.—*In aid of General Revenue.*

Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law, as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916—

A tax at the rate of one shilling on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the Island except in the parish of Kingston, where the rate is eight-pence.

SUPERTAX ON PROPERTY.

Law—43 of 1920.

One or more properties the total value of which amounts to or exceeds in the aggregate the sum of £15,000 a tax upon such property or properties as follows:—

Where the value amounts to £15,000 and does not amount to £20,000, three tenths of the total amount of property tax payable.

Where it amounts to £20,000 and upwards supertax shall be the same number of tenths of the total amount of property tax as the aggregate value of such property or properties contains multiples of 5,000.

II.—*For Parochial General Purposes.*

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 17 of 1909 and 51 of 1920—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under Sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable:

A tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding nine pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 is amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 2 of 1918

NOTE—Kingston was brought under operation of Laws 15 and 16 of '03 by Law 14 of '07.

Horsekind	£0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle with springs used in the city	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle without springs used in the city	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city	0 6 8

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAWS 30 OF 1867, 17 OF 1890, 17 OF 1899 36 OF 1908, 16 OF 1911, 18 OF 1911, 20 OF 1914, 2 OF 1918.

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads	£0 6 0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	0 11 0
Each head of horned stock used for draft	0 1 0
Each ass	0 2 0
Each entire horse used on roads or found roaming at large	2 0 0
Each wheel of a carriage	0 15 0
Each wheel of a cart	0 6 0
Each hand cart plying for hire	0 1 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	1 0 0
Each firearm	0 8 0
Each Traction Engine used on roads 2s. 6d. per hundred weight or part thereof	

Trailers.

Each trailer equipped on all wheels with pneumatic tires 1s. per hundred weight or part thereof

Equipped with soft solid metal or hard tires 2s. per hundred weight or part thereof

Motor Cycles.

Not exceeding 3 hundred weights in weight unladen	£1 0 0
Exceeding that weight	1 10 0

Motor Cars.

Equipped on all wheels with pneumatic tires and not used for hire	5 10 0
Used for hire (equipped with all pneumatic tires)	7 10 0
Equipped on all or any of the wheels with soft solid tires 6s. per hundred weight or part thereof	

Motor Trucks.

With pneumatic tires on all wheels and not exceeding in weight thirty hundred weights	6 0 0
Exceeds 30 hundred weights but not exceeding 50 hundred weights	7 10 0
Exceeds 50 hundred weights	12 10 0
Equipped with soft solid tires, or partly with soft, solid and partly with pneumatic tires not exceeding 30 hundred weights	10 0 0
Exceeding thirty but not exceeding 50 hundred weights	12 0 0
Exceeding fifty hundred weights 10s. for every hundred weight or part thereof	
Equipped with metal or other hard tires 5s. for every hundred weight or part thereof	

Traction Engines

Equipped on all or any of the wheels with metal or other hard tires 2/6 per hundred weight or part thereof

Registration of Motor Cars Law

Driver's license	0 10 0
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DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868, 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead St Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucre, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapleton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Morant Bay and Port Royal

0 4 0

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAWS 31 OF 1898, 13 OF 1916, 15 OF 1919, AND 9 OF 1920, CONTINUED IN FORCE BY LAWS 2 OF 1921, 1 OF 1922 AND 1 OF 1923.

On all rum and other distilled spirits distilled or made in this Island and sold for consumption, 5s per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sikes' Hydrometer + 60%.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAWS 10 OF 1902, 18 OF 1910, 5 OF 1919, 8 OF 1920 AND 9 OF 1920*

On all cigars manufactured in this Island for sale by retail at a price exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 2s. per hundred.

At a price exceeding 5s. but not exceeding 10s. per 100 a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred.

At a price not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 6d. per hundred.

(Price means price by the box containing not more than 100 cigars).

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars.

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 1s. per pound.

SOAP EXCISE DUTY—LAW 26 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAW 39 OF 1903.

On every box of Soap of 56lbs. weight manufactured in this Island 10d.

BEER DUTY—LAW 19 OF 1896, AMENDED BY LAWS 11 OF 1896, 5 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920*

On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this Island 3d. + 10%

MATCH DUTY—LAW 12 OF 1901, AMENDED BY LAW 12 OF 1912, 5 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920*

On every gross of twelve dozen boxes of matches manufactured in this Island, each box to contain fifty sticks, and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion, 6d. + 10%

* Continued in force by Laws 2 of 1921, 1 of 1922 and 1 of 1923.

LICENSES.

Exclusive of Stamps.

Brewer's License	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	0 10 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	2 10 0
Pawn Broker	0 10 0
To sell Petroleum	25 0 0
<i>Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Laws 7 of 1893 and 23 of 1914.</i>	
For each license in respect of each parish	£0 11 0
<i>Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, amended by Laws 18 of 1869, 19 of 1872 and 33 of 1906.</i>	
License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange of metals	5 10 0
<i>(1/ to Collector of Taxes and 10/ to Clerk of Petty Session.)</i>	
License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms	£10 0 0
<i>(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)</i>	
<i>Spirits—Laws 31 of 1905.</i>	
For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston	5 0 0
In any other parish	25 0 0
For each retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston	10 0 0
In the Town of Port Royal, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Porus, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Bull Bay, Hope Bay, Moant Bay and Bath	£20 0 0
In any other part of the Island	10 0 0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	5 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0
On any passenger steamer plying from port to port	0 10 0
Stamp	

Still.—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 3.

For each Still	£5 0 0
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Trade—Law 7 of 1908.

Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer—For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses	£12 10 0
Auctioneer or Commission Agent—For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—	
For the Island	£7 10 0
or the parish of Kingston	5 0 0
For any other parish	2 10 0
Wharfinger—For each wharf	2 10 0
Supercargo—For each person carrying on business	5 0 0
Proprietor of Newspaper—For each designated newspaper	1 10 0
Retailer—For each place of business at the rate of 2s. 6d. for every £10 of gross value, provided that the license duty payable in respect of any license shall not exceed seven pounds and ten shillings nor be less than ten shillings.	

*Entertainments Duty—Law 14 of 1919 as amended by 15 of 1920, and 22 of 1923**

When the payment for admission, in respect of each person exclusive of amount of duty does not exceed 6d.	½d.
Exceeds 6d. and does not exceed 1/	1d.
“ 1/ “ “ 1/6	2d.
“ 1/6 “ “ 2/	3d.
“ 2/ “ “ 3/	4d.
“ 3/ “ “ 4/	6d.
“ 4/ “ “ 7/6	9d.
“ 7/6 “ “ 10/	1/

and one shilling for every ten shillings or part of ten shillings over the first ten. One third of this Tax goes to Parochial Revenue.

*Subject to the permission of the Collector General, duty may be taken at fifteen per centum of the net profit, no deduction being made for overhead or capital charges or payment of interest on mortgages.

*Agricultural Produce buyers Licenses Laws 7 of 1918.**Class I.*

Coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, nutmegs, orange oil, kola or bissie, annata	£5 0 0
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Class II.

Bunches of Bananas, oranges, shadoocks, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit and coconuts	5 0 0
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Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof.	5 0 0
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*INCOME TAX.**Law 24 of 1919—Section 8 (1).*

Income Tax in respect of the income of any person shall be charged at the following rates:—

(a) On the first £100	Nil
On every pound of the Income beyond—	
(b) £100 and up to £100	2½d.
(c) £100 and up to £500	3d.
(d) £500 and up to £750	4d.
(e) £750 and up to £1,000	6d.
(f) £1,000 and up to £1,500	9d.
(g) £1,500 and up to £2,000	1s.
(h) £2,000 and up to £5,000	1s. 3d.
(i) £5,000 and up to £8,000	1s. 6d.
(j) £8,000 and up to £10,000	1s. 9d.
(k) On every pound beyond £10,000	2s.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &c.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83rd section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60, Part 1, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons, reg. tonnage		For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage	
Do. from 50 to 100	1 0 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000 tons	£6 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200	1 10 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000 "	7 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500	2 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000 "	8 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800	3 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	9 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	4 0 0		10 0 0
	5 0 0		

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfrage Law, 15 of 1895, as amended by Law 53 of 1920.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one-fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package; and ninepence when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs. weight, 1/ per half brl., 6d. qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

A Law to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Relating to Duties on Imports.
No. 2—1922, as amended by Law 23 of 1923 [5th April, 1922.]

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—
1—This Law may be cited as "The Tariff Law, 1922."

2—(1) On and after the coming into operation of this Law, there shall be raised, levied collected and paid unto His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the use of the Government of this Island, upon the several articles imported into this Island and enumerated in the First Schedule to this Law, the several duties therein set forth, subject to the following conditions, viz:—

- (a) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or the Dominion of Canada or of any part of the British Empire to which any preferential tariff in force in the Colony for the time being has been made to apply by action taken under Sec. 26 of this Law: Provided that such goods shall be accompanied by such evidence of origin as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council from time to time.
- (b) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "General Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to all goods not entitled to admission under the column "Preferential Tariff" of such Schedule.
- (2) The Governor in Privy Council may from time to time make Regulations for carrying out the purposes of this section. All such Regulations shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and shall have the force of Law.

3—The articles enumerated in the Second Schedule to this Law shall be admitted into the Island free of duty.

4—Anything in the next preceding two sections to the contrary notwithstanding the articles enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Law when imported into the Island for temporary use either by an owner or by an exhibitor but not for sale, provided that

the articles enumerated in items 2 and 3 had been in use abroad, shall be admitted on the security of a deposit of thirty per centum of the duties leviable on similar articles if imported for Island use, such deposit to be refunded on the exportation of the articles by the owner or exhibitor within two months of importation. Should the articles not be exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to five per centum of the duty payable at time of importation for each month or part of a month during which such articles are kept in the Island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of eight months. But if not exported within eight months of the date of importation the articles shall be deemed to have been finally imported for Island use and shall be entered and the duty thereon paid in the manner prescribed by sections 48 and 49 of Law 18 of 1877, or by any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor, allowance being made for any deductions already taken and brought to account from the amount deposited.

Articles deemed to have been finally imported for Island use, if not entered and duty paid as aforesaid, shall if sold or kept in the Island beyond eight months be liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of section 156 of Law 18 of 1877 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor or the person appearing as the importer may be proceeded against under section 34 of Law 24 of 1885, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor.

5—The articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law shall pay duty at the rate of Five per centum ad valorem: Provided that if they are the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of the Dominion of Canada or of any other part of the British Empire to which any preferential tariff in force in the Colony for the time being has hereafter been made to apply for by action taken under Section 26 of this Law, such articles shall be admitted into the Island free of duty.

6—In every case in which the value of goods imported into this Island is to be ascertained for the purposes and in manner provided in section 2 (1) of Law 20 of 1912 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor and in which exchange is a part of such value the rate of conversion shall be taken as that prevailing between Jamaica and the country whence the goods are imported on the day that due report of the ship bringing the goods shall be made in pursuance of section 42 of Law 18 of 1877, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or in substitution therefor.

7—(1) In this Law the expression "Cotton Piece-Goods" means all woven fabrics made entirely of cotton in piece lengths but shall exclude all cloth manufactured in the piece with a border or selvedge marking a point for cutting to make up into an article of a distinctive character.

(2) The Preferential Tariff for Cotton Piece-goods shall apply to the following parts of the British Empire:—Empire of India, Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Dominion of New Zealand, Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, British Possessions and Protectorates in Africa, Fiji, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Falkland Islands, Seychelles, St. Helena, British Honduras, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Guiana, British West Indies.

8—Without prejudice to the generality of the power to make Regulations under other sections of this Law the Governor in Privy Council may by such Regulations provide for the certificates, invoices and bills of lading to be furnished in respect of all or any goods to which any Preferential Tariff in force in this Colony for the time being applies and may also by Regulations prescribe the conditions governing the direct importation of such goods and their passage through another country.

9—The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in the First Schedule, or exempt from duty as set forth in the Second Schedule shall be exempt from duty under this Law, except as hereinafter stated; but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels, wrappers or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty, or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in the First Schedule as well as goods liable to advalorem duty, shall be liable to advalorem duty, and when the package contains advalorem and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such advalorem goods.

10—In the case of spirits subject to duty according to their strength of proof, such

strength shall be ascertained by means of Sykes (or Sikes') Hydrometer; and in case such strength cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct use of the Hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample and the subsequent test in like manner of the distillate.

11—Whenever goods liable to duty on importation according to the value thereof are imported, the invoice of such goods shall include the value of all packages, receptacles, coverings and wrappers, in which such goods are packed or contained, together with all charges due or payable in respect of the preparing, packing and putting up of the goods in the condition ready for shipment, and import duty shall be payable on the value of such packages, receptacles, coverings, wrappers and charges.

12—It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Invoices or other proper Officer of Customs without prejudice to the power to take samples for examination conferred by the Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, or by any Customs Law for the time being in force in this Island or by this Law, to accept as prima facie evidence of the character of cement entered for Island consumption a declaration of the consignor attested in writing by a reliable cement tester, in the country of manufacture, recognized as such by the Governor of this Island, that the article so entered is cement, conforming to the standard fixed by the Governor in Privy Council.

13—Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into this Island, or who being in this Island, has in his possession any bill-heading or other paper appearing to be a heading, or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, and bearing any signature or other attestation purporting to show, or which may be used to show that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or authentic, is guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to a penalty not less than £20 and not exceeding £100, or in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

14—Wines and malt liquors may be converted into vinegar in any Bonded Warehouse, under such Regulations as the Collector General may approve, and thereupon such wines and malt liquors shall be liable to the duty on vinegar only.

15—Upon the re-importation of articles once exported, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Island, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid in such manner as the Collector General may direct, a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, if identified as island produce, and if not so identified, then such articles shall be subject to the same rate of duty as other imported articles of the same kind.

Whenever any goods upon which a drawback has been allowed under section 20 of this Law are returned to this Island such goods shall pay the import duty in force at the time of such return. As amended by Law 23 of 1923.

16—Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under Law 2 of 1922, or any previous Law of this Island shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation, shall receive a drawback of an amount equal to the preferential duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the first Schedule of Law 2 of 1922 (The Tariff Law 1922); provided that such goods are exported by the original importer in the original, whole and unbroken packages in which the same were imported into this Island and provided further, that no drawback of duty shall be allowed unless, the amount of drawback on any one transaction is not less than four shillings.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under Law 2 of 1922 shall have been paid, on its being proved to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs that a mistake has been made and that such goods are not the goods ordered by the importer and that such goods have been returned to the exporter, if duly exported within three months of their first importation shall receive a drawback of the full duties paid on importation.

17—The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants or contractors to His Majesty's Navy or Military Authorities in this Island for the use of His Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers, or Naval Messes or to other branches of the Public Service and to Public Institutions, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback, or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

18—There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty* paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign-going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same together with a declaration from such builder or repairer that he believes such ship-building materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Paints and oils used in painting any foreign-going ship while temporarily in port shall be included in the term accessory.

19—Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable subsequent to importation or which have been in actual and bona fide use.

20—Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture or putting up of articles manufactured or produced in this Island there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials shall so appear in the completed articles, that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

Provided also that where the actual quantity or measure cannot be ascertained by ordinary methods it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council by regulation made under section 16 of this Law to approve an approximate scale of drawback.

21—On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour, there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty† mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule, on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty payable on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

22—The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

23—In construing the language employed in Schedule 2 of this Law to describe articles intended to be free of duty the articles named as free must be considered in their primary character in relation to the use under which exemption is given. When the character of such articles has been added to, modified or changed by embellishment or combination with some other article whose primary character is other than that described against the article on the free list the consideration as to whether the composite article is liable to duty shall be the relative value of the component parts considered under the two schedules of the tariff, viz:—the schedule imposing duty and the schedule granting exemption. If the value of the dutiable portion exceeds the value of the portion coming under a description on the free list then duty shall be charged on the composite article; but if the value of the portion formed by any items appearing on the free list exceeds the value of the portion not exempted then the article considered in its complete character shall be exempt from duty.

24—No goods imported free of import duties under the provisions of any law, certificate or concession shall be sold or transferred without the importer notifying the Collector General, and paying such import duties as would be payable if the purchaser or transferee had, on the day of sale or transfer, imported the goods, and any such goods sold or transferred without such import duties being paid as are hereby declared to be payable, shall be liable to be seized wherever found and forfeited, and the person so selling the same shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 157 of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877 (Law 18 of 1877) or against any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor. The provisions of the last mentioned Law, and any laws amending the same or substituted therefor in so far as they relate to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under those Laws, or any of them, shall apply to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under this Law.

25—In amendment of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, (Law 18 of 1877) and Laws amending the same it is hereby provided that

- (a) The combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice set forth in the Fifth Schedule of this Law in respect of goods liable to ad valorem duties shall be declared to in all cases where the rates of duties set forth in the

* Amended by Sec. 4 Law 23 of 1923.

† Amended by Sec. 5 Law 23 of 1923.

column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Origin" shall be declared to in all other cases of goods liable to ad valorem duties; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Value" shall be declared to in all cases where preferential duties other than those ad valorem shall apply and in all cases where duties other than those preferential and other than those ad valorem, General Tariff, shall apply the Form of Invoice alone shall be required. Invoices shall be presented in original and duplicate to the Collector of Customs who shall retain the original; Provided that in the event of an importer not having received a duplicate Invoice the Collector shall retain the original Invoice: Provided that, for three months after the passing of this Law the Collector of Customs where preference is claimed may accept such evidence as is satisfactory to him in proof of value and of origin and waive the certificate referred to in this subsection: and provided further that for the same period one copy of the Invoice may be presented. And provided further that the combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice above specified may be altered and amended from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council as provided in section 2 subsection 2 of this Law.

26—The Legislative Council may from time to time by resolution extend to any part of the British Empire the whole or any part of the preference given by this Law to the United Kingdom and Dominion of Canada, and thereafter all the sections of this Law dealing with the Preferential Tariff shall apply to goods from such part of the British Empire in accordance with the terms of the Resolution.

By Resolution passed by the Legislative Council on the 6th July, 1922, under Section 26 of Law 2 of 1922 the Preferential Tariff was extended to embrace the Dominion, Colonies, and Dependencies, viz: The Dominion of New Zealand, the Colonies of Cyprus, Fiji, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Dependencies of the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands.

27—In this Law the letters "p.c." in any one of the tariff columns in the First Schedule represent and have the meaning of the words "per centum, ad valorem."

28—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in The Revenue Temporary Protection Law, 1898 (Law 23 of 1898) no import duty paid during the month of March, Nineteen hundred and twenty-two under the provisions of the said Law 23 of 1898 in accordance with an Order issued under the said Law by the Governor in Council to the Collector General shall be repaid to the person who paid the same: and no import duty that would be liable to be paid by any person under the provisions of the said Law of 1898 shall be payable by any person prior to the date on which the duty on such article was increased in the Legislative Council on the following dates

viz:—Item 1	
" 5	} 21st March
" 10	
" 17 (a) & (b)	
" 17 (e)	
" 26 (b)	} 22nd March
" 27	
" 29	
" 30	
" 32	} 23rd March
" 33 (c) & (d)	

and no import duty that would be liable to be paid by any person in respect of any article in item No. 23 of the Second Schedule of Law 21 of 1911 shall be payable in respect of such article if it had arrived in this Island prior to the 2nd March, 1922.

29—The Laws mentioned in the Sixth Schedule to this Law are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule: Provided that any Regulations made under or by virtue of any of the Laws so repealed and in force at the time of the coming into operation of this Law shall continue in force, so far as the same may not be rendered inapplicable by any section of this Law, until fresh Regulations repealing or adding to the existing Regulations have been made under this Law.

30—The provisions of this Law relating to any preference given to the Dominion of Canada or to any part of the British Empire shall remain in force for and during the term of the agreement made with the Dominion of Canada and subject to the terms of such agreement.

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—(SECTION 2).

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
1	Animals and Birds Living—		
	(a) Asses, per head	£1	£1 6/8
	(b) Cattle, per head	£2	£2 13/4
	(c) Goats, per head	10/	13/4
	(d) Horses, per head	£3	£4
	(e) Mules, per head	£3	£4
	(f) Sheep, per head	10/	13/4
	(g) Swine, per head	10/	13/4
	No duty to be charged on these animals when under two months old imported with the dam.		
2	Ammunition and Explosives—		
	Ammunition:		
	(a) Cartridges, per 100	3/	4/
	(b) Shot, per 100 lbs.	9/	12/
	Explosives:		
	(c) Gunpowder for sporting purposes, per lb. ..	1/6	2/
	(d) Gunpowder for blasting purposes, per lb. ..	9d.	1/
	(e) Other explosives, per lb.	9d.	1/
3	Beer & Ale, Stout & Porter per gallon ..	1/6	2/
4	Biscuits, Bread and Cakes: Unsweetened per 100 lbs.	3/1	4/2
5	Butter and Butter Substitutes:		
	(a) Butter per 100 lbs.	15/	20/
	(b) Butter substitutes including butterine and oleomargarine, per 100 lbs. ..	15/	20/
6	Candles:		
	(a) Tallow candles per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Other Kinds, per 100 lbs.	18/9	25/
7	Cattle and other Animal Foods:		
	Bran, and Middlings per 100 lbs.	1/10½	2/6
8	Cement, i.e., Portland Cement:		
	(a) which conforms to such standards as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Ga- zette, per 400 lbs.	1/	1/4
	(b) other than that included in (a) per 400lbs. ..	3/	4/
9	Cheese, per 100 lbs.	12/6	16/8
10	Chicory, per lb.	1/	1/4
11	Cider and Perry, per gallon	1/6	2/
12	Cocoa:		
	Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
13	Coffee:*		
	(a) Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
	(b) roasted or ground per 100 lbs.	£1 10/	£2
14	Cotton:		
	Piece-Goods	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
15	Fish:		
	(a) Salmon and Trout dried salted, smoked, or pickled per 100 lbs.	5/3	7/
	(b) Alewives, Herrings and Mackerel dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs. ..	2/	2/8
	(c) Other kinds, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs.	3/6	4/8

*The importation of foreign coffee is already prohibited by Law.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
		2½d.	3d.
16	Glucose, per lb. ..		
17	Grain, Flour, Pulse and Preparations thereof: ..	1/6	2/
	(a) Corn (maize) per 100 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(b) Oats, per 100 lbs. ..	2/3	3/
	(c) Rice, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	(d) Rice, undressed, per 100 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(e) Wheat, per 100 lbs. ..		
	(f) Other kinds, not to include pearl barley, per 100 lbs. ..	3d.	4d.
	Flour and Meal: ..	7/	8/
	(g) Wheaten & Rye per 196 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(h) Other kinds per 196 lbs. ..		
	Pulse: ..		
	(i) Beans & Peas, whole (per 60 lbs.) & split peas (per 70 lbs.) ..	9d.	1/
	(j) Dhol, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	(k) Other kinds, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	Farinaceous Preparations: ..		
	(l) Arrowroot and Corn Flour per 100 lbs. ..	3/1	4/2
	(1) Arrowroot and Corn Flour per 100 lbs. ..	6/3	8/4
18	Lard and Lard Substitutes, per 100 lbs. ..		
19	Matches: In boxes containing 50 matches (matches in boxes containing a greater or less quan- tity than 50 matches each are to be charged in proportion) per gross of boxes ..	1/9	2/4
20	Meats: ..		
	(a) Beef, Pork and tongues pickled, salted or cured, per 100 lbs. ..	5/8	7/6
	(b) Smoked or dried per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	16/8
	(c) Bacon, per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	16/8
	(d) Ham, per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	16/8
	(e) Sausages, dry or pickled per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	16/8
21	Medicines and Drugs: ..		
	Opium, not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb. ..	£1	£1 6s. 8d.
22	Milk: ..		
	(a) Condensed, other than skimmed milk referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(b) Skimmed as referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs. ..	£1	£1 6s. 8d.
23	Oils: ..		
	(a) Edible per gallon ..	3½d	5d.
	(b) Illuminating, including kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oils per gallon ..	3d.	4d.
	(c) Lubricating, per gallon ..	3½d.	5d.
	(d) Moto Spirit, including Benzine, Benzo- line, gasolene, naphtha and petrol spirits generally per gallon ..	3½d.	5d.
	(e) Other kinds, excluding essential, medicinal and perfumed oils per gallon ..	4½d.	6d.
24	Paper: ..		
	Cards, playing per pack (not exceeding 54 cards per pack) ..	4½d.	6d.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff
25	Potatoes, per 100 lbs. ..	7½d.	10d.
26	Salt:		
	(a) Rock Salt, per ton	11/3	15/
	(b) All other including table salt per 100 lbs. ..	1/	1/4
27	Soap:		
	Common, including laundry, polishing and soft soap per 100 lbs. ..	2/6	3/4
28	Spirits:		
	(a) Brandy, (b) Gin	£1 2s. 6d.	£1 5/
	(c) Whisky	£1 2s. 6d.	£1 10/
	(d) Spirits of wine and		
	(e) Alcohol (including absolute alcohol and British Colonial Rum*) per gallon of proof spirit as ascertained by Syke's or Sike's Hydrometer; provided that in the cases of (a), (b), (c) (d) and (e) in no case shall the duty be less per liquid gallon than as follows:		
	(a), (b), (d) and (e): Preferential 19/,		
	General 21/6, (c), preferential 19/ gene-		
	ral 25/4 per liquid gallon ..	£1 2s. 6d.	£1 5'
	(f) Cordials and Liqueurs:		
	All kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing spirits per liquid gallon	£1 2s. 6d.	£1 5;
	Unenumerated Spirits: not to include Bay Rum and dentrifices, toilet preparations and washes:		
	(g) Potable, perfumed, if tested—per proof gallon: provided that in no case should the duty be less per liquid gallon than 19/ Preferential and 21/6 General Tariff ..	£1 2s. 6d.	£1 5/
	(h) Potable, perfumed—if not tested, per liquid gallon	£1 2s. 6d.	£1 5/
	(i) Spirituous Compounds, not being methylated spirits, nor perfumery, nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopœia or the United States Pharmacopœia, nor Medicinal Spirits and not otherwise enumerated containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon ..	£1 2s. 6d.	£1 5/
29	Sugar:		
	(a) Refined, per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Unrefined, per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
30	Tea, per lb.	1/	1/4
31	Tobacco and Snuff:		
	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Leaf, per lb.	1/6	2/
	Manufactured:		
	(b) Cigars, per lb.	10/	13/4
	(c) Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb. ..	5/3	7/
	(d) Snuff, per lb.	3/6	4/8
	(e) Other manufactured tobacco, per lb. ..	4/	5/4
32	Vinegar, per gallon	1/	1/4

*The importation of Foreign Rum is already prohibited by Law.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
	Wine:		
33	Of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit, (wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be classed as spirituous compound—		
	(a) of a value of 12/ per gallon and under per gallon ..	4/9	6/
	(b) of a value per gallon of over 12/ and not exceeding 18/, per gallon ..	4/9	6/
	(c) of a value per gallon of over 18/ and under 40/ per gallon ..	8/	10/
	(d) of a value per gallon of 40/ and upwards per gallon ..	10/	12/6
	Wood and Timber—		
34	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Lumber, sawn or hewn , undressed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 ft. ..	6/9	9/
	(b) Lumber, sawn or hewn , wholly or partly dressed by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 feet ..	10/6	14/
	(c) Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per 1,000 ..	4/6	6/
	(d) Shingles, Wallaba, per 1,000 ..	4/6	6/
	(e) Shingles, Boston Chips and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described per 1,000 ..	3'	4/
35	All other Articles: not in this Schedule particularly enumerated, or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted, or included in the Third Schedule ..	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	In the case of specific duties, these rates to be charged upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, ware and merchandise respectively.		
	The importation of foreign coffee and rum is prohibited.		

SECOND SCHEDULE—(SECTION 3.)

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

1. Arms, Ammunitions, Uniforms, Accoutrements and Prizes imported by, or for the use of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, the Civil Service, the Police Force or any Militia or Volunteer Force or Rifle Association sanctioned by the Governor.
2. Articles for the Navy, Army or Militia as specified below, viz:
 - (a) Mess plate, furniture and Band instruments for use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
 - (b) Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army or Militia on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army or Militia as aforesaid.
 - (c) Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this Island, consigned by Bills of Lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the Bills of Lading and the certificate of the Officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported

for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the Island without special permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a Bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without the payment of duty.

3. Articles imported by, or taken out of Bond for the use of the Governor and household as provided by Law, the Colonial Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the Certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the Colonial Government, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a Certificate from the Revenue Commissioner shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
4. Articles imported by, or for the use of, any office or bureau for meteorological observations approved by the Governor.
5. Articles re-imported into the Colony and so proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs: Provided that duty shall be paid on the cost of any repairs or additions.
6. Articles for the official use of any foreign Consulate, or the luggage and personal effects of the Consular representative of any foreign country, or his family or suite if such Consular representative is not engaged in any other business or profession in this Colony, provided that a similar privilege is accorded by such foreign country to the British Consulate therein.
7. Articles the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays.
8. Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.
9. Bees, beehives and all accessories for Apiaries.
10. Books, printed, bound or unbound, manuscripts, music, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, unframed photographs, almanacs, school globes, atlases, charts, maps, plans, trade catalogues, bank notes, used and unused postage stamps, and used post cards; but not account books, printed labels, printed forms, or Christmas cards.
11. Bullion and Coin.
12. Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.
13. Fire Engines and Fire Extinguishers to include hand grenades.
14. Fuel Oil or Bunker Fuel, being petroleum imported for use as Fuel only to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, which flashes above 170 F by Abel's Test.
15. Horses, baggage and furniture of Officers on Imperial Service in His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces. If sold in the Island the Collector of Customs for Kingston to be notified and duty to be collected.
16. Lymph for human vaccination, vaccines, serums and antitoxins for human and animal diseases.
17. Manures, all kinds, insecticides, fungicides, coal-tar disinfectants when in liquid form including carbolic acid, cyllin, and Jeyes. Also vermin-killers, and other substances including sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, lime and other substances which the Collector of Customs is satisfied are imported for use as manures, or remedies for diseases of, or preventatives of insect attacks on plants and animals or destruction of vermin.
18. Medicines—the remedy known as “606” Salvarsan (Dioxy-Diamido-Arseno benzol) and similar preparations and Quinine, Sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark; Quinine as here described does not include Quinine compounded with other drugs.
19. Orange wrapping paper stamped as such.
20. Packages and bags, exported with produce and returned empty, also bags and sacks made of fibre, copper and tin containers, used for putting up or containing Island produce.
21. Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.

22. Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—The component parts of any articles which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any articles which is itself free. and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free things.
23. Patterns and samples of no commercial value.
24. Personal Effects, not being merchandise, of natives of Jamaica or others domiciled in Jamaica who have died abroad.
25. Printing Paper, as known to the paper-making and printing trades as "printing" or "newsprint" and not to include any sized, water marked or writing papers of any kind.
26. Professional plans and specifications.
27. Pure bred horses, asses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits and poultry imported for breeding purposes and approved of by the Director of Agriculture.
28. School slates and slate pencils.
29. Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hoghead, barrel and cask and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.
30. Stills and parts thereof.
31. Telephones and telephone switchboards.
32. Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
33. Trees, plants, bulbs, cuttings, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation, or cultivation.
34. War medals and war decorations; also medals of gold or silver or copper and other metallic articles actually bestowed as or to be competed for as trophies or prizes and received and accepted as honorary distinctions. This to include shields and cups and the exemption not to extend to persons stocking such articles for purposes of trade.
35. Wire for fencing, fencing staples and tying wire for fastening the fences.
36. Wood Hoops, and truss hoops, also staves and headings, and also iron and steel hoops and iron or steel cut into lengths for making iron and steel hoops.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 4.)

1. Animals brought into the Island temporarily for the purposes of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by an Agricultural or Racing Association, and wild animals intended for exhibition in Zoological collections.
2. Theatrical scenery, properties, apparel and other paraphernalia brought by Proprietors or Managers of theatrical or other exhibitions.
3. Professional implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment in the actual possession of persons coming to the Island, but not to settle. This item not to be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment.
4. Works of Art, Drawings, engravings, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional artists lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by themselves temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of Art, science or industry in the Island and not for sale.
5. Microscopic slides imported for temporary use by students of natural science.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 5.)

1. Flags of the British Empire.
2. Implements and Tools:
 - (a) Agricultural implements.
 - (b) Artisan's tools and implements.

The implements and tools in (a) and (b) being such as shall be approved from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council.

3. Machinery, including parts, viz:—

(a) Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, electrical motors, machines, machinery and apparatus whether stationary or portable worked by power or by hand for manufacturing or preparing for market the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, coconuts, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres; and for raising water for the development, manufacture or preparation of the agricultural or mineral products aforesaid.

(b) Sewing machines.

4. Models of invention and of other improvements in the arts and industries, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use otherwise.

5. Scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments and preparations, including absolute alcohol for preserving purposes, imported exclusively for the purpose of prosecuting scientific investigations on behalf of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, and not for sale or exchange, subject to such regulations as the Collector General shall prescribe.

Whenever any local merchant shall have supplied any of the above articles to the Managing Body or person in charge of such Secondary School for the equipment of such school, the purchaser shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods, provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which drawbacks may be claimed on goods exported.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

SECTION 25.

Combined Certificate of Value and of Origin to be written, typed or printed on Invoices of Goods

I (1)..... of (2).....

Manufacturer

of (3)..... supplier of the goods enumerated in this invoice amounting to..... hereby declare that I [(4) have the authority to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the aforesaid manufacturer and that I] have

supplier

the means of knowing and do hereby certify as follows:—

VALUE.

1. That this invoice is in all respects correct and contains a true and full statement of the price actually paid at the place of purchase, or to be paid for the said goods, and the actual quantity thereof.

2. That no different invoice of the goods mentioned in the said invoice has been or will be furnished to anyone; and that no arrangements or understanding affecting the purchase price of the said goods has been or will be made or entered into between the said exporter and purchaser, or by anyone on behalf of either of them either by way of discount, rebate, compensation or in any manner whatever other than as fully shown in this invoice or as follows (5).....

3. That the values shown are those at which the above-mentioned firm or company would be prepared to supply to any purchaser for exportation identically similar goods in equal quantities, at (6)..... subject to..... per cent. cash discount, and that such values include

exclude

the cost of containers and of outside packages, if any, in which the goods are sold at the place of purchase.

(1) Here insert Manager, Chief Clerk, or as the case may be.

(2) Here insert name of firm or company.

(3) Here insert name of city or country.

(4) These words should be omitted where the manufacturer or supplier himself signs the Certificate.

(5) Here insert particulars of any special arrangement.

(6) Here insert place of purchase.

4. That all charges incurred in the preparing, packing, and putting up as well as cost of all packages, receptacles, coverings, and wrappers if any for the removal of such goods from the port of shipment are separately shown on the Invoice and when no such costs have been incurred the fact is set out on the Invoice.

ORIGIN.

Delete whichever of 5 (a) or 5 (b) is not applicable. If 5 (a) is used delete 6 and 7. If 5 (b) is used insert required particulars in 6 and 7.

5 (a). That every article mentioned in the said invoice has been wholly produced or manufactured in (7)..... 5 (b). That every article mentioned in the said invoice has been either wholly or partially produced or manufactured in 7

6. As regards those articles only partially produced or manufactured in (7).....

(a) That the final process or processes of manufacture have been performed in that part of the British Dominions.

(b) That the expenditure in material produced in (8).....and/or labour in (8).....calculated subject to qualifications hereunder, in each and every article is not less than one-fourth of the factory or works costs of such article in its finished state.

7. That in the calculation of such proportion or produce of labour of the (8) none of the following items has been included or considered:—

“Manufacturer’s profit or remuneration of any trader, agents, broker or other person dealing in the articles in their finished condition: royalties: cost of outside packing or any cost of packing the goods therewith: any cost of conveying, insuring, or shipping the goods subsequent to their manufacture.”

Dated at.....this.....

day of.....19.....

Witness.....Signature.....

Artisans’ tools and implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under item 2 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 2 of 1922.

ARTISANS’ TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

The following tools and implements ordinarily used in their trade or calling by journeymen fitters, journeymen masons, journeymen bricklayers, journeymen plasterers, journeymen smiths, journeymen carpenters, journeymen painters, journeymen cabinet-makers, journeymen coopers, journeymen boot-makers, journeymen saddlers, journeymen watch-makers, journeymen farriers or journeymen tailors, that is to say:—

Adzes
Adzes, clawed
Adzes, coopers
Adzes, iron drivers
Adzes, plate layer’s
Adzes stocked drivers
Angle dividers
Anvils
Augers
Awls
Axes

Bench cramps
Bench drills
Bench hooks
Bench holdfasts
Bench knives
Bench screws
Bench screw joiners
Bench stops
Bench vises
Bellows used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above

Bench bits

Benders, pipe, rail, etc.

(7) Insert “United Kingdom” or name of other part of British Dominions.

(8) Insert “United Kingdom” or name of part of British Dominions.

- Bevels used by journeymen in the trades
or callings enumerated above
- Bits and braces
- Blow torches
- Bolt clippers
- Bootmakers' lasts
- Bootmakers' needles
- Bootmakers' bristles
- Bootmakers' last hooks
- Braces
- Brad awls
- Brick cleaning hammers
- Bricklayers' hammers
- Brushes, paint
- Brushes, varnish
- Brushes, whitewash
- Brushes, used by journeymen in the
trades or callings enumerated above
- Callipers
- Chisels
- Coopers' drivers
- Coopers' Crowls
- Compasses
- Clamps
- Creases
- Creasing irons
- Cramps
- Crucibles
- Cup tools, smiths
- Dyes and Stocks
- Depth gauge
- Dividers
- Draw knives
- Drills
- Dummies, masons
- Dummies, plumbers
- Dehorners, farriers
- Farriers' hammers
- Farriers' knives
- Farriers' rasps
- Farriers' pincers
- Farriers' tongs
- Files and rasps
- Files, whip saw
- Firepots and baskets
- Floats
- Foot rules, plasterers
- Forges, Blacksmiths
- Gauges
- Gauges, depth
- Gimlets
- Glue pots
- Gouges
- Grooves
- Hammers, tinman's
- Hammers, sledges
- Hammers, farriers
- Hand saws
- Handsaw sets
- Hand rachets
- Hand vises
- Hatchets
- Hatchets, claws and shingle
- Hardies, Smith's
- Hooks and Screws, bench
- Horses, tinman's
- Inch measures, tailors.
- Internal cutters
- Iron, soldering
- Irons, tailors'
- Joiners' bench screws
- Jewellers' bellows
- Jewellers' blow pipes
- Jewellers' tubing
- Knives, draw
- Knives, farriers
- Knives, putty
- Knives, saddlers'
- Knives, shoemakers'
- Lasts, bootmakers'
- Last hooks, bootmakers'
- Lead ladles
- Levels, spirit
- Mallets
- Painters' brushes
- Painters' putty knives
- Painters' scrapers
- Picks
- Pincers, farriers
- Pipe cutters
- Pipe joiners
- Pipe openers
- Pipe wrenches
- Planes and irons
- Pliers
- Plumbs
- Plumb bobs
- Plumb and level
- Punches
- Putty knives
- Rasps
- Reamers
- Rivet snaps
- Round shaves
- Rules

Saddlers' knives
 Saddlers' screw creases
 Saws
 Saws, band
 Saws cross cut
 Saws, pit
 Saw sets
 Scissors, painters'
 Screw drivers
 Scribing blocks
 Scribes
 Scutches
 Shears
 Shoemakers' knives
 Shoemakers' lasts
 Sliding bevels
 Smith's cup tools
 Smith's set hammers
 Smith's snap tools
 Smith's tongs
 Soldering furnaces
 Soldering irons
 Soldering lamps
 Spanners
 Spirit levels
 Spoke shaves
 Spoke trimmers
 Squares
 Squares tailors'
 Stakes

Steel and punches
 Stocks and dies
 Swages
 Swage blocks
 Tailor's irons
 Tailors' inch measures
 Tailors' scissors
 Tailors' squares
 Tailors' thimbles
 Tape measures
 Taps, engineer's
 Tar brushes
 Treading machines (not including power machinery)
 Tire shrinkers
 Tracing wheels
 Trammel heads
 Trowels
 Try squares and bevels
 Tongs for all trades
 Turning lathes
 Turning tools (not including power lathes or power tools)
 Turnscraws plasterers
 Twitches
 Vises
 Wrenches

Agricultural Implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Item 2 of the Fourth Schedule Law 2 of 1922.

Axes
 Agricultural forks
 Bill hooks
 Banana gouges
 Banana knives
 Barratones
 Cultivators
 Clod crushers
 Cane bills
 Cane knives
 Cane digging bills
 Cutlasses
 Chaff cutters
 Dibbles
 Ensilage cutters
 Fruit pickers
 Field rollers and pulverisers
 Grass knives
 Ginger knives
 Harrows
 Hay balers and binders
 Hay knives
 Horse-hoes
 Hoes

Mattocks
 Mowers such as are used for cutting grass to make hay but not lawn mowers.
 Pickaxes
 Ploughs
 Pruning saws
 Pruners including pruning scissors
 Rakes
 Sewing machines
 Stump extractors
 Spades
 Sickles
 Scythes
 Spades
 Shovels
 Sprayers (but not such as are ordinarily used for watering gardens or sprinkling lawns).
 Trenching spades
 Tractors
 Watering cans.
 Wedges, iron and steel, for splitting wood

LAW 9 OF 1919—Continued by 7 OF 1920

A LAW TO IMPOSE A TEMPORARY TAX ON PACKAGES.

SCHEDULE.

On every package other than a package containing Kerosene oil or containing Condensed Milk	1/
Lumber, on every 1,000 ft. or less quantity	2/
Shingles of any kind, on every 1,000, or any less number	1/
Iron, unmanufactured	Free
Coal	Free
Bricks, tiles and slates (per 1,000)	2/
Ironware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description, (per cwt)	1/
Stoves, iron pots, and other hollow ware, not being packed in package (per cwt)	1/
Oars and hand spikes (per doz.)	1/
Paint per keg and drums (per 112 lbs.)	1/
Salt	Free
Spades, shovels and forks	Free
Cutlasses	Free
Factory and also agricultural machinery, which in the opinion of the Governor in Privy Council, is imported for the purpose of improving economically, the manufacture of exports out of local products	Free

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council, under Section 12 of the Tariff Law 21 of 1911, regulating the Drawback of Duties on the exportation of goods from Jamaica.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed **must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least two working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—**

Jamaica,

Collector of Customs,

19

Port of

I hereby notify you of my intention to export*

on the

for

on which Drawback

of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take

account of the goods at

I am, &c.,

The entry on exportation required by section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

* Here give general description of the goods.

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated

In the case of rated goods each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination, including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned *were weighed in my presence and found to contain and that they were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated

The name of the import ship and the number and date of the export warrant must be shown in the notice to export required by section 112 of Law 18 of 1877.

In the case of rated goods, drawback will not be allowed when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids, exported in bottles included in items 1, 45, 46, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the First Schedule Section 2 Tariff Law 1911, the Officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package, and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer, and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for drawback samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the Officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	} in bulk	{ not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like		
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	} in bottles	{ not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like also Wines		
Ale Beer, Porter, Cider, and Oils other than Petroleum	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills of each cask or other package
	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other package

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	..	at least two ounces from each package
Matches	..	at least twelve boxes from each package
Soap	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Candles	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Biscuits and Crackers	..	(Item 12 First Schedule of Tariff Law) at least one half ounce in weight out of each package

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

DECLARATIONS.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are in sound and merchantable condition, that they have not been in use in this Island and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922, outside of which drawback is barred.

I further declare that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

* Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c. as the case may require

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are sound and in merchantable condition and that the import duties have been duly paid thereon, and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922 outside of which Drawback is barred, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me
this day of J.P.
 19 }

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified in the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon, the duty having been paid and the goods not being unmerchantable or not having been in actual use.

Declared to before me
this day of J.P.
 19 }

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of were sold by
to the said and that the said goods were duly
imported by and that the values of the goods
upon which import duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me
this day of J.P.
 19 }

Made by the Governor in Privy Council this fourteenth day of May, 1912.

F. L. PEARCE, Clerk Privy Council.

Rule made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911, "The Tariff Law, 1911."

Concessions made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911 may be either (a) general or (b) limited. In the former case all articles of the character designated may be passed on ordinary free entry; in the latter the entry must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form signed by the importer, and in which is embodied a declaration to the effect that the goods for which free entry is made fall within the intentions and limits of the concession:

For Original Importer.

I do solemnly and truly declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice that the goods have been imported for the purpose of
.....
and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods remaining under my control until they have been put to the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

For Middleman.

I do solemnly and truly declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice, that the goods have been imported for the purpose of
.....
and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods having been specially prepared for the purpose and being *prima facie* unsuitable for other purposes than the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

WHARFAGE AS AMENDED BY LAW 53 OF 1920.

Public Wharfrage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and Law 53 of 1920 and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston shall in the case of any of the goods enumerated in Schedules A and B to this Law which shall be landed or received at his wharf, be entitled to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the first column of the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfrage at half the above rate.
 - II. The Wharfinger of any wharf out of Kingston shall be entitled, in respect of any of the goods enumerated in the said Schedules A and B, which shall be landed or received at his wharf, to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the second column of the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfrage at half the above rate.
 - III. A Wharfrage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
 - IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
 - V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfrage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfrage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
 - VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
 - VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C and D shall be charged; column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of coal for six months.
 - VIII. Before extra wharfrage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfrage.
 - IX. For use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to wharfrage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
 - X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rate fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.
- Where any goods are left on a wharf after the time allowed by this Law a Wharfinger may by giving notice in writing by registered post to the consignees or shippers of such goods, request that such goods be removed from his wharf within such time as may be specified in such notice being not less than three months after the date of such notice; and in default of such goods being removed, storage may be charged at the full rate for each month or part of a month during which such goods may remain on the wharf.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1.		Column No. 2.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages per package	0	6	0	9
Boxes or other packages per package	0	6	0	9
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks, and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot	0	3	0	4½
For every additional cubic foot above 8	0	1½	0	2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats, in casks or tierces, per 100 lbs. ..	0	4	0	6
Beef, pork, tongues, and other wet provisions, per tierce ..	1	4	2	0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions per barrel ..	0	8	1	0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per half-barrel ..	0	4	0	6
Bellow's Smith's, each	1	0	1	6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	0	6	0	9
Bricks, tiles, slates, per 1,000	12	0	18	0
Butter, lard in urkins per 50 lbs. each	0	4	0	6
Caudles, in boxes 25 lbs. each	0	3	0	4½
Canvas, oznaburg or erocus, loose per bolt	0	4	0	6
Carriages four wheels, including wheels, each	15	0	15	0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, including wheels, each ..	6	0	6	0
Cement, per barrel	1	0	1	6
Cordage, per 100 lbs.	0	6	0	9
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, peas, and grits per barrel	0	6	0	9
ditto per bag of 2 bushels	0	4	0	6
Cheese in hampers or boxes per 36 lbs.	0	3	0	4½
Demijohns, jars and jugs of any description, empty per gallon ..	0	1	0	1½
Dynamite, 50 lbs. boxes, per box	1	0	1	6
Detonators per box in quantities not exceeding 5,000	1	0	1	6
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware per hogshead	2	0	3	0
Fish, dried, per tierce	1	4	2	0
Fish, dried per box	0	6	0	9
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0	8	1	0
Fish, smoked not including red herrings, per box	0	4	0	6
Fish, smoked red herrings, per small box	0	1	0	2
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per barrel	0	8	1	0
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per half-barrel	0	4	0	6
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel or bag per 100 lbs.	0	3	0	4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards and other articles of furniture, not exceeding 8 cubic feet per cubic foot	0	3	0	4½
For every additional cubic foot above 8 an additional	0	1½	0	2½
Gasolene, per drum	2	0	4	0
Gunpowder, per keg of 50 lbs.	1	0	1	6
Hoops, truss, per set	0	8	1	0
do wood, per 1,000	6	0	9	0
Horses, mules and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each ..	5	0	6	9
Ice, loose, per block 200 lbs.	0	4	0	6
do per hogshead	2	4	3	6
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt. per 100 lbs. ..	0	4	0	6
do in, packages over one ton as per agreement	0	0	0	0
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per 100 lbs. ..	0	6	0	9
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders, and other large pieces, not exceeding one ton in one piece per 100 lbs	0	6	0	9

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Lime temper or other, per puncheon	2 0	3 0
Lime temper or other, per hog-head	1 6	2 3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per barrel	1 0	1 6
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts and 4 dozen pints, per barrel or case	0 8	1 0
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Oars and handspikes, per dozen	1 0	1 6
Oil, Kerosene and other, per case of 8 gallons	0 6	0 9
Oil, Kerosene and other, per drum of 5 gallons	0 4	0 6
Oil, Kero-ene any other, per 40 gallons drum or cask, per drum or cask	2 0	3 0
Ox bows, per dozen	0 4	0 6
Paint in kegs or drums per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Ploughs or Harrows, each	1 4	2 0
Rice, in bags, per 100 lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose per bushel	0 2	0 3
Salt, in bags or sacks, per 200 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Salt, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Sheep, hogs, and goats passed through the wharf ..	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hog-heads, per set bundled	0 6	0 6
Shooks for barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle ..	0 6	0 9
Shooks for puncheons, per set bundle	0 6	0 9
Staves for butts and pipes per set bundled	0 6	0 9
Staves for hog-head and puncheons, per set bundled ..	0 6	0 9
Spades, shovels and forks, per dozen	0 3	0 4½
Soap in boxes, per 50 lbs.	1 0	1 6
Stones, dripstones, each		
do grindstones, and tombstones, not exceeding one ton, per 100 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Ditto above 1 ton, by agreement having stones, 12x12 inches, each	0 2	0 3
Spirits or wines, per pipe or butt	4 0	6 0
ditto per hogshead	2 0	3 0
ditto per quarter cask	1 4	2 0
ditto bottles in cases of 1 dozen quarts or two dozen pints, per case	0 6	0 9
ditto per barrel	1 0	1 6
Tar, pitch, or turpentine, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Tea in chests, half chest and boxes, per 50 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Toacco in boxes, bales, or sercons, per 100 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Turtle, each	1 0	1 6

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise the Exports of this Island:—

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.
Annotto arrowroot and beeswax, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Cocoanuts loose, per 1,000	9 0	13 6
Do in bags of 100, per bag	0 6	0 9
Cocoa, in bags and barrels per 200 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Coffee, per tierce	1 4	2 0
Do per barrel	0 6	0 9
Do per bag not exceeding 200 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Ginger, per tierce	2 0	3 0
Do per bag or barrel	0 6	0 9

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.
Hides, wet, each	0 3	0 4½
Do dry, each	0 3	0 4½
Honey, per cask of 25 gallons	0 8	1 0
Limejuice, per puncheon	2 0	3 0
Pimento, in bags per bag	0 4	0 6
Rum, per puncheon	2 0	3 0
Do per hogshead	1 4	2 0
Do per quarter cask	0 8	1 0
Sugar, in barrels, per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Do in bag, per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood and other dye or any native woods, per ton	8 0	12 0
Do Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	12 0	18 0
Do Native shingles, loose per 1,000	8 0	12 0
Do Native shingles, in packages per 1,000	0 6	0 9
Do Walking sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle	0 6	0 9
Do Walking sticks, loose, per 100	2 0	3 0
Wood, sheep's in bales, or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Yams and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 4½	0 6½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, per 1,000 feet	12 0	18 0
Shingles, loose, per 1,000	8 0	12 0
Shingles in bundles, per 100	0 6	0 9

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for landing or shipping, exclusive of labour.		
Bananas, per bunch of any size	0 1	0 1
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0 0½	0 0½
Oranges, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Oranges, per crate	0 1½	0 2½
Coal and patent fuel, including keeping on wharf for three months, per ton	3 0	4 6
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month, per ton	0 6	0 9
Re-shipping same per ton	1 0	1 6
Labour, receiving and delivering Coal by agreement For use of wharf inclusive of labour.		
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0 6	0 9
per crate	0 3	0 4½

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of Fir t Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	R. Nosworthy, acting	£ 1,000 s. 0 d. 0	Jan., 1880
Supervisor	R. O. C. Livingston, acting	—	Jan., 1880
Chief Clerk	J. W. Gayner	400 0 0	Mar., 1896
First Class Clerk	T. E. Fray	375 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	G. A. Robinson	350 0 0	Mar., 1895
Ditto	W. DeW. Logan	350 0 0	July, 1906
Ditto	M. A. Sullivan	300 0 0	Sep., 1897
Ditto	S. A. Chambers	300 0 0	Aug., 1906
Second Class Clerk	G. T. Foster	220 0 0	Nov., 1917
Ditto	V. Johns	200 0 0	April, 1912
Ditto	R. K. Stimpson	200 0 0	May, 1918
Ditto	H. C. Stedman	240 0 0	May, 1912
Ditto	M. A. Segre	200 0 0	Mar., 1918
Ditto	D. K. Wynter	180 0 0	Jan., 1919
Ditto	J. A. Binns	220 10 0	April, 1912
Assistant	V. L. Cover	115 0 0	Dec., 1922
Ditto	Miss E. Vine	160 0 0	Aug., 1905
Ditto	Miss I. R. M. Cooke	130 0 0	Jan., 1921
Ditto	J. L. Gayner	130 0 0	Mar., 1921
Ditto	C. E. P. Mudie	115 0 0	June, 1922
Ditto	I. L. Lewis	115 0 0	June, 1922
Ditto	O. M. Royes	115 0 0	Sept., 1922
Typist	Miss Ivy Sullivan	130 0 0	May, 1922
Kingston Customs.			
Collector and Inspector Invoices	B. deS. Bell	650 0 0	Oct., 1879
Shipping Master			
Chief Clerk	G. A. Gauntlett	400 0 0	Mar., 1893
First Class Clerk	D. T. Seaton	375 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	K. V. Samuel	325 0 0	Feb., 1902
Ditto	L. D. Brandon	350 0 0	Mar., 1894
Ditto	C. L. Campbell	300 0 0	Feb., 1908
Second Class Clerk	A. H. C. Packer	220 0 0	July, 1916
Ditto	F. G. Burrowes	220 0 0	Mar., 1909
Ditto	L. C. Isaacs	200 0 0	Feb., 1919
Ditto	V. A. Bird	240 0 0	Dec., 1906
Ditto	L. A. Doran	180 0 0	Jan., 1919
Ditto	A. G. Turner	180 0 0	April, 1920
Assistant	G. R. Johns	145 0 0	June, 1920
Ditto	J. A. Francis	145 0 0	Oct., 1920
Ditto	A. V. L. Cummings	130 0 0	Jan., 1921
Ditto	G. A. T. Eaton	130 0 0	Nov., 1920
Surveyor	G. S. Shaw	500 0 0	Feb., 1890
Assistant Surveyor	C. H. Dickson	350 0 0	April, 1898
First Class Landing Waiter	A. C. Murray	325 0 0	Nov., 1894
Ditto	R. R. Facey	300 0 0	May, 1907
Ditto	A. J. Mohrman	350 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	D. A. Hudson	350 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	O. H. Nash	300 0 0	May, 1908
Ditto	R. Hutton	370 0 0	Sept., 1907
Ditto	A. E. Marshall	350 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	F. R. Dehaney	300 0 0	Oct., 1906
Ditto	D. V. Jacobs	350 0 0	July, 1902
Ditto	E. T. Moore	350 0 0	Feb., 1892
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	F. C. Lofthouse	350 0 0	April, 1904

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, contd.</i>			
First Class Out-Door Officer	Vacant	£ s. d.	—
Ditto	J. H. Smith	156 5 0	March, 1897
Ditto	B. C. Helton	156 5 0	Jan., 1907
Ditto	V. D. Barclay	143 15 0	April, 1908
Ditto	R. A. Oliver	143 15 0	March, 1910
Second Class Out-Door Officer	G. B. Jomp	130 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto	J. C. Hudson	139 0 0	June, 1911
Ditto	J. A. Francis	130 0 0	March, 1912
Ditto	E. B. Stanley	139 0 0	June, 1912
Ditto	S. Walker	130 0 0	Sept., 1905
Ditto	F. V. Steele	125 0 0	Mar., 1914
Ditto	E. L. Hamilton	125 0 0	April, 1914
Ditto	H. Taylor	112 10 0	Dec., 1916
Third Class Out-Door Officer	H. Forbes	100 0 0	Mar., 1919
Ditto	H. Hall	93 15 0	Nov., 1919
Ditto	F. H. Sedman	93 15 0	Nov., 1919
Ditto	W. C. Gibbons	93 15 0	May, 1920
Ditto	H. Willoughby	93 15 0	May, 1920
Ditto	D. A. Hudson (Jnr.)	87 10 0	July, 1921
Ditto	R. B. Harris	87 10 0	July, 1921
Ditto	C. H. Ferguson	87 10 0	July, 1921
Ditto	C. S. Willie	81 5 0	Nov., 1921
Ditto	W. C. Phillips	87 10 0	Nov., 1920
Ditto	C. H. Cooke	81 5 0	Aug., 1922
Ditto	P. Harvey	75 0 0	Dec., 1922
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	R. O'C. Livingston	600 0 0	Jan., 1880
Second Class Collector	E. T. Reed	500 0 0	Sept., 1892
Assistant Collector	C. R. Campbell	335 0 0	April, 1906
	Travelling allowance	25 0 0	
Locker and Gauger	J. K. Collymore	270 0 0	Dec., 1883
Ditto	C. F. Crooks	246 0 0	May, 1906
Ditto	W. P. Watkins	222 10 0	Dec., 1907
Ditto	N. V. Millington	200 0 0	June, 1920
Ditto	E. D. G. Coombs	160 0 0	July, 1919
Second Class Clerk	J. P. H. McLaughlin	220 0 0	Jan., 1917
Ditto	A. D. V. Gauntlett	180 0 0	Feb., 1918
Assistant	R. L. Guilfoyle	140 0 0	June, 1923
Ditto	H. B. Brown	145 0 0	June, 1920
<i>St. Andrew</i>			
Assistant Collector	L. G. Carvalho	375 0 0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	46 0 0	—
Second Class Clerk	C. A. Robinson	180 0 0	August, 1918
Assistant	Vacant	—	—
Ditto	E. Thompson	145 0 0	July, 1887
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Second Class Collector	H. W. Mortlock	450 0 0	Feby., 1887
Assistant Collector	D. E. Lofthouse	300 0 0	April, 1910
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Ditto	R. H. Nicholas	325 0 0	Jan., 1905
	Travelling allowance	26 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	H. L. Murray	242 10 0	Feby., 1910
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. A. Steele	240 0 0	Nov., 1906
Ditto	L. A. Robertson	242 10 0	July, 1909
Assistant	L. A. Falla	100 0 0	June, 1923
<i>Portland.</i>			
First Class Collector	C. H. Vidal-Hall	600 0 0	Feby., 1883

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *contd.*

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service	
<i>Portland, continued.</i>				
Assistant Collector	V. H. deV. Fonseca	£ 325 s. 0 d.	July,	1902
	Travelling allowance.	62 10 0	—	—
Ditto	D. G. Archer	350 0 0	June,	1893
	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	—	—
Second Class Clerk	O. W. Grossett	220 0 0	Sept.,	1913
Second Class Landing Waiter	S. M. French	242 10 0	April,	1912
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—
Assistant	S. N. Ingram	115 0 0	July,	1922
Out-Door Officer	H. L. Payne	160 0 0	Mar.,	1897
Ditto	G. W. Facey	151 5 0	July,	1919
Ditto	E. A. C. Smith	130 0 0	April,	1921
Ditto	A. H. C. Walcott	130 0 0	May,	1921
<i>St. Mary.</i>				
Second Class Collector	W. C. Gauntlett	500 0 0	March	1887
Assitant do.	H. B. Batley	375 0 0	Oct.,	1889
	Travelling allowance	62 10 0	—	—
Ditto do.	G. L. Facey	350 0 0	March,	1896
	Travelling allowance	62 10 0	—	—
Second Class Clerk	L. F. Reid	220 0 0	Jan.,	1913
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. C. Forbes	252 0 0	Feb.,	1905
Ditto	H. E. Hitchins	222 10 0	Sept.,	1911
Assistant	A. M. Bennett	145 0 0	June,	1920
Out-Door Officer	J. L. Hill	145 0 0	July,	1920
<i>St. Ann.</i>				
Second Class Collector	J. H. B. Mais	500 0 0	May,	1883
Assistant do.	J. A. M. Smith	325 0 0	April	1902
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	—	—
Ditto do.	A. J. DePass	350 0 0	Mar.,	1893
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	—	—
Second Class Clerk	H. A. Ellis	180 0 0	Feby.	1919
Second Class Landing Waiter	A. W. Kennedy	260 0 0	June,	1886
Ditto do.	J. F. Hill	215 0 0	Feb.,	1901
Assistant	E. L. Munroe	115 0 0	June,	1922
Ditto	E. A. Morrison	145 0 0	June,	1920
Ditto	R. L. Bramwell	130 0 0	May,	1921
Out-Door Officer	D. D. Oliver	151 5 0	April,	1918
<i>Trelawny.</i>				
Second Class Collector	D. Norman	475 0 0	March,	1893
Assistant do.	St. G. V. Thompson	350 0 0	March,	1895
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	—	—
Ditto do.	A. W. L. Laing	375 0 0	Feb.,	1891
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	—	—
Second Class Clerk	W. B. Clark	200 0 0	Jan.,	1919
Ditto Landing Waiter	D. B. Barned	215 0 0	April,	1908
	Travelling allowance	12 10 0	—	—
Assistant	S. S. Owen	145 0 0	July,	1920
<i>St. James.</i>				
First Class Collector	G. A. Burke	600 0 0	Mar.,	1882
Assistant do	E. B. Levy	375 0 0	Feb.,	1892
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	—	—
Locker and Gauger	T. A. Foote	270 0 0	Dec.,	1902
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. A. Davis	260 0 0	Feb.,	1891
Ditto	A. J. Barned	240 0 0	Oct.,	1906
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Sterling	180 0 0	Jan.,	1920
Assistant	R. Evans	145 0 0	April,	1920
Ditto	H. G. Irons	115 0 0	Oct.,	1922

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT. *contd*

Office.	Name of Holder	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. F. Wilson	£ 500 0 0	June, 1883
Asst. Collector	A. H. Packer	375 0 0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	J. H. Scott	242 10 0	Dec., 1909
Second Class Landing Waiter	H. G. Williams	180 0 0	Aug., 1919
Assistant	E. G. Banks	115 0 0	May, 1922
<i>Westmoreland</i>			
Second Class Collector	O. G. Gauntlett	500 0 0	Feb., 1890
Asst. Collector	J. C. Whyte	350 0 0	Mar., 1896
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	+6d. per mile
Ditto	E. A. Millengen	325 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Clerk	H. V. Lewis	160 0 0	April, 1920
Ditto Landing Waiter	J. W. Weller	252 0 0	July, 1902
Ditto Ditto	W. S. Murray	222 10 0	June, 1907
Assistant	Vacant	—	—
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Second Class Collector	A. P. Williams	450 0 0	March, 1891
Asst. Collector	C. M. Arcscott	350 0 0	March, 1893
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	+6d. per mile
Ditto	C. H. Cameron	325 0 0	June, 1903
Second Class Clerk	I. A. Wallace	200 0 0	May, 1918
Ditto Landing Waiter	G. T. Farquharson	215 0 0	Dec., 1907
Assistant	G. L. Miles	130 0 0	Nov., 1921
Ditto	J. S. Marshall	145 0 0	Sept., 1920
<i>Manchester.</i>			
First Class Collector	J. M. V. Thomson	600 0 0	June, 1881
Asst. Collector	E. A. Swaby	300 0 0	April, 1908
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	A. R. Brandford	160 0 0	April, 1920
Assistant	J. M. Jones	145 0 0	Aug., 1920
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. C. Harriott	500 0 0	Nov., 1887
Assistant Ditto	J. M. Fonseca	375 0 0	Mar., 1895
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Ditto Ditto	C. S. L. Hogarth	325 0 0	April, 1906
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	H. A. Wallace	220 0 0	April, 1916
Ditto Landing Waiter	D. A. Saunders	222 10 0	Sept., 1912
Assistant	H. A. Francis	115 0 0	June, 1922
Ditto	A. H. Durant	100 0 0	June, 1923
Ditto	H. A. E. James	145 0 0	May, 1920
Ditto	D. R. Grant	115 0 0	July, 1922
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Second Class Collector	W. E. M. Drummond	500 0 0	May, 1880
	Travelling allowance	40 0 0	
Assistant Ditto	F. L. Nicholas	375 0 0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance	25 0 0	
Ditto Ditto	J. S. Lopes	325 0 0	Feb., 1905
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	C. T. Livingstone	169 0 0	March, 1920
Locker and Gauger	W. L. Crawford	200 0 0	Apr., 1912
Assistant	E. J. Gale	115 0 0	Oct., 1920
Ditto	J. C. A. Campbell	100 0 0	January, 1924
Ditto	V. L. Graham	100 0 0	May, 1923

VALUATION COMMISSIONER.

A VALUATION of all real property in the island was undertaken in 1901, under Law 22 of 1901, to enable the Government to see whether one tax for general, and one for parochial purposes could be made to take the place of the many different rates then payable by landowners.

Prior to this, holders of real property were required to pay a house tax on its annual value, a property tax on each acre of land according to the cultivation or crop upon it, and a school tax on the annual value of houses. They also paid a quit rent of one penny per acre, and a holding tax according to the size of their holding. In addition to these, poor, sanitary and other rates were levied for municipal purposes.

A Valuation Commissioner was appointed to direct and bring to completion the preparation of the valuation rolls.

This law was a tentative measure to last for five years, but on its expiration in 1906 the condition of the country did not appear to warrant a re-valuation, and the time was extended for a further period of five years. The law was from time to time amended and in 1911 a consolidation and amending permanent law was passed, Law 3 of 1911, under which a general revision of the values previously obtained was made. This law was amended by Law 23 of 1919 under which the Valuation Commissioner ceased to be a member of the Board of Assessment and the number of members appointed by the Governor was increased to four in each Parish.

Under these laws every person is required to tender an ingiving of the description and value of his property, and where no ingiving is made the Collector issues his assessment. For the purpose of settling cases in which the ingiver and Collector cannot agree as to the value of the property, a Board of Assessment for each parish has been appointed. The Board is composed of the Resident Magistrate and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish and four other persons appointed by the Governor. The following persons have been selected for the several parishes:—

KINGSTON.	M. D. Farrier, R. E. H. Melhado, W. R. Gillies, A. S. Hendricks.
ST. ANDREW.	H. E. Bolton, G. W. Byrnes, Geo. P. Myers, G. Seymour Seymour.
ST. THOMAS.	C. Hope Levy, W. Dougall, L. G. Harrison and W. T. Lannaman.
PORTLAND.	C. A. S. Hinshelwood, E. Ernest Gray, Samuel D. Smith, W. A. O'Sullivan.
ST. MARY.	A. D. Goffe, J. H. Scarlett, F. H. DeLisser, S. Magnus Walker.
ST. ANN.	Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., C. N. Hemming, H. A. Fowler, Charles Costa.
TRELAWNY.	H. P. Sewell, A. L. Delgado, D. O. Kelly-Lawson, J. H. Clerk.
ST. JAMES.	David Mills, Joseph Shore, A. B. Lowe, Edmund T. Hart.
HANOVER.	Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, J. G. Robertson, A. W. Watson-Taylor, Robert Hay.
WESTMORELAND	R. M. Ewen, C. T. Cahusac, W. H. Farquharson, B. H. Segre.
ST. ELIZABETH.	Stafford Maxwell, C.E. Isaacs, Hon. A.E. Harrison, H. W. Griffiths.
MANCHESTER.	R. J. Miller, W. H. Coke, John G. Miller, L. B. Meikle.
CLARENDON.	F. G. Sharpe, Thos. Abrahams, Alexander Stewart, one vacant.
ST. CATHERINE.	T. H. Sharp, M. O. V. French-Mullen, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Ivan H. Campbell.
PORT ROYAL.	G. W. Clements, George P. Myers, James J. Dahl. One Vacant.

A Re-Valuation of Property was completed in 1919 and became effective from 1st April, 1920. Taxes are levied on the value of properties thus obtained, under Laws 15 and 16 of 1903, 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916.

ACTING VALUATION COMMISSIONER

..

R. O'C. LIVINGSTON.

*Mr. Isaacs holds the office of Supervisor of Revenue.

RECORD of the Totals of the several Volumes of the Valuation Roll (compiled under Law 3 of 1911, as amended by Law 23 of 1919) on the 1st April, 1923.

Volume and Parish.	Total for Parish				Grand Total.	
	Taxable.		Non-taxable.		Holdings.	Value.
	Holdings.	Value.	Holdings	Value.		
		£		£		£
I. Kingston ..	8,565	1,976,483	329	697,599	8,894	2,674,082
II. St. Andrew	11,738	1,037,479	266	211,493	12,004	1,248,972
III. St. Thomas	11,353	611,401	179	46,030	11,532	657,431
IV. Portland ..	13,234	653,426	308	100,218	13,542	753,644
V. St. Mary ..	15,816	1,319,160	207	78,660	16,023	1,397,820
VI. St. Ann ..	18,160	1,003,548	243	73,878	18,403	1,077,426
VII. Trelawny ..	9,245	527,079	89	22,878	9,334	549,957
VIII. St. James ..	8,226	610,783	118	38,967	8,344	649,550
IX. Hanover ..	8,489	498,887	110	36,163	8,599	535,050
X. Westmoreland	12,999	768,172	127	34,082	13,126	802,254
XI. St. Elizabeth	18,784	790,310	175	120,361	18,959	910,671
XII. Manchester	15,850	675,719	138	64,615	15,988	740,364
XIII. Clarendon ..	20,728	918,667	236	55,302	20,964	973,969
XIV. St. Catherine	23,138	1,228,288	312	214,631	23,450	1,44 ,919
XV. Port Royal ..	207	18,329	11	116,144	218	134,473
	196,532	12,637,561	2,848	1,911,021	199,380	14,548,582

POST OFFICE.

[Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898.]

The General Post Office in Kingston is situated in the Public Buildings, West block King Street.

THE Circulation Branch, Money Order Office, and Telegraph Offices are maintained at the north-west portion of the Public Buildings, King Street. The Control Branch and the Telegraph Office are on the first floor of the building. The Parcel Post Department, including the C.O.D. and Detained Packet Offices is now housed in the new Government Buildings (formerly "Grace Building," No. 33 Olivier Place.)

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is opened earlier or later should the arrival or departure of important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order and Parcels Post Offices are kept open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each working day.

District Post Offices are open for the transaction of all business from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

INLAND MAILS.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		Local Newspapers each.*	Registration Fee.	PRINTED AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS.	PARCELS.	
	Single.	Reply paid.				(1)	(2)
For each ounce or fractional part of an ounce,					For each two ounces.	(Sample pound packets.) For each cubic inches at the option of the Department.	For each pound or for every 100 cubic inches at the option of the Department.
One penny.	One half-penny.	One penny.	Half-penny.	Two-pence	Half-penny.	One penny.†	Fourpence

* N.B.—Any publication, printed and published in the British Islands or in some British possession, which is registered at the London General Post Office as a Newspaper, may be sent to any address within the Island at the local newspaper rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for each copy. All other newspapers are subject to postage at the rate for "Printed Papers," i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz. of weight.

† No receipt is given for parcels sent under this scale, they are treated as ordinary letters and should be posted in the letter box.

REGULATIONS.

I. Letters—No letter for delivery in Jamaica may exceed 18 inches in length, 9 inches in width or 6 inches in depth, except it be sent to or from a Government Office.

Letters sent in open envelopes are not admitted at rate for "Printed Papers."

Letters, newspapers, prices current, and book packets which are wholly unpaid will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to double the deficiency.

At the General Post Office, Kingston, circulars, accounts, &c., (but not newspapers) may be pre-paid in money instead of postage stamps; provided that the articles are chargeable with an uniform rate of postage, that the amount paid is in no case less than 10s., and that they are tied in bundles representing a postage of 2s. 6d. each, with the addresses arranged in the same direction. Such mail matter must be presented at a time pre-arranged with the General Post Office.

II. Post Cards.—Private post-cards prepaid by means of penny postage stamps may be sent by the Inland Post on the following conditions:—They must not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches nor be less than 4 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The right hand half of the face is reserved for the postal directions and address; the left hand half is available for the purposes of the sender, subject to the following restrictions:—In addition to stamps for prepay-

ment post cards may bear small labels showing the name and address of the sender and the addressee; and engravings and photographs on very thin paper may be affixed to the back and left hand half of the address side, provided that they are *completely adherent*. Newspaper cuttings may also be attached to the back and left hand half of the address side. A post-card must not be enclosed in a cover of any kind.

Cards bearing the title "Post Card," or its equivalent, are admitted at the rate for printed matter, provided that they conform to the general regulations respecting printed papers: if they do not conform either to these regulations or to the rules applicable to post cards *they are treated as letters*.

Cards must be manufactured of cardboard or paper of such consistence as not to hinder manipulation.

III. Printed Papers.—The following are considered as Printed Papers, and allowed to pass as such:—Newspapers and periodical works, books, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the relative manuscript, engravings, photographs, and albums containing photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed or mimeographed, and in general, all impressions or copies, obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, engraving, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise except transfers and the typewriter.

Reproductions of a manuscript or typewritten original, when they are obtained by a mechanical manifold process (chronography, &c.) are treated like printed papers; but in order to pass at the reduced postage, these reproductions must be brought to the counter of a Post Office to the number of at least twenty copies, precisely identical.

Printed papers which bear any marks whatever capable of constituting a conventional language or, save the exceptions specifically authorised below, those of which the text has been modified after printing, cannot be sent at the reduced rate applicable to printed matter.

It is allowed:—

- (a) to add in manuscript, on printed visiting cards and also on Christmas and New Year Cards the address of the sender, his title, as well as any formula of courtesy, expressed in five words at most or by means of conventional initials (p.f., &c.);
- (b) to enclose the "copy" with corrected proofs, and to make in those proofs alterations and additions concerned with corrections, form, and printing. In case of want of space these additions may be made on separate sheets;
- (c) to correct also errors in printing in printed documents other than proofs;
- (d) to insert or correct in manuscript or by a mechanical process figures in prices current, tenders for advertisements, stock and share lists, market quotations, trade circulars and prospectuses, as well as the traveller's name, the date, time and place of his intended visit, and the address at which he is staying, in travellers' announcements;
- (e) to indicate in manuscript in advices of the departures and arrivals of ships, the date and time of those departures and arrivals, as well as the names of the ships and the ports of departure and arrival;
- (f) to add a written dedication consisting simply of an expression of regard on books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs, engravings, sheets of music, and in general on all literary or artistic productions, printed, engraved, lithographed or mimeographed, as well as to enclose the relative invoice;
- (g) to add, in manuscript or by a mechanical process, to cuttings from newspapers and periodicals, the title, date, number, and address of the publication from which the article is extracted;
- (h) in forms of order or subscription for publications, books, newspapers, engravings, pieces of music, to indicate in manuscript the works required or offered, and to strike out or underline the whole or part of the printed communications.

Address cards and all printed matter of the form and substance of an unfolded card may be forwarded without wrapper, envelope, fastening or fold.

The undermentioned articles are *excluded* from transmission at the rate applicable to printed papers:—

Postage stamps, whether obliterated or not, and in general all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value.

Blank paper, note paper or envelopes (with or without printed address), and all other articles of stationery pure and simple.

IV. Commercial Papers comprise all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or

POST OFFICE.

partly by hand (*except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence*), documents or legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal written on stamped or unstamped paper, way bills, bills of lading, invoices, receipts for goods or money, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, letters and post-cards of old date which have already served their original purpose, and pupils' exercises either in original or with corrections, but without any comment on the work, and other papers of similar description. For fuller details concerning this class of mail (III and IV) reference should be made to the London Postal Guide, July 1923, Ed., p.p. 49 to 51.

A local packet of "Printed" or "Commercial" Papers may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission as a parcel.

The LOCAL rate of postage on "Printed" and on "Commercial" Papers is the same, viz.: $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz. but for FOREIGN mail the rate differs. See p. 184.

V. *Parcels*.—Under scale (1) a parcel may not exceed 11lb. in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth. (Under this scale the postage is 1d. for each 2 oz.)

Under scale (2) a parcel may not exceed 11lbs. in weight nor 1,000 cubic inches in size, three feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth. (Under this scale the postage is 4d. per lb.)

Rules for the mode of packing, &c. of inland parcels and samples are identical with those relating to foreign parcels and samples. (See pages 174 and 177.)

Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn, for examination. The mere clipping of the corners or of the sides of an envelope or other cover is insufficient. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices current, book packet or parcel the entire packet will be surcharged at the unpaid letter rate of postage.

REGISTRATION (Inland).*

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage. Packets containing money, jewellery, or other value, must be registered and must be prepaid at the letter rate of postage. Any packet found to contain value but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee.

I.—FEES.

The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—

Fee	2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s.
Limit of compensation	£2, £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, £90, £100.

These fees include the ordinary registration fee 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £100.

II. COMPENSATION FOR LOSS.

1. The Postmaster for Jamaica is not legally liable for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the loss, damage, delay, non-delivery, or mis-delivery of anything sent by post, and he does not, in any circumstances, pay compensation in respect of unregistered letters, post-cards, printed matter, packets, newspapers or local parcels. But subject to the rules stated below, he pays compensation voluntarily and as an act of grace in those cases and in those cases only in which there has been a total loss of the contents of correspondence of the following descriptions not being loss due to breakage or damage.

2. No compensation is given in respect of correspondence compulsorily registered.

3. Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) will only be given in those cases in which the money is enclosed in one of the registered letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by registered letter post. The compensation given in respect of coin, which should be packed in such a way that it cannot move about, will in no case exceed £2.

* Conditions governing registration of inland correspondence differ from those governing foreign correspondence. See p. 175.

4. It must appear that the loss occurred in the post, and did not arise wholly or in part by the fault of the sender, as, for instance, from inadequate fastening.

5. The compensation given will not exceed the value of the article lost. The right is reserved of reinstating the contents of an envelope instead of giving pecuniary compensation.

6. In the case of loss of contents the envelope should be retained for inspection as nearly as possible in the state in which it was delivered. If complaint be made that the contents of an envelope have been abstracted the envelope must be produced.

7. In the case of bank notes, money and postal orders, cheques, bonds, and similar documents, particulars sufficient for their identification must be furnished.

8. No compensation for loss is given in respect of an envelope containing anything not legally transmissible by post, or an envelope not posted in the manner prescribed; or in respect of glass, crockery, greases, liquids or semi-liquids, colouring, powders, eggs, fish, meat, fruit, or vegetables, sent by letter post.

9. No compensation is given for injury or damage consequential upon—i.e., indirectly arising from—the loss of anything sent by post.

10. Without prejudice to any of the preceding rules, the Postmaster for Jamaica will if he thinks fit, refuse to give compensation for loss on any ground on which a common carrier might in like case claim exemption from legal liabilities.

11. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the Postmaster for Jamaica.

12. In these rules the term "money" means—(a) coin, and (b) paper money. The term "coin" means coins of all kinds whether or not current in Jamaica or elsewhere. The term "paper money" means notes of the Colonial Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, or Royal Bank of Canada or of any bank of issue in the United Kingdom, and notes current in any Foreign State or British Possession, money orders and postal orders, unobliterated postage and revenue stamps, exchequer, bills, bank post bills, bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, credit notes which entitle the holder to money or goods, and all orders and authorities for the payment of money, whether negotiable or not, bonds, coupons, and securities for money whether negotiable or not.

Advice of Delivery.—The sender of registered correspondence may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment of an extra fee of 2d. in addition to other charges.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who send and receive official correspondence through the inland post free of charge:

Adjutant, Jamaica Militia.	Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C.
Administrator General.	Government Electrical Inspector.
Analytical Chemist.	Government Geologist.
Attorney General.	Government Meteorologist.
Auditor General.	Government Savings Bank, Manager of
Assessment Committee, Chairman of	Harbour Master.
Board of Supervision, Chairman of	Inspecting Engineers, P.W.D.
Central Supplementary Allowances	Inspector of Income Tax.
Committee, President of	Inspector General of Police.
Chief Justice.	Inspector Hookworm Campaign.
Clerks of Courts.	Inspectors of Police.
Clerk of Legislative Council.	Inspectors of School.
Clerk, Victoria Jubilee Hospital.	Keeper of Records and Deputy.
Collector General.	Naval Agent.
Collectors of Customs.	Officer in Charge Coleyville Wireless.
Collectors of Taxes and Assistants.	Officer Commanding Jam. Militia Artillery.
Colonial Secretary and Assistant.	Parochial Treasurers.
Crown Solicitor.	Postmaster for Jamaica.
Custodes of Parishes.	Principal & Secy. of Mico Training College
Director of Agriculture.	Principal of Shortwood College.
Director of Education.	Protector of Immigrants.
Director of Prisons.	Puisne Judges.
Director of Public Works.	Registrar General.
Director of Railway.	Registrar of the Supreme Court.
District Medical Officers.	Registrar of Titles.
Governor, His Excellency the	Resident Magistrates.

Secretary of Assessment Committee.
 Secretary of Board of Education.
 Secretary of Board of Supervision.
 Secretary of Central Supplementary Allowances Committee.
 Secretary of Institute of Jamaica.
 Secretary of Jamaica Purity Association.
 Secretary of Kingston Athenæum.
 Secretary of Land Board and Agricultural Loan Board.
 Secretary of Marine Board.
 Secretary of Public Tenders Committee.
 Secretary of Sugar Industry Aid Board.
 Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston.
 Solicitor General.
 Stamp Commissioner and Deputy.

Superintendent of General Penitentiary.
 Superintendent of Government Printing Office.
 Superintendent of Industrial School.
 Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum.
 Superintendent of Public Gardens.
 Superintendents of Public Works.
 Superintending Inspector, Hookworm Campaign.
 Superintending Medical Officer.
 Surveyor General.
 Treasurer.
 Vero Irrigation Commissioners and Secretary, (limited to correspondence between any commissioner* and the Secretary on the business of the Commission.)

The following may send but not receive official correspondence free of charge.—
 Advisory Board, Rio Cobre Irrigation, (letters must bear signature of Secretary, Mr. G. E. Fleming.)

Comptroller of Jamaica Civil Service Widows and Orphans Pensions.
 Head Master Kingston Technical and Continuation School.
 Inmates of the Lepers Home.
 Secretary Agricultural Society, who may also issue franked envelopes or coverings addressed to himself.

Secretary of the British Empire Exhibition Committee.
 The Secretary of the Society for Protection against Prædial Larceny (Rev. F. Wilson Coore) is authorised to send ordinary letters and book packets free of charge for one year from 11th August, 1923. Mail matter thus posted will bear a stamp:—"Society of Protection against Prædial Larceny Free" and his initials "F.W.C." within the impression of the stamp.

Secretary Tourist Trade Development Board.

Secretary Women's Social Service Association till April 30th, 1924.

Travelling Instructors of the Board of Agriculture.

Letters headed "Infectious Diseases Notification" bearing the signature of the medical practitioner and addressed to a Medical Officer of Health, or the Central Board of Health, or a local Board of Health, are admitted free of postage.

Letters for the technical officers of the Department of Agriculture, viz: Deputy Island Chemist, Microbiologist, Entomologist, Veterinary Surgeon, Headmaster Farm School, Superintendent Experimental Station and Inspector of Plant Diseases, addressed "care of the Director of Agriculture," are delivered free.

Packets addressed to Mrs. Bourne, Medical Office, Kingston, are to be allowed through the post free of charge.

Elected and Nominated Members of the Legislative Council have the privilege of franking letters relating to public business which they may write in their official capacity as members of the Council and sending them through the post free of cost, their signature and title to be placed on the envelope. Letters to Elected and Nominated Members will not be surcharged.

Ex-service men of the B.W.I.R. may send artificial limbs free by inland parcel post addressed to the Military authorities at Up-Park Camp, Cross Roads, or to the Technical School, Kingston. The parcel must be clearly marked on the outside "Artificial Limb for repair."

Letters addressed to places abroad cannot be franked, but should be prepaid.

Rules regarding Franking of Official Correspondence.

1. The envelope or cover of the official letter or other packet may be "franked" under authority of His Excellency the Governor in either of the following ways:—(a) By the impression of an approved "official frank stamp" (b) By the signature and official designation of the Head of the Department, or other duly authorised officer or functionary

* Names—A.W. Farquharson; Percy Lindo; Clarence Lopez; Conrad Watson; Theo. Harty; C. O. Magnan, Secy.

on the lower left hand corner of the envelope or cover. The envelope or cover must be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."

2. The envelope or cover must be addressed to the head of the department or to a public officer or functionary who is entitled by the authority of His Excellency the Governor to receive official correspondence free of charge for postage.

3. No public officer will be permitted to make use of any stamp for franking letters or to frank letters without the authority of the Governor.

4. Heads of Departments and all postmasters must exercise vigilance to prevent any abuse of the franking privilege, and any evasion or attempt to abuse the privilege or any departure from the rules, must be reported, with full particulars, to the Colonial Secretary or to the Postmaster for Jamaica.

5. The franking of envelopes, etc., either by means of the franking stamp or by signature, is strictly forbidden, unless the envelopes contain at the time of franking the official correspondence or matter to be transmitted through the post, subject to the following exception, namely:—

That any written or printed matter properly issued in a franked envelope or covering for circulation among members of a board or any body of individuals, and for ultimate return to the office of issue, may be passed from one member of such board or body to another in an envelope or covering provided for the purpose and duly franked in advance by a duly authorised officer.

N.B.—All registered letters, posted by the public and not franked as above described, addressed to the above-named officials must be prepaid with the registration fee of two pence, with the exception of registered letters addressed to the Manager of the Government Savings Bank which are wholly postage free.

STREET AND RAILWAY COLLECTING BOXES.

Collecting boxes are to be found at the following places in Kingston and Lower St. Andrew. (The times at which they are cleared are stated on each.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. King and North Streets | 22. Smith Village, Percy and Wellington St. |
| 2. Colonial Secretary's Office | 23. Campbell Town, Liverpool & Hampton Streets. |
| 3. Charles and East Streets | 24. Woodford Park |
| 4. Kingston Gardens | 25. Duke and Harbour Streets |
| 5. Fire Brigade Station | 26. Manchester Square. South Race Course |
| 6. Jamaica Club | 27. Laws and East Streets |
| 7. Torrington Bridge | 28. Hannah St. and Rose Lane |
| 8. Allman Town Constabulary Station | 29. Arnold Road, north of Connolly Avenue |
| 9. South Camp Road near North Street | 30. Studley Park Road |
| 10. Highholborn & Laws Streets | 31. South Camp Road Hotel |
| 11. Park Lodge | 32. Marescaux Road and Club Lane |
| 12. Brown's Town Constabulary Station | 33. Corner of Hope Road & Oxford Road |
| 13. Tower Street, and Elletson Road | 34. Retirement Road near Retirement Pen |
| 14. Marine Gardens | 35. Knutsford Park Gate |
| 15. Spanish Town Road and Beeston Street | 36. King's House Gate |
| 16. Parade, by Parish Church | 37. Bedford Park Gate on the Constant Spring Line near Sandy Gully |
| 17. Princess & Harbour Streets | 38. Barbican Road |
| 18. Princess and West Queen Streets | 39. Papine Corner |
| 19. Gardner's Harbour Street | 40. Brentford and Curphey Roads |
| 20. Orange and Charles Streets. | 41. Grove & Central Roads, Kencot Lands |
| 21. Franklin Town Police Station | 42. Molines Road and Tarrant Lane |

Collecting boxes have also been erected in Savanna-la-Mar and Port Antonio. All railway stations are provided with collecting boxes which are cleared ten minutes before the departure of each passenger train.

Passengers on all trains may post letters in the posting boxes provided for the purpose.

TRAIN POST OFFICES.

Train P.O.'s are maintained on the through trains between Montego Bay and Port Antonio, where postage stamps, post-cards, and wrappers may be bought, and telegraph forms obtained.

HOUSE DELIVERY.

(KINGSTON AND LOWER ST. ANDREW.)

Correspondence is delivered by letter carriers in all parts of the City of Kingston, including Smith's Village, Hannah Town, Campbell Town, Franklin Town, Brown's Town, Passmore Town, the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin Lands and to the east of the city as far as Kensington Road, four times daily, viz., 8.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. and 4.15 p.m.

Correspondence is delivered in Lower St. Andrew as below:—

From HALF-WAY TREE Post Office at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

NORTH—Camperdown Switch on the Constant Spring Road and the road leading to King's House.

SOUTH—Oxford Road, Kencot Lands included.

EAST—Matilda's Corner and Hope Road, from Oxford Road.

WEST—Hagley Park on Hagley Park Road, Molines Road to junction with Tarrant Lane, Old Pound Road and Lyndhurst Road to junction of Retirement Road.

From CROSS ROADS Post Office at 9.15 a.m. and 2 p.m.:—

NORTH—From CROSS ROADS Post Office, along Caledonia Avenue, up to Half-way Tree and Hope Road to corner of Oxford Road.

SOUTH—Torrington Bridge and Slipe Pen Road.

EAST—Marescaux Road.

WEST—From Cross Roads, along Retirement Road to corner of Lyndhurst Road and Old Pound Road, including Brentford Road.

REDIRECTION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Any postal packet may be redirected to the same addressee at another address either by an officer of the Post Office or by an agent of the addressee after delivery.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, packet letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such letters to any other postal address is 1s. for each service.

APPLICATIONS FOR RECALL OF LETTERS.

No letter, parcel or other postal packet can, when once it has been posted in a Post Office receptacle or accepted for transmission at a Post Office, be taken out of the post, even if application be made for it by a person who can prove that he is the sender, without the authority of the Governor. Nor can it be detained or delayed at the sender's request; it must be forwarded to its address and cannot be diverted to any other address.

PRIVATE LETTER BOXES AND BAGS.

Private letter boxes, available for the subscribers' use from 7 a.m. till 5.30 p.m. on week days (and also for two or three hours after the arrival of important over-sea mails.) may be rented for 12s. a year at the Post Offices of Kingston, Port Antonio, Montego Bay and Mandeville.

Private bags—By permission of the Postmaster for Jamaica any person may have his letters conveyed to and from the Post Office in a private bag upon payment of an annual fee of one guinea. The bag to be locked, one key being kept by the Postmaster and one by the owner of the bag.

When a private letter bag is conveyed by a mail contractor a further annual fee of one guinea is to be paid. These fees must be paid in advance through the Postmaster for Jamaica.

POSTE RESTANTE.

The Poste Restante is intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and even they may not use it for more than three months.

Letters addressed to initials, or to fictitious names, or to a christian name without a surname are not taken in at the Poste Restante, but are treated as undelivered and returned to senders.

Period of Retention of Undelivered Correspondence:

Origin.	At Kingston.	At District Post Offices.
Places abroad	Four weeks	Eight weeks
Local	Two weeks	Four weeks

POSTAGE STAMPS, POSTCARDS, ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, Etc.

Postage Stamps of the following denominations are kept in stock:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s., 10s.

Books containing eighteen 1d. stamps and twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps are issued, price 2s.

Post-cards are sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, Peppy Paid post cards at 1d. each.

Newspaper wrappers are sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Registered letter envelopes bearing a 3d. stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of registration fee 2d. and postage 1d. are sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

Judicial Stamps of the values 3d., 6d., 1/, 2/, 5/, and S/6 are sold at all post offices where there is a demand for them.

Impressed Stamps, title deeds and blank slips are on sale at all post offices.

Quinine is also sold at all Post Offices in $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. packages.

The following is a description, together with the dates of issue, of all postage stamp in circulation:

Denomination.	Description.	Date of issue.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Jamaica Exhibition, 1891	Nov. 12, 1920
1d.	Arawak Indian making cassava	Oct. 3, 1921
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Contingent embarking. Inset, head of H.M. King George	July 4, 1919
2d.	King's House, Spanish Town	Feb. 18, 1921
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Return of a contingent	Do.
3d.	"Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494"	April 8, 1921
4d.	The Cathedral, Spanish Town	Jan. 21, 1921
6d.	View of Port Royal Harbour, 1853	Dec. 5, 1922
1/	"Queen Victoria of Jamaica Lady Supreme"	Dec. 10, 1920
2/	The Rodney Memorial	Do.
3/	"Sir Charles Metcalf, Governor of Jamaica 1839-42"	Do.
5/	"Isle of Wood and Water"	April 15, 1921
10/	"George V of Jamaica Supreme Lord"	May 6, 1920

All postage stamps of the colony are now being printed on the Multiple Crown Script (C.A.) water-mark paper.

STAMP VENDORS.

The following is a list of Vendors of Postage stamps with their addresses:—

KINGSTON.—W. M. Alberga, 1a Kingston Lane; F. Allen, Waldeck Grocery; Mrs. A. E. Bowman, 19 North Street; R. C. Brown, 45 Spanish Town Road; Mrs. Buffin, 6 Rae Street; A. M. Burke, Allman Town; A. C. Campbell, 82 Harbour Street; Albert Chang, 26 Victoria Ave.; Mrs. C. F. Forbes, Hannah Town; F. N. Hidalgo, Parade; A. W. Gardner & Co., Harbour Street; Louis Gooden, 50 Beeston Street; Thomas M. Gunter, 15 West Race Course; Ho Fung, 86 King Street; C. E. Lindo, 31 Foster Lane; Michael Lindo, 40 Orange Street; W. A. Lindo, Rae Town; Henry R. Linton, 21 Potters Row, Rue Town; H. A. Madden, 2 Stephen Street; Miss Hilda McCaw, 29 Windward Road; M. McGilchrist, 136g Orange Street; A. C. McKay, 21 West Parade; Miss Ada Pearson, Arnold Road; Miss Robertson, 63½ Tower Street; C. A. Scott & Son, 66 North Street; T. F. Strachan, 135 Orange Street; Eugene Surridge, 33 West Parade; Miss T. Tennyson, R. M. Court's Office; Y.M.C.A., Hanover Street; Chang You, 53 Tower Street.

COUNTRY.—Chin Fook, Pt. Antonio; Mrs. U. Evans, Cleveden Ville, Kencot, Half-way Tree; Ng Yen, Cross Roads; John Chin Yaw Kong, Washville, Highgate; C. Gordon Parkin, Montego Bay; Oscar Seaton, Sav.-la-Mar; Michael Shaw, Marlie Hill, Bartons.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries in the chief town of each parish. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage. (The Registration fee of 2d. must, however, be prepaid.)

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica and the Cayman Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	..	..	0s.	9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	..	..	1	6
Above 5 “ “	7	..	..	2	3
Above 7 “ “	10	..	..	3	0

and 5d. for each additional £1 or fractional part thereof.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	..	..	0s.	9d.
For any sum over £2 and not exceeding	£5	..	..	1	6
“ 5 “ “	7	..	..	2	3
“ 7 “ “	10	..	..	3	0

and 3d. for each additional £1 or fractional part of that amount.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	..	..	0s.	6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	..	..	1	0
Above 5 “ “	7	..	..	1	6
Above 7 “ “	10	..	..	2	0

and 6d. for each additional £3 or fractional part thereof.

The limit amount for Money Orders drawn on United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands, Trinidad and Cayman Islands is £10, and on United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, £20 10s. 8d. or \$100.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a money order at the expected time. When a money order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a money order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the remitter of a money order cannot be made until the chief office of the paying country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the original commission on the order.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and foreign countries via the United Kingdom. Such through money orders are subject on payment to a deduction of two-pence for each £1 with a minimum charge of four-pence. The full name and address of the payee of a through money order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the payee a money order for the net amount payable, the money order issued to the remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the remitter.

The following is a partial List of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Postal Agencies abroad and of the Principal Foreign Countries to which Money Orders may be sent. §

*Anguilla, *Bahamas, *Barbados, Belgium, *Bermuda, *British Guiana, *British Honduras, *British Possessions in Africa, *Canada (Dominion of), Canal Zone, *Cape of Good Hope (Province of), *Cayman Islands, *Ceylon, China:—*(a) British P. O. Agencies, (b) Japanese P. O. Agencies, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao (Dutch West Indies), *Cyprus, Danish W. Indies (now Virgin Islands of the United States), Denmark, *Dominica, *Egypt, *Federated Malay States, *Fiji, France and Algeria, *Gibraltar, Greece, *Grenada (W. Ind.), Hawaii (Sandwich Is.), Holland, Honduras (Republic of), *Hong Kong, *Inagua, *India, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, (Grand Duchy of), Madagascar, Madeira, *Malta, *Mauritius, *Mesopotamia, Mexico (United States of), *Montserrat, *Morocco, Netherlands, *Nevis, *Newfoundland, New South Wales, *New Zealand, *Nigeria, Norway, *Palestine (Occupied Territory), Panama (Brit. P.O.), Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Portugal, (including the Azores and Madeira), Queensland, Russia, *St. Helena, *St. Kitts, *St. Lucia, *St. Vincent, *Seychelles, Siam, *Sierra Leone, *Singapore, South Australia, *Straits Settlements, *Switzerland, *Switzerland, *Tasmania, *Tobago, *Tortola, *Trinidad, *Turks and Caicos Islands, United States of America, Victoria, (Australia), *Virgin Islands, Virgin Islands of the United States, West Australia.

Telegraph Money Orders.

The system of Telegraph Money Orders is in operation between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order is required to pay, in addition to the M.O. commission, the cost of the Telegram of Advice at the ordinary rate (2/6) or at the "deferred" rate (1/3) per word. Every word in the telegram has to be paid for; in the case of a "deferred" telegram, the instruction "L.C.O." is charged as one word, and the word "Postmaster" has also to be sent in every case and must be paid for. Further details may be had from the Chief M.O. Office, Kingston or from Parochial Treasuries.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Amounts and poundage.—The only Postal Orders sold in Jamaica are British Postal Orders, and they are issued and paid at all the Post Offices in the Island. They are available for use in the colony and in the British Colonies and other places abroad marked with an asterisk* above.

The commissions charged on orders issued are as follows:—

At 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	..	..	..	1d.
At 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s.	..	..	..	1½d.
At 7s. 6d.	..	..	..	2d.
At 8s., 10s.	..	..	..	2½d.
At 20s.	..	..	..	4½d.

Postage Stamps Affixed to Postal Orders.—The sender of a Postal Order, whether made payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (excepting Canada), may increase its value by an amount not exceeding 5d. by affixing Postage Stamps not exceeding three in number to the face of the Order. No credit will be given for stamps which are in excess of three or which are affixed elsewhere than in the spaces provided. Odd halfpence will not be paid. Stamps perforated with initials or marks, or embossed or impressed stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, &c., cannot be accepted for this purpose.

Period during which Orders are payable.—If an order be not paid within three months from the last day of the month of issue, a commission equal to the original poundage will be charged. The commission thus paid must be affixed in Postage Stamps to the back of the Order. Postal Orders which are not presented for payment within six months from the last day of the month of issue are not paid until reference has been made to London.

§Note—For complete list of places in which Money Orders are issued and paid, see London Postal Guide, July 1923 ed., pp. 654 to 661.

* British Postal Orders are also issued and paid in these countries. See "Postal Orders."

† British Postal Orders are paid at certain Offices in Canada, but are not issued in Canada.

Filling in of Order.—The purchaser of a Postal Order must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and is recommended to fill in the name of the Office of Payment as a precaution in case the Order should be lost or stolen. If the purchaser does not know which Post Office is most convenient to the payee, he should insert the name of the town, village or district where the payee resides. The Order will then be paid at any Post Office in the place named.

Counterfoils.—Every person to whom a Postal Order is issued should tear off and retain the counterfoil. Its production will facilitate inquiry if the Order should be lost.

Miscarriage or loss.—The Postmaster cannot undertake to consider any application respecting a Postal Order which has miscarried, or which has been lost or destroyed, unless the counterfoil be produced, and unless proof be given to his satisfaction that the name of the payee was inserted in the Order before the holder parted with it.

After a Postal Order has once been paid, to whomsoever it is paid, the Postmaster will not be liable to any further claim.

Payment to the public.—Before a Postal Order is paid the name of the payee and the name of the office of payment must have been filled in and the order must be properly receipted.

Payment through Bankers.—If a Postal Order be crossed, payment will only be made through a bank; and if the name of a bank be added, payment will only be made through that bank.

Repayment to sender.—The sender of a Postal Order can obtain repayment of the amount (but not the poundage) on presenting the Order and the Counterfoil at the issuing Office. If the Order has been crossed for payment through a bank the sender must first cancel the crossing by writing across the face of the Order the words "Please pay cash" and adding his initials.

Erasures, alterations, &c.—If any erasure or alteration is made, or if the Order is cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused.

Postal Orders not negotiable.—Postal Orders do not, like Bank of England Notes represent value in themselves. If an Order is lost or stolen no person into whose hands it may fall, though himself innocent, is entitled to receive the amount of the Order. The rightful owner is alone entitled to cash the Order.

REPLY COUPONS.

All countries, whether they issue reply coupons or not, exchange reply coupons presented to them for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate letter. Reply coupons are to be regarded as valid only for two months from the date of issue (six months in the case of countries beyond sea), and not more than 10 coupons may be sold to or exchanged for a single applicant on any one day. Coupons are sold at the money order office, Kingston for 6d. each, and are cashed at the rate of 3d. for a 50-centime, and 1½d. for a 25-centime coupon.

INLAND MAILS.

DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

Explanation of Marks of Reference.

a—Registered Letters, Parcels, Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 12.15 p.m. and at 9.15 a.m.

b—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 12.15 p.m. and Registered letters and parcels 12.30 p.m.

c—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 2.15 p.m. and Registered Letters at 2.30 p.m. Parcels at 3 p.m.

d—Telegraph Offices *tel*—Telephone.

Ry. t.—Railway Telegraph Offices.

All offices transact parcel post business, but parcels addressed to those offices marked "1" are occasionally subject to delay. Registered letters for offices for which the mail closes at 6.30 a.m. must be posted not later than 4 p.m. on the previous day.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.			Arrive at D.P.O. for Kingston.			Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston.		
			Mon., Wed and Fri.	Tues, Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Above Rocks, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	18	10.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	10.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
Adelphi, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. James	120	1.10 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Albany, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Albert Town, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	103	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Alderton, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	51	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Alexandria, <i>t.</i>	do	76	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.45 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Alley, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Alligator Pond, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Alston, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	68	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Anchoy, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	105½	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Annotto Bay, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Askenish, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	144	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.05 p.m.	1.05 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Balaclava, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Balcarras, <i>l.</i>	Portland	45	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bamboo, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	65	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Ba ana Gro ind, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	57½	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Barbours, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	30	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Bath, <i>tel.</i>	St. Thomas	41	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Belfield, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	42½	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bella Gate, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	34	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Benson's, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Ann	58	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.35 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bethel Town, <i>tel. l.</i>	Westmoreland	110	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.50 p.m.	7.50 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Black River, <i>t.</i>	98	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Bluefields, <i>tel.</i>	104	—	3.15 p.m. c	4.05 a.m.	—	7.25 p.m.	—	—	—	9.15 a.m.
Bog Walk, <i>t.</i>	118	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	8.00 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
	204	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bonny Gate, <i>t.</i>	55	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Boroughbridge, <i>t. l.</i>	69	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bowden, <i>tel. l.</i>	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Brace River	77	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Brainerd, <i>tel. l.</i>	354	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Broadgate, <i>t.</i>	55	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.10 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Brown's Hall, <i>tel. l.</i>	34	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.
Brown's Town, <i>t.</i>	67	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.25 p.m.	11.25 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Buff Bay, <i>t.</i>	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bull Bay, <i>tel.</i>	10	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 a.m.
Bushy Park, <i>Ry. t.</i>	20	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Bybrook, <i>l.</i>	47	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cambridge, <i>tel.</i>	98	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Carron Hall, <i>tel. l.</i>	39	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cascade, <i>l.</i>	148	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Castleton, <i>tel. l.</i>	19	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Catadupa, <i>Ry. t.</i>	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Cave Valley, <i>t. l.</i>	94	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Cedar Valley, <i>tel. l.</i>	23	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	10.36 a.m.	10.36 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Chapelton, <i>l.</i>	45	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.22 a.m.	10.22 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.07 p.m.	7.07 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Chalky Hill, <i>l.</i>	62	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Cherster Castle, <i>l.</i>	107	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Christiana, <i>t.</i>	64	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	9.50 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Claremont, <i>t.</i>	47	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Clark's Town, <i>tel.</i>	86	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	10.05 p.m.	10.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Clonmel, <i>l.</i>	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Coleville, <i>l.</i>	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Colonel's Ridge, <i>l.</i>	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Comfort Hall, <i>l.</i>	75	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Conant's Spring, <i>l.</i>	6	Three times daily	Three times daily	6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Craughed, <i>l.</i>	72	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Crofts Hill, <i>tel.</i>	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.			Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon. and Fri.	Tues. and Sat.	Thurs.	Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Tues. Thurs. & Sat.	Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Tues. Thurs. & Sat.	Mon. Tues. & Sat.	Mon. Tues. & Sat.	Tues. Thr. & Sat.
Crooked River, tel. Cross Keys, tel. Cross Roads, t.	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	Manchester	70	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	St. Andrew	2	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
			10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.		11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
			1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.		1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
Dallas, l. Darlington tel. l. Deeside, l. Devon, t. Direct Cable, t. Dry Harbour, t. l. Duncans, t. Elderslie l. Elim, tel. Enfield l. Epworth Ewarton, t.	do	10	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c		7.30 p.m. c	7.30 p.m. c	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
	Westmoreland	136	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	Trelawny	107	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	Kingston		Three times			daily.						
	St. Ann	71	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	Trelawny	82	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		1.50 a.m.	1.50 a.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	St. Elizabeth	91	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	do	82	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
	St. Mary	39	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Fairy Hill Falmouth, t. Fellowship, l. Fort William, l. Four Paths, Ry. t. Frankfield, tel. Fvies Pen, l. Gayle, tel. Gibraltar, l. Giddy Hall	St. Ann	56	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
	St. Catherine	29	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b		9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
			1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	Portland	71	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
	Trelawny	92	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	Portland	80	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
	Westmoreland	135	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
	Clarendon	37	6.30 a.m. a	6.30 a.m. a		9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
Frankfield, tel. Fvies Pen, l. Gayle, tel. Gibraltar, l. Giddy Hall	do	57	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c		6.18 p.m.	6.18 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
	St. Elizabeth	106	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	St. Mary	81	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
	St. Ann		1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	St. Elizabeth	95	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Ginger Hill, l.	91	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Glengroffe, tel. l.	20	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	7.35 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Golden Grove, l.	45	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	3.35 a.m.	3.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Gordon Town, l.	9	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	5.36 p.m.	5.36 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Grange Hill, l.	137	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Grantham, tel. l.	60	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Gregory Park, l.	63	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
		3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Green Island, tel.	152	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	2.35 a.m.	2.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Guanaboa Vale, l. tel.	223	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Guay's Hall, tel.	38	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Hagley Gap, l.	19	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	4.41 p.m.	4.41 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Halfway Tree, l.	3	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
		10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	12.20 a.m.	12.20 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
		1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
		3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.
Hampden, l.	100	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.25 p.m.	3.25 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hampstead, l. tel.	44	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Harker's Hall, l. tel.	30	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Harmons, l.	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.20 p.m.	12.20 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Harry Watch, l.	67	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Hartlands, Ry. l.	15	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hayes, tel.	40	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	2.50 a.m.	2.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Hector's River, l.	51	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Highbate, l.	38	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Hill Top, l.	104	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Hope Bay, l.	49	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Hopewell, tel.	126	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Inverness, l.	78	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Ipswich, Ry. l.	86	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Islington, l.	46	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Jackson Town, tel.	90	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	12.55 a.m.	12.55 a.m.	10.40 p.m.	10.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Jamies Hill, l.	60	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Jericho, l. tel.	143	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Johns Hall, l.	123	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Jonas Pen, l.	1	Twice daily.	Twice daily.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Keith, l.	73	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon, Wed and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon, Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon, Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Kellitts, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lacovia, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	85	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	1.55 a.m.	9.55 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lamb's River, <i>t.</i>	Westmoreland	103	9.30 a.m. a	3.30 a.m. a	7.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Lascelles, <i>t.</i>	Kingston	123	Three times daily							
Latium, <i>t.</i>	St. James	61	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Laughlands, <i>tel.</i>	St. Ann	15	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.40 p.m.	10.40 p.m.	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lawrence Tavern, <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	5	10.30 a.m. a	10.30 a.m. a	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Liguanea	do	5	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Lime Hall, <i>tel.</i>	St. Ann	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	3.05 a.m.	3.05 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
Linstead, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	24	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Little London, <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	135	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Little River, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	1.05 p.m.	1.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Llandewy, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	17½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.25 a.m.	4.25 a.m.	7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lluidas Vale, <i>tel.</i>	St. Catherine	37	9.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Lodge, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	68	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Long Bay	Portland	68½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lucea, <i>t.</i>	Hanover	139	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	1.0 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Lucky Hill, <i>tel.</i>	St. Catherine	36	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	3.50 a.m.	3.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Maggotty, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	83	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Maidstone, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	69	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Malvern, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	87	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Manchioneal, <i>t.</i>	Portland	56	9.15 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mancheville, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	58	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	2.20 a.m.	2.0 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Mavis Bank, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	14	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
May Pen, <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	32½	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	6.34 p.m.	6.34 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.02 a.m.	7.02 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
					12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.

Middle Quarters, tel.	St. Elizabeth	89	—	9.30 a.m. a	3.00 p.m. c	7.00 a.m.	5.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	7.05 a.m.	—	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mile Gully t.	Manchester	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.45 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	7.50 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Milk River, tel. l.	Clarendon	61	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.30 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Milk River Bath tel. l.	do.	49	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mocho, l.	do.	52	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Monague t.	St. Ann	44	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Montego Bay, t.	St. James byrd.	39	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.25 a.m.	4.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	15 a.m.
	by rail	117	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	St. Ann	113	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Montpelier, tel.	St. James	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Moore Town, l.	Portland	86	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Morant Bay, l.	St. Thomas	31	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 a.m.
Mount James, l.	St. Andrew	14	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Mount Regale, l.	St. Mary	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mountainside, tel. l.	St. Elizabeth	106	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Munro, tel. l.	do.	92	9.15 a.m. a	9.15 a.m. a	9.15 a.m. a	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Myer's Wharf, t.	Kingston	1	Three times	Three times	Three times	daily.	daily.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Myersville, l.	St. Elizabeth	87	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Myrtle Bank, l.	Kingston	147	Three times	Three times	Three times	daily.	daily.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Negril, tel.	Westmoreland	14	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Newcastle, tel.	St. Andrew	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.41 p.m.	7.41 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Newmarket, tel.	St. Elizabeth	100	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Newport, tel.	Manchester	64	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ocho Rios, t.	St. Ann	64	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.25 a.m.	3.25 a.m.	8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Old England, l.	Manchester	65	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	7.55 a.m.	7.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Old Harbour, t.	St. Catherine	24	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	do.	27	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
Old Harbour Bay, l.	do.	79	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Oracabessa, t.	St. Mary	79	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Orange Bay, Ry. t.	Portland	43	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.55 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
Pear Tree Grove, t.	St. Catherine	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Pedro, tel. l.	St. Ann	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pedro Plains, l.	St. Elizabeth	113	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pepper	do.	71	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	11.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	12.40 a.m.	12.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Petersfield, tel.	Westmoreland	129	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.40 p.m.	7.40 p.m.	3.35 a.m.	3.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Point, l.	St. James	127	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.50 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Point Hill, tel. l.	St. Catherine	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Port Antonio, t.	Portland, by road	77	—	—	—	—	—	12.00 m.	12.00 m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Port Antonio <i>t</i>	Portland, by rail	75	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Port Maria <i>t</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Port Morant, <i>t</i>	St. Thomas	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Port Royal, <i>t</i>	Port Royal	6	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.
Portus, <i>t</i>	Manchester	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
			3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Pratville, <i>t</i>	do	73	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Priestman's River, <i>t</i>	Portland	65	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.10 p.m.	9.10 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Race Cou-se, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	50	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Ramble, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	109	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Red Hills, <i>l</i>	St. Andrew	10	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	5.40 a.m.	5.40 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
Redwood, <i>l</i>	St. Catherine	31	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Retreat, <i>t</i>	St. Mary	73	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Richmond, <i>t</i>	do.	36	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Rio Bueno, <i>t</i>	Trelawny	76	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Riversdale, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Catherine	26½	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Riverside, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	145	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Rock River, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Runaway Bay, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	67	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	10.35 p.m.	10.35 p.m.	12.50 a.m.	12.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Ann's Bay, <i>t.</i>	do	57	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	2.40 a.m.	2.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Marg. Bay, <i>Ry. t.</i>	Portland	53	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
St. Peters, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	18	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Salt River, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Sandy Bay, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	130	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	4.50 a.m.	4.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Santa Cruz, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	79	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	12.40 a.m.	12.40 a.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		78	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Savanna-la-Mar, t. . .	Westmoreland	128	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Seaforth, tel. l.	St. Thomas	123	1.00 p.m. b	3.15 p.m. c	9.45 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Sherwood Content, l.	Trelawny	37	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.50 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Shooter's Hill, t. . .	Manchester	100	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.00 p.m.	9.50 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Siloah, Ry. t. (Appel- ton)	St. Elizabeth	55	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.20 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Smith's Village, tel. . .	Kingston	78	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		1	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.
			noon	noon	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.
Somerton, l.	St. James	123	1.00 p.m. a	1.00 p.m. a	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.
Southfield, tel. l.	St. Elizabeth	82	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	1.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Spaldings t.	Clarendon	62	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Spanish Town, t. . .	St. Catherine	12	Four times daily.				9.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Springfield, l.	St. Elizabeth	107	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Spring Hill, l.	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	noon	noon	1.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Spur Tree, tel.	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	10.10 p.m.	2.40 a.m.	10.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Stewart Town, tel.	Trelawny	85	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Stony Hill, t. . .	St. Andrew	91	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
			3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.
Sturge Town, l.	St. Ann	84	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Swift River, l.	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Thompson Town, l. . .	Clarendon	48	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Toll Gate, l.	do.	41	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	6.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Trinity Ville, tel. l.	St. Thomas	28	1.00 p.m. c	1.00 p.m. c	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Troja, Ry. t.	St. Catherine	31	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Troy, tel. l.	Trelawny	79	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Union Hill, l.	do.	100	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.45 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Uster Spring, tel.	St. Mary.	86	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Victoria Town, l.	Manchester	54	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Wait-a-bit, l.	Trelawny	75	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.55 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Walderston, tel.	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	10.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Walker's Wood, l.	St. Ann	46	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Warsop, tel. l.	Trelawny	82	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.55 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	6.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Watermount, tel. l.	St. Catherine	27	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Watson Hill, l.	Manchester	72	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.25 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Watt Town, l.	St. Ann	94	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
White House, tel.	Westmoreland	110	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	6.25 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	
Williamsfield, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	53	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Windsor Castle, <i>l.</i>	Portland	..	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Windward Road	Kingston	..	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	8.20 p.m.	8.20 p.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Woodford, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	15	Three times daily.	Three times daily.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.
Woodhall, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	51	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Yallahs, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	19	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.3 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	9.15 a.m.

OUT-GOING.

Mails close as under:

- 1 For first trains to Porus and Ewarton, daily at 6.30 a.m.
- 2 For *through* train to Montego Bay, daily at 9.30 a.m.
3. For *through* train to Port Antonio, daily at 1.00 p.m.
4. For *Windward*, East via Morant Bay, daily at 1.00 p.m.
5. For the *Northside*, daily at 1.00 p.m.
6. For the *Southside*, on Mon., Wed., and Friday at 9.30 a.m. For the *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.
7. For Port Royal, Gordon Town, &c., daily at 3.15 p.m.

SUMMARY.

IN-COMING.

Mails are received as under:

1. From Gordon Town, &c., daily at 8.15 a.m.
2. From Port Royal, daily at 11.45 a.m.
3. From *Windward*, East via Morant Bay, daily at 8.15 a.m.
- 4 By train from Port Antonio, daily at 11.40 a.m.
5. By train from Montego Bay, daily at 3.20 p.m.
6. From *Northside*, daily at 9.15 a.m.
7. From *Southside*, on Mon., Wed. & Fri. at 3.20 p.m.
8. From *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 9.15 a.m.

MAIL COACHES.

EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		P.M.		P.M.
	Ewarton (leave)	.. 4.15	Montego Bay (leave)	.. 6.20
10	Moneague	.. 5.05	Little River	.. 7.15
8	Claremont	.. 5.50	Falmouth	.. 8.15
6	Lime Hall	.. 6.25	Duncans	.. 9.25
4	St. Ann's Bay	.. 6.50	Clarks Town	.. 10.00
4	Laughlands	.. 10.00	Jackson Town	.. 10.30
6	Runaway Bay	.. 10.35	Stewart Town	.. 11.05
8	Browns Town	.. 11.25	Browns Town	.. 11.35
		A.M.		A.M.
5.5	Stewart Town	.. 12.30	Runaway Bay	.. 12.45
4.5	Jackson Town	.. 12.55	Laughlands	.. 1.20
4.5	Clarks Town	.. 1.25	St. Ann's Bay	.. 1.45
4	Duncans	.. 1.50	Lime Hall	.. 3.00
10	Falmouth	.. 3.00	Claremont	.. 3.35
11	Little River	.. 4.25	Moneague	.. 4.20
11	Montego Bay	.. 5.25	Ewarton	.. 5.15

Fares from	Moneague.	Claremont.	Lime Hall.	St. Ann's Bay.	Laughlands.	Runaway Bay	Browns Town.	Stewart Town.	Jackson Town.	Clarks Town.	Duncans.	Falmouth.	Little River.	Montego Bay.
Ewarton	3/4	6/8	8/9	4/10	8/12	8/12	5/4	17/2	18/8	20/2	21/6	24/10	28/10	32/2
Moneague	-	2/8	4/8	6/7	4/4	9/4	12/13	10/15	4/16	10/18	2/2	21/6	25/6	28/10
Claremont	-	-	2/3	4/4	4/8	6/8	9/4	11/2	12/8	14/2	15/6	18/10	22/10	26/2
Lime Hall	-	-	-	1/4	2/8	4/8	7/4	9/2	10/8	12/2	13/6	16/10	20/10	24/2
St. Ann's Bay	-	-	-	-	1/4	3/4	6/7	7/10	9/4	10/10	12/2	15/6	19/6	22/10
Laughlands	-	-	-	-	-	2/4	4/8	6/6	8/9	9/6	10/10	14/2	18/2	21/6
Runaway Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/8	4/6	6/7	7/6	8/10	12/2	16/2	19/6
Browns Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/10	3/4	4/10	6/2	9/6	13/6	16/10
Stewart Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/6	3/4	4/4	7/8	11/8	15/6
Jackson Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/6	2/10	6/2	10/2	13/6
Clarks Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/4	4/8	8/8	12/6
Duncans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4	7/4	10/8
Falmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6	7/4
Little River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		A.M.		A.M.
	Montego Bay (leave)	8.00	Green Island (leave)	.. 2.35
10	Hopewell	8.50	Lucea	.. 3.35
4	Sandy Bay	9.15	Sandy Bay	.. 4.45
11	Lucea	10.15	Hopewell	.. 5.10
12	Green Island	11.30	Montego Bay	.. 6.05

Fares—4½d a mile. Tickets only issued for full distance between offices.

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		P.M.		A.M.
	Kingston (leave)	.. 2.15	Port Antonio (leave)	.. 12.00
10	Bull Bay	.. 2.55	Fairy Hill	.. 12.40
11	Yallahs	.. 3.35	P. M. River	.. 1.05
12	Morant Bay	.. 4.30	Long Bay	.. 1.35
7	Pt. Morant	.. 5.20	Manchioneal	.. 2.10
9	Bath	.. 6.10	Hectors River	.. 2.45
7	Golden Grove	.. 6.50	Golden Grove	.. 3.20
6	Hectors River	.. 7.35	Bath	.. 4.10
5	Manchioneal	.. 8.05	Pt. Morant	.. 5.00
6	Long Bay	.. 8.45	Morant Bay	.. 5.40
4	P. M. River	.. 9.10	Yallahs	.. 6.50
4	Fairy Hill	.. 9.40	Bull Bay	.. 7.30
8	Pt. Antonio	.. 10.25	Kingston	.. 8.15

Fares from.	Bull Bay.	Yallahs.	Morant Bay.	Port Morant.	Bath.	Golden Grove.	Hector's River.	Manchioneal.	Long Bay.	P. M. River.	Fairy Hill.	Port Antonio.
Kingston	.. 4/	8/	12/6	15/6	20/	23/	25/6	27/6	30/	32/	34/	38/
Bull Bay	.. 4/	8/6	11/6	16/	19/	21/6	23/6	26/	28/	30/	34/	
Yallahs	.. -	5/	7/6	12/	15/	17/6	19/6	22/	24/	26/	30/	
Morant Bay	.. -	-	3/	7/6	10/6	13/	15/	17/6	19/6	21/6	25/6	
Pt. Morant	.. -	-	-	4/6	7/6	10/	12/	14/6	16/6	18/6	22/6	
Bath	.. -	-	-	-	3/	5/6	7/6	10/	12/	14/	18/	
Golden Grove	.. -	-	-	-	-	2/6	4/	7/	9/	11/	15/	
Hectors River	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	2/	4/6	6/6	8/6	12/6	
Manchioneal	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/6	4/6	6/6	10/6	
Long Bay	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/	4/	8/	
P. M. River	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/	5/	
Fairy Hill	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/	

SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		A.M.		P.M.
..	Santa Cruz (leave)	.. 6.50	Balacava (leave)	.. 3.15
6	Braes River	.. 7.50	Braes River	.. 4.55
10	Balacava	.. 9.55	Santa Cruz	.. 6.00

Fares 2s. between each stage.

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		A.M.		P.M.
..	Black River (leave)	.. 5.50	Ipswich (leave)	.. 4.15
9	Middle Quarters	.. 7.00	Middle Quarters	.. 5.45
9	Ipswich	.. 8.35	Black River	.. 7.2

Passenger fares—3s. Black River to Middle Quarters; 3s. Middle Quarters to Ipswich; through fare 6s.

30 lbs. baggage free to each passenger, 1d. extra for each pound over 30 lbs.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		A.M.		P.M.
..	Sav.-la-Mar (leave) ..	4.00	Montpelier (leave) ..	5.45
6	Petersfield ..	4.40	Ramble ..	6.15
10	Ramble ..	6.10	Petersfield ..	7.10
6	Montpelier ..	7.00	Sav.-la-Mar ..	7.45
Fares from		To		
		Petersfield.	Ramble.	Montpelier.
Savanna-la-Mar ..	..	3/	8/	11/
Petersfield ..	..	—	4/	8/
Ramble ..	..	—	—	3/
Montpelier ..	..	—	—	—

Linstead and Gayle. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		P.M.		A.M.
..	Linstead (leave) ..	4.15	Gayle (leave) ..	5.15
12	Guys Hill ..	5.20	Guys Hill ..	6.50
9	Gayle ..	6.10	Linstead ..	9.00

Passenger Fares—Linstead to Guys Hill 7/, Guys Hill to Gayle 5/. Through Fare 12/.

ST. ANN'S BAY AND RICHMOND. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		A.M.		P.M.
7	St. Ann's Bay, (leave) ..	2.45	Richmond, (leave) ..	4.40
9	Ocho Rios ..	3.25	Highgate ..	4.55
9	Retreat ..	4.20	Port Maria ..	5.50
6	Oracabessa ..	5.05	Oracabessa ..	6.55
7½	Port Maria ..	5.55	Retreat ..	7.30
8	Highgate ..	7.10	Ocho Rios ..	8.30
2½	Richmond ..	7.35	St. Ann's Bay ..	9.15

Fares From	Ocho Rios	Retreat.	Oracabessa.	Port Maria.	Highgate.	Richmond.
St. Ann's Bay ..	2/4	5/4	7/4	10/	12/8	13/4
Ocho Rios ..	—	3/	5/	7/8	10/4	11/
Retreat ..	—	—	2/	4/8	7/4	8/
Oracabessa ..	—	—	—	2/8	5/4	6/
Port Maria ..	—	—	—	—	2/8	3/8
Highgate ..	—	—	—	—	—	1/
Richmond ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

MAIL COACH REGULATIONS.

PASSENGERS—At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach, and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the local postmaster, or contractor's agent.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

The PERSONAL LUGGAGE of each passenger is limited to 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs. in weight, or 1,000 cubic inches in size. Dogs are not allowed to be carried by coach.

OVERSEA MAILS.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

I. UNITED KINGDOM—Letter mail for the United Kingdom is sent and received by each available opportunity via the United States, and by the Elders and Fyffes, and Leyland and Harrison Lines of Steamers via Liverpool or Bristol. The Department endeavours to forward mail for the United Kingdom by the most expeditious route in each case. Parcel post mail is conveyed only by the direct steamers.

II. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Mails (both letter and parcel) for the U.S.A. are conveyed by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Atlantic Fruit Co., Clyde S. S. Co., and Jamaica Fruit and Steamship Co., the most expeditious opportunity being utilized as far as possible.

III. CANADA—Letter mail for the Dominion of Canada is sent and received by each U.S. mail. Parcel post mail is, however, conveyed only by the steamers of the Pickford and Black Line trading between Halifax, N.S., and Jamaica, and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine trading between Montreal and St. Johns and Jamaica about once every three weeks.

IV. CENTRAL AMERICA—Mail communication with these countries is maintained by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Elders and Fyffes Ltd., and Clyde S. S. Co. For special information regarding parcel post mail for these places see page 31.

V. WEST INDIA ISLANDS—Letter and parcel post mails for the West India Islands are exchanged regularly by way of the U.S.A. The Windward Islands Line also maintains a direct service to Haiti and several of the British West India Islands.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine maintains a direct service between Jamaica, British Honduras, the Bahamas, and Bermuda.

VI. CAYMAN AND TURKS ISLANDS—An irregular mail service to and from these Islands is maintained by means of schooners and sloops. Letter mail for Turks Island is also exchanged via U.S.A.

VII. CUBA—Mails are exchanged about once a week. There is no direct parcel post exchange with Cuba.

By courtesy of the United Fruit Co., the following schedule routes, etc., of their regular mail-carrying steamers is furnished.

NEW YORK-JAMAICA-PANAMA-COLOMBIA SERVICE: A steamer leaves New York every Wednesday A.M. and calls on alternate weeks at the following ports:—

(a) Kingston (arrives and leaves Monday), Cristobal, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia, Santa Marta, Cristobal, Kingston (arrives and leaves Saturday) New York, (arrives Thursday)—a round voyage of 22 days.

(b) Kingston (arrives and leaves Monday), Cristobal, Colombian ports as above, Kingston (arrives Friday, leaves Saturday), New York (arrives Thursday).

During the winter months a weekly service is maintained between New York, Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, and Costa Rica.

NEW YORK-CUBA-JAMAICA-HONDURAS-GUATEMALA SERVICE: A steamer leaves New York every other Saturday calling at the following ports:—

Santiago, Kingston (arrives and leaves Friday), Belize (or Puerto Cortez*), Puerto Barrios, Tela, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Barrios, Kingston (arrives and leaves Thursday), Santiago, New York (arrives Wednesday).

NEW YORK-CUBA-JAMAICA SERVICE: A steamer leaves New York every Friday or Saturday calling at Santiago and Kingston.

BRISTOL-JAMAICA-COSTA RICA-PANAMA SERVICE: An Elders and Fyffe's steamer leaves Bristol every alternate Monday calling at the following ports:—

Kingston (arrives Monday, leaves Tuesday), Limon, Cristobal, Kingston, (arrives and leaves Monday), Bristol (arrives Monday)—a round voyage of four weeks.

In the foregoing the term "letter mail" refers to letters and post cards, and packages of printed and commercial papers and samples.

*Alternate sailings calling at Belize one voyage, Cortez the next.

†Alternating at Santiago with the fortnightly steamer.

Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., maintain a further service with the United Kingdom, but as the sailing days and routes of these boats vary somewhat according to the season of the year their movements cannot be reduced to the precision of a schedule.

In addition to the regular weekly closing on Saturdays for New York by the United Fruit Co's. steamers, a mail for the U.S.A. is made up every Tuesday for despatch (via Port Antonio) by one of the Atlantic Fruit Co's. steamers.

The services maintained by the steamship companies named above provide, on an average, two weekly receivals from and five fortnightly despatches to the U.S.A., Canada, and Europe, and one weekly receival from and despatch to Central America.

CLASSIFICATION OF MAIL.

Foreign Correspondence is divided into the following classes:—

- (a) Letters (b) Post-cards, (c) Printed Papers, (d) Commercial Papers, (e) Samples, (f) Parcel Post Parcels.

For the Rates of Postage on all classes of mail-matter, limits of weight and size, &c., see Table, page 184.

(c) *Letters* posted wholly unpaid or insufficiently prepaid are forwarded, but are charged on delivery with double the deficiency.

Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid letters from places abroad are charged double the deficient postage.

Letters or packages paid at the letter rate of postage received from abroad suspected to contain articles liable to customs duty are detained under authority of the Postal Union Convention pending inquiry and the payment by the addressee of any duty leviable.

(b) *Post Cards*: See Inland Regulations, p. 149.

(c) *(d) Printed and Commercial Papers*: For definition and description of these see Inland Regulations pp. 150 and 151*.

(e) *Samples*: The use of the Sample Post is restricted to (1) bona-fide trade samples or patterns of merchandise without saleable value, and (2) natural history specimens, dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, and scientific specimens generally, keys, fresh flowers, tubes of serum and pathological specimens rendered innocuous by their mode of preparation and packing, when sent for no commercial purpose, and printers' blocks. Packets containing goods for sale or consigned in execution of an order (however small the quantity) or articles sent by one private individual to another which are not actually trade samples or patterns or scientific specimens, &c., cannot be forwarded by sample post.

It is recommended that every sample should be marked "Sample— not for sale," or otherwise defaced in such a way as to render the article unsaleable in the ordinary way of trading.

Packages of printed and commercial papers and samples if only partly prepaid will be chargeable on delivery with double the deficiency; if wholly unpaid, they will not be forwarded.

The privilege of not prepaying or of prepaying partially does not apply to letters, post-cards, or to other articles sent with the evident intention of avoiding payment of postage.

Special regulations as to certain articles.—Though under the regulations of the Postal Union articles liable to Customs Duty may only be sent by the Parcel or the Insured Parcel Post, this rule is relaxed for samples in certain countries. In some instances samples liable to customs duty are delivered either free or on payment of the duty, but in others they may be withheld from delivery. Samples of tea exceeding eight ounces in gross weight are not in any case accepted for transmission abroad; and some countries have fixed a still lower limit both for tea and for certain other articles. Samples liable to customs duty are ordinarily admitted into the United Kingdom when sent in quantities so small as to have practically no saleable value; but the importation of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c., by Sample Post is prohibited, with the sole exception of packets of type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding six ounces in gross weight, which are delivered on payment of 2s. 6d. customs duty.

Samples of Spirits (except perfumed spirits) may be sent to the United Kingdom provided that the samples are plainly marked "*Spirits (not perfumed)*." Each packet is liable to a charge of 3s. 6d. customs duty. Samples of wine are admitted free of custom

* The inland rate of postage on "printed" and "commercial" papers is the same, but the foreign rate on "commercial" papers differs from the inland rate, see p. 184.

charges. The gross weight of any sample packet containing wine or spirits must not exceed 12 ounces.

Samples of Tea not exceeding 8 oz. in gross weight may be sent to U. K., provided that the packet are plainly marked as containing tea. Each packet exceeding 3 ozs. weight, is liable to a charge of 2d. Customs Duty. Packets of tea exceeding 8 ozs. in gross weight and sent by Sample Post are liable to forfeiture by the Customs.

Sample packets containing *liquids and greasy substances* can be sent to countries in the Postal Union; also *live bees* (except when prohibited by the special regulations of the country of destination). They must be made up so that they can be easily opened for purposes of inspection, with the exception of packets containing live bees, which must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to allow the contents to be ascertained without opening. The bottles used for enclosing *liquids* must be of glass, and all particles of *glass* must be securely packed in boxes of metal or wood.

Liquids, oils, and substances easily liquefied must be enclosed in glass bottles, hermetically sealed. Each bottle must be placed in a wooden box furnished with sawdust, cotton, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in the event of the bottle becoming broken. Finally the box itself must be enclosed in a case of metal with tightly fitting lid, of wood with a screw top, or of strong and thick leather; but when perforated wooden blocks are used having a thickness of at least 2½ millimetres (about an eighth of an inch) in the thinnest part, sufficiently provided inside with absorbent material and supplied with a lid, it is not necessary for the blocks to be enclosed in a second case.

Fatty Substances which are not easily liquefied, such as ointments, soft soap, resin, etc., must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, etc.) which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather. Dry *colouring powders* must be placed in bags of leather, rubber-dressed linen, or stout oiled paper; but non-colouring powders may be packed in boxes of wood, metal or cardboard. It is essential that in both cases the bags or boxes of powder shall be themselves enclosed in bags of linen or parchment.

Articles of all kinds which might spoil if packed so as to be easy of inspection, may, as an exception, be accepted for mailing even when hermetically sealed. In this case the postal administrations concerned may require that the senders or the addressees facilitate the examination of the contents of the sealed articles either by opening whichever of the articles that may be designated for examination or provide for an examination of contents in any other satisfactory manner.

Any article of *glass* must be securely packed in a box. Except in the case of a glass bottle containing liquid, &c. (see above) the box may either be of metal or wood.

Dangerous articles, such as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, are eligible for transmission by Sample Post, provided that they are *bona-fide* samples without saleable value, and are packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined.

All packages of printed and commercial papers and samples may be opened and examined by the Post Office without reference to the addressee.

Explosives are absolutely prohibited.

(f) *Parcel Post Parcels.* See pp. 176 to 182.

IT IS FORBIDDEN to send in any letter, packet of printed or commercial papers, or sample to a country of the Postal Union—

1. Gold or silver, bullion, pieces of money, jewellery or precious articles (except to Great Britain and countries named in footnote.)*
 2. Any packet (other than a parcel post parcel) containing articles liable to customs duty in the country of destination. The special letter-mail prohibitions to each country of the Union are shewn in col. 9 pp. 528 to 577, London Post Office Guide, July, 1923 Ed.
 3. Any article of a nature likely to stain or in any way injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of those engaged in the postal service.
- The insertion in any letter, packet of printed or commercial papers, or sample of opium, morphine, cocaine, or other narcotic is strictly forbidden.

*Coin, gold, silver, &c., may be sent by REGISTERED LETTER MAIL to the following places: Ascension, Austria, Australia, Barbados, Canada, Canal Zone, Cape of Good Hope, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Holland, Hungary, Malta, New Zealand, Panama, South Africa (British), United Kingdom, United States of America and possessions of U. S.

REGISTRATION (Foreign).*

If it is proved to his satisfaction that a *letter or packet duly admitted to Registration has been entirely lost whilst in his custody* the Postmaster undertakes to *pay an indemnity of 50 francs*, except in cases beyond control (e.g., tempest, shipwreck, earthquake and war). *No compensation, however, is payable except in the case of the loss of the entire letter or packet; and no claim will be admitted if made more than a year after the letter or packet was posted.*

The Postal Administrations of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union give the same undertaking in respect of registered letters or packets lost whilst in their custody.

If it is desired to obtain *compensation* in the case of *abstraction of contents* of a letter, or to provide for a higher maximum than 50 francs, recourse must be had to the *Insurance system*. See "Insurance" below.

The fee chargeable for registration to places abroad is 2d.

Conditions of Registration.—No postal packet addressed to initials or in pencil (except copying ink pencil) is admitted to registration.

Every letter presented for registration must be enclosed in a strong envelope securely fastened, preferably in one of the registration envelopes sold by the Post Office.

It is recommended that the name and address of the sender be written on the outside of every registered postal packet.

Registered packets must be prepaid as regards both postage and registration fee.

Packets to be registered must be given to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt obtained for them; they must on no account be dropped into a letter box.

Advice of Delivery.—The sender of registered or insured correspondence addressed to any foreign country or British colony in the Postal Union, may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment of an extra fee of 2d., in addition to other fees.

INSURANCE—Foreign. (For Letters only.)

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee—6d. for every £12 of value *in addition to the postage and registration fee*.

As few stamps as possible should be used to prepay the postage and insurance fee, and the stamps must not be folded over the edge of the cover. When more stamps than one are used they must be affixed with spaces between them.

A LETTER is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance; post cards, printed papers, commercial papers or sample packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to customs duty in the country of destination cannot be sent by insured letter-post. Objects of value which cannot be sent in insured letters may generally be sent in insured *parcels*, (see page 179).

The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes, coupons, securities, bonds and other documents of the kind.

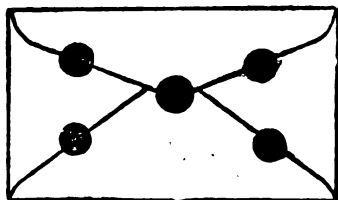
A letter tendered for insurance must not be addressed to initials, or in pencil and it must be enclosed in a strong cover, and be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax in such a way that it cannot be opened without leaving traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap, or seam, of the cover of a packet; and if the packet is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. In the case of long envelopes with a seam down in the centre, the seam should be secured with seals placed not more than three inches apart. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device of the seal must not consist merely of straight, crossed or curved lines which can be imitated readily.

The onus of properly enclosing and sealing the letter lies upon the sender, and the Post Office does not assume liability for loss arising from the defects of the cover or the seals, which may not be observed at the time of posting.

The amount for which a letter is insured must not exceed its actual value, and must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for £12, (Twelve Pounds)" or whatever the amount may be.

* Conditions governing registration of foreign correspondence differ from those governing inland correspondence. See p. 151.

Alteration or erasure of the inscription will not be allowed, if a mistake be made the entry must be completely struck out and a new entry made by the sender. The seals on an ordinary envelope of an insured letter must be placed as shown below:—



Letters which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions will not be accepted for insurance.

Insured letters will have all the safeguards of the Registration system, and a certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender of an insured letter. An acknowledgment of receipt of the delivery may also be obtained under the same conditions as those applicable to registered letters, i.e., on payment of a further fee of 2d.

Compensation for the loss or damage in the post of an insured letter, or its contents will not exceed the amount of the actual loss or damage, and will not be paid at all for a packet containing any prohibited article, for any packet which has been delivered without external trace of injury and has been accepted without remark, or for damage caused by the fault or negligence of the sender or arising from the nature of the article; nor does it follow as a matter of course that compensation will be paid when loss arises from tempest, shipwreck, earthquake, war, or other causes beyond control. Indirect loss or loss of profits is not taken into consideration. No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage resulting from acts of the King's enemies. No claim for compensation will be admitted if made more than a year after the packet was posted. The sender of a parcel may waive his claim in favour of the addressee.

Legal liability to give compensation in respect of any letter for which an insurance fee has been paid will not attach to the Postmaster for Jamaica either personally, or in his official capacity. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the postal administration of the country in which the loss has taken place.

Insured letters will only be forwarded by steamers going direct to a British port.

For list of countries to which letters may be insured and the limit of insurance, see Table pp. 185 to 191.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange exists between Jamaica and the countries against which parcel post rates of postage are shown in cols. 9 to 12, pages 185 to 191. Parcel post business is transacted at all Post Offices.

The parcel mail for the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canal Zone, Canada, Panama, Honduras, and Turks, Cayman and Bahama Islands is forwarded by each available direct opportunity. That for the majority of the West India Islands is sent and received via New York, and also by any direct opportunity offering.

The parcel mail for Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela is forwarded via Panama.

Parcels for the majority of other countries are forwarded via the United Kingdom.

Postage, Dimensions and Weight—No parcel may exceed eleven pounds in weight.

For postage, maximum dimensions, and other particulars, see Table of Rates of Postage, &c., page 185 to 192.

Foreign (except to U.S.) and Colonial parcels cannot be registered*, but they may be insured to certain countries under the conditions specified on page 179.

General Regulations.

Customs Declaration and Dispatch-note.

Parcels are subject to Customs regulations. The sender of each parcel is required to make, for Customs purposes—upon a special form or forms, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the nature and value of the contents and other

*See page 189.

particulars. The sender's name and *full* address must also be filled in. The forms should be filled in, in ink. Two forms of Customs Declaration are in use:—(1) A yellow form, No. 741, intended to be affixed to the covers of parcels for British Colonies and Possessions and for a few foreign countries; and (2) a white form, which is used for parcels for all other foreign countries. Several identical copies of the latter form must in many cases be made out (see Table on pages 185 to 191, col. 11). *When a white form is used the sender must also fill up a dispatch-note. Under valuation of the contents or failure to describe them fully may result in seizure of the parcels, and in the case of parcels addressed to the United States of America in the imposition of heavy fines, which will not be remitted even if the parcels are returned to the senders. The net weight or quantity of the different kinds of articles contained in a parcel should be separately stated. Any other particulars should be given which would facilitate the assessment of Customs Duty, such as the material of which clothing is composed, and whether it is new or not. In the case of articles returned to the country where they originated, the fact should be stated. For further particulars as to declarations, see note against the names of the various countries in the Table of Rates pp. 185 to 191 (col. 11).*

The postage on parcels *must be wholly* prepaid by postage stamps.

The Post Office Department will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any uninsured parcel. This rule is modified in case of parcels between the U.K. and Jamaica, see page 179.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. *A parcel must not be posted in a letter box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Post-master or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting will be given to the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

A parcel may *not* contain dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, or the officers of the Post Office, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases and surrounded with absorbent material,* or any contraband articles or substances. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same *any letter or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be not addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed, and the said, letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid rate of postage.*

Parcels re-directed from one country to another will be charged a fresh postage at the rate payable to the country of destination.

Parcels should be *securely and substantially packed* with due regard to length of journey, conditions of transit, climatic conditions, &c.; e.g., cardboard or ordinary brown paper is not in general sufficient packing for parcels sent to places abroad. Light and bulky articles should be packed in strong wooden cases. In some cases seals may be found necessary; if wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate. Parcels to U.S.A. may not be sealed.

Parcels containing coin, anything made of gold or silver or other precious article cannot be forwarded to a country participating in the insurance scheme except the parcel is insured.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission. This does not apply to insured parcels (for the limit of the value of which see pages 185 to 191, col. 8).

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid mail matter.

Parcels are delivered in Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit by letter carrier; if beyond such limit, at the Parcel Post Office; in the country, across the Post Office counter.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office.

* Cf *Liquids, oils, etc.*, page 174.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has no control in the matter of duty.

Special Regulations:—I. United Kingdom.

A.—Cash on Delivery System. A Cash on Delivery System of parcels is in existence between this Colony and the United Kingdom.

Parcels up to the value of £40 each may be sent either way, and the value together with the fees attendant on the exportation collected from the addressee, and remitted to the sender.

A Cash on Delivery parcel may only be retained at the office of destination for 15 days from the date of arrival, after which if unclaimed it is forthwith returned to origin.

Any further information including fees charged can be obtained from the Parcel Post Office, Kingston, to which office at present, the service is limited.

B.—Prepayment of Customs Duties and other charges on Parcels Post Parcels to the United Kingdom. Persons sending parcels to the United Kingdom and certain other countries, may if they so desire, take upon themselves the prepayment of the Customs duty and other charges which in ordinary cases are leviable on the addressee. The sender will be told at the time of posting what the approximate amount of these charges will be and a deposit will be taken of the estimated amount. A settlement will subsequently be made when a statement of the total amount of the charges has been received from the British Post Office. The following are the conditions:—

- I. Parcels to be sent under this arrangement must be handed in at the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office.
- II. The cover must be marked by the sender "To be delivered free of charge."
- III. The sender must fill up and sign a formal undertaking to pay on demand the amount of the charges due. Forms for this declaration may be had on application to the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston.
- IV. Parcels for free delivery will only be accepted from persons whose settled residence is in Jamaica. If the sender is residing only temporarily in Jamaica a parcel cannot be accepted for delivery free of charge.
- V. A fee of 6d. per parcel is charged for the cost of the service in addition to the postage and deposit for duty. This fee must be paid by a stamp or stamps affixed by the sender to his form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VI. A fee of 2d. for delivery charges must be added to amount deposited for duty.
- VII. The sender must make such deposit on account of the charges for which he desires to provide as the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston or the district postmaster may, in each case, decide. This deposit will, for the present, be the amount of the estimated duty and must be paid by stamps affixed to the form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VIII. One form of undertaking will suffice for two or three (but not more) parcels posted together by the same sender to the same addressee. In such cases the fee will be 6d. for each parcel.
- IX. The following are the articles liable to duty under the United Kingdom Tariff which are likely to be despatched from Jamaica by parcels post, together with the rates of duty, (and in the case of tobacco, of certain fines) thereon. These rates are *subject to considerable change and should be read as approximate*:—

		£	s.	d.
Coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground	.. ..	per lb.	0	0 6
Tea	.. ..	"	0	1 0
Tobacco, manufactured, viz.:				
Cigars	.. ..	"	0	16 1
Cigarettes	.. ..	"	0	12 7
Cavendish or Negrohead	.. ..	"	0	11 10½
Other manufactured tobacco	.. ..	"	0	10 4½
Tobacco, unmanufactured, containing 10% or more of moisture:				
If stemmed or stripped	.. ..	"	0	8 2½
If unstemmed or unstripped	.. ..	"	0	8 2
Tobacco, unmanufactured containing less than 10% of moisture:				
If stemmed or stripped	.. ..	"	0	9 1
If unstemmed or unstripped	.. ..	"	0	9 0½

Information concerning the duty levied in the United Kingdom on rum, wines and other spirits can be obtained from the Collector-General's Department.

- X. Parcels will be accepted in the United Kingdom and certain other countries for delivery in Jamaica free of Customs duty on conditions similar to the foregoing. Such parcels are liable to examination on arrival for Customs purposes, and all pains and penalties attaching for undervaluation or misrepresentation of contents or to prohibited goods will be enforced against the goods themselves or against the parties assuming the charge, as may be decided by the proper authorities.

C.—Insurance of Parcels to the United Kingdom and certain other Countries.

1. Every insured parcel must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey and must be sealed with wax or lead in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving obvious traces of violation. For instance, seals must be placed over each join and loose flap of the covering of a parcel; and, if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied.

2. All the seals on an insured parcel must be of the same kind of wax or lead and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which could readily be imitated.

3. Parcels containing coin or bullion (not to exceed £5 in value, except in the case of coins clearly intended for purposes of ornament,) watches, jewellery, precious stones or any article of gold or silver must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be sewn up or otherwise fastened, in wrappers of linen, canvas, strong paper, or other substantial material. In such cases the seals must be placed along the edges of each join and loose flap at distances not more than three inches apart. The address of such parcels must be written on their actual covering.

4. If a parcel tendered for insurance does not, in the opinion of the officer of the Post Office to whom it is tendered, fulfil the foregoing conditions as to packing and sealing, it is his duty to refuse to insure it. Nevertheless the onus of properly enclosing, packing and sealing the packet lies upon the sender, and the Post Office assumes no liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

5. The amount for which a parcel is insured must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for fifteen pounds (£15)." No alteration or erasure of the inscription is allowed. If a mistake is made, the entry must be completely obliterated and an entirely new one made by the sender.

6. No parcel can be insured for more than its actual value, or for more than the sum entered against the name of the country to which it is addressed (See Table pp. 185-191, col. 8). A parcel of which the contents have no saleable value may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguard. *Over-insurance is an obstacle to compensation.*

7. All parcel post parcels addressed to the United Kingdom (or other places to which the insurance system extends) containing articles of jewellery, watches, bullion or other articles of gold or silver, must be insured and cannot otherwise be forwarded to destination.

8. The countries to which parcels may be insured, the sum payable for insurance in addition to the postage which must be affixed to the parcel, and the limit of insured value are shown on Table pp. 185 to 191.

Rules in respect of compensation for insured letters apply generally to insured parcels also.

D.—Compensation for loss or damage of UNINSURED parcels between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The Postmaster for Jamaica will (not in consequence of any legal liability, but voluntarily, and as an act of grace) give compensation for the loss or damage of uninsured parcels sent by parcels post between the United Kingdom and Jamaica, when such loss or damage takes place while the parcels are in his custody, and does not arise from any fault or neglect of the senders or from the nature of the contents.

1. The compensation paid will in no case exceed £1.

2. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the despatching office, but, until the contrary is shown, the responsibility for the loss, damage, or abstraction, shall rest with the office which, having received the parcel without making any observation

cannot prove its delivery in good condition to the addressee, or in the case of a transit parcel, its regular transfer to the next office.

3. The compensation payable will be in accordance with the general regulations as regards insured parcels (*see above*), so far as these regulations are applicable.

E. — Undelivered Parcels. Undelivered parcels originating in the United Kingdom are returned to the senders at their expense unless the sender has indicated by a note on the parcel that he wishes it to be *abandoned* in case of non-delivery. The sender may also direct that a parcel, if undeliverable at the first address, may be delivered at a second address. If not delivered at the second address parcels will be dealt with as above stated.

II.—United States of America and the Canal Zone.

The following are the special regulations which govern the exchange of parcels:—

Letters, post-cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not be enclosed in a parcel*.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the letter be **inseparably attached**, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel post rates.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel for United States and Canal Zone may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; and on payment of the sum of two pence additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee, but parcels for the United States and the Canal Zone may *not be insured*.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must **NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION**, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, lead or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States. Parcels closed by means of nails and screws are admitted.

The country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence half-penny (or five cents) on each single parcel of not more than one pound weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent.) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, within 28 days of its receipt, or is refused, it will forthwith be returned to the senders, who must pay at the office of origin an amount equal to the postage originally paid thereon.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

Payment of Customs duty cannot be undertaken by the sender.

For prohibitions, see page 182.

III.—Canada.

The regulations governing the Parcels Post Exchange with Canada are identical with those of U.S.A., with the following exceptions:—

There is no prohibition or limitation of the numbers of cigars or cigarettes which may be exported.

Parcels for Canada can neither be insured or registered.

Unclaimed or refused parcels are dealt with in the same manner as parcels from the United Kingdom.

IV.—Panama, etc.

A Parcels Post Exchange now exists between Jamaica and the Republics of Panama, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela, via Colon.

The regulations governing the exchange with these countries are identical with those of U.S.A., with the following exceptions:—

Parcels must be sealed with sealing wax, lead or other material which must bear the special mark or impress of the senders.

Parcels for these countries may not be registered.

Cigars and cigarettes may be sent in any quantity.

V.—West India Islands.

Parcels for Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad are forwarded regularly via U. S. A. or Canada at the rate of 1s. per lb. If, however, parcels for these places are forwarded by the sender, "By direct opportunity," they may be accepted at the following rate: 1s. up to 3lbs.; 2s. up to 7lbs.; 3s. up to 11lbs. Parcels so endorsed will be held for a direct mail. Insurance can only be effected on parcels going direct.

Conditions and Prohibitions in Certain Countries.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the majority of countries is forbidden. The few exceptions to this rule can be ascertained by reference to the London Postal Guide, col. 8, pp. 583 to 651. If any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But if such letter, &c., can not be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Plants are not in ordinary conditions admitted into most of the countries of Europe, for fear that phylloxera may be introduced with them. There are, however, special conditions in which parcels of plants (except vines) are admitted into some of these countries. The chief conditions are that the plants must be packed securely, but in such a way that they can be easily examined, and must be accompanied by a declaration of the sender attested by some competent authority, that there has been no vine in or near the ground from which the plants come.

A parcel may not contain any explosive, inflammable or dangerous or perishable articles, any articles likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case as described on p. 174), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country. (See below).—

SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS.

AUSTRALIA.—Opium, except under prescribed conditions; hop extracts and similar preparations; essence of lager beer; essences of whisky, rum, brandy, cognac and oil of cognac; horns and hoofs; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff, unless bona-fide samples or for the personal use of the addressee, who must satisfy the Commonwealth Customs authorities as to the facts.

BOLIVIA.—Brandy; alcohol; tobacco in any form; plants.

BR. GUIANA.—Spirits.

BR. HONDURAS.—Tobacco packed with other goods, tobacco sweetened; saccharin, etc.

CANADA.—Letters; spirituous and intoxicating liquors of all kinds; adulterated tea; prison-made goods; trade labels in metal; skins and other parts of wild birds; bees, used or second-hand hives, raw hive goods or products except honey or wax; potatoes; all nursery stock, including trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds. Parcels containing bulbs, green house-grown florists' stock, cut flowers, herbaceous perennials and bedding plants are, however, admitted if accompanied by a detailed statement of the contents.

ECUADOR.—Sugar-cane, brandy or its combinations.

EGYPT.—Artificial tobacco; seeds and juice or extract of tobacco, raw or refined sugar.

FRANCE.—Tobacco, except in limited quantities for addressee's use, essence of tobacco.

ITALY.—Unmanufactured tobacco.

JAPAN.—Tobacco.

NIGERIA.—Spirituous liquors and wines.

PANAMA.—Sweets, paste, fats and substances which easily liquefy.

PERU.—Tobacco in any form.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Same as U.S., except that cigars and cigarettes are admitted without restrictions as to quantity contained in single package.

PORTUGAL.—Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured.

ROMANIA.—Tobacco.

SPAIN.—Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco seed and juice.

SWEDEN.—Tobacco of all kinds, except manufactured tobacco which may be imported by tobacco merchants.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Saccharine, mixtures containing saccharine and other substances of similar nature or use. Any packets containing such substances will be handed over to the customs authorities and the persons concerned in importing them will be liable to heavy pecuniary penalties. Liquids or substances for analysis or medical examinations. Pathological specimens. Butter must be inclosed in hermetically sealed tins. Snuff work (that is, preparations of tobacco or snuff or imitations of them made up in any way, as into cakes, tablets, or fancy articles). Tobacco stalks whether manufactured or not. Tobacco stalk flour. Tobacco sweetened (whether manufactured or unmanufactured) or cigarettes sweetened or made with sweetened paper, except as otherwise specially provided in any acts relating to the customs. Cut tobacco so compressed as to have been rendered unfit for immediate smoking until it has been restored by steaming or some other process. Cavendish or Negrohead tobacco containing leaves of trees or plants other than the tobacco plant. Manufactured tobacco other than Cavendish or Negrohead containing any prohibited ingredient.

The hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle or other animals which may be prohibited in order to prevent the dissemination of any contagious distemper.

Goods made in foreign prisons except goods in transit, or not imported for purposes of trade, or of a description not manufactured in the United Kingdom. Living animals except bees in properly constructed boxes. Bullion exceeding £5 in value, coins exceeding £5 in value unless accompanied by a declaration that they are intended for ornament. Rags, bedding and clothing soiled or used.

Firearms, deadly weapons, and detached pieces of such arms or weapons; synthetic organic dyes, colours, or colouring matters containing synthetic organic dyes or intermediary organic products used in the preparation of synthetic organic dyes, colours, or colouring matters.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Letters; opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics; poisons; prison-made goods; spirituous and intoxicating liquors of all kinds; films and pictorial representations of prize fights; adulterated foods and drugs; live bees; dead animals, except insects and reptiles thoroughly dried; feathers and skins of wild birds (except ostrich feathers), unless intended for scientific or educational purposes; cigars and cigarettes, unless packed as required by the United States regulations and sent in quantities numbering at least 3,000 in a single package; potatoes, cereals, cotton lint (including cotton waste and all forms of unmanufactured cotton except samples thereof, (see below), cotton seeds and pods, and the products of cotton seed except oil, sugar canes or cuttings or parts of sugar canes, citrus, nursery stock, and all growing or living plants, seeds and other plant products for propagation (including bulbs, roots and tubers and the seeds of trees and shrubs, but not vegetable and flower seeds and field seeds other than cereals), unless addressed to and intended for the use of the Federal Horticultural Board or the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, or except under license issued by the Federal Horticultural Board. Sealskins and articles wholly or in part made from them are not admissible, unless accompanied by American Consul's certificate of origin.

Viruses, serums, etc., can be sent to the U.S.A. only in accordance with provisions of the U.S. Law of July 1, 1902.

For further details, consult London Postal Guide, July 1923 Ed., pp. 583 to 631, column 8.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE Government Telegraphs are under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica.

The Telegraph Offices are in the same buildings as the Post Offices.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is ninepence for any number of words up to twelve, and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

If the addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following postage fee must be prepaid:—

- a. At the rate of 6d. per mile (one way) counting from boundary of free delivery.
- b. If delivery by horse messenger is required at the rate of 1/ per mile (one way) counting from the office.

The above rates are maintained whenever practicable. If messengers cannot be obtained at these rates the Postmistress is authorised to make the most reasonable arrangement possible.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in stamps or coin. Telegrams may also be handed to a mail courier on his way to a telegraph office, but the department does not take any liability for mis-carriage.

3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

4. Telegrams may be sent to certain ports for outward transmission as letters. The senders must write "by post" before the addressee's name, and the name of the terminal Telegraph Office at the end of the address.

For example:—

"By Post," Brown, 12 Fifth Avenue, New York, Kingston."

In addition to the ordinary telegraph charge the sender must also pay the postage fee. In such cases registered addresses cannot be used.

5. The office hours are from 7 a.m., to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted.

Night, Sunday and holiday services may be obtained at the following rates:—

Between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., double rate for telegram, plus a fee of 1/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 6d. for the messenger.

Between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. double rate for the telegrams plus a fee of 2/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 1/ for the messenger.

The charges of 6d. and 1/ respectively for messengers refer only to telegrams for delivery up to one mile from the office.

On Public Holidays all offices are open from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and telegrams are accepted at the ordinary week day rates during these hours.

6. Full rate cablegrams for any part of the world may be handed in at any Telegraph Office on payment of the inland rate in addition to the amount charged by the cable coy.

"Deferred" telegrams at present are being accepted for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland, France and certain other countries. The cable companies announce from time to time extensions to or curtailments of the "deferred" rate.

The inland rate for radio telegrams is, minimum 5d. for 10 words and $\frac{1}{2}$ penny for every extra word. The rates for foreign telegrams, per word, are as follows:—

(a) "Via Bermuda" or "via West India and Panama Telegraph Co."—Austria, 3s.; Belgium, 2s. 3½d.; Denmark, 2s. 9½d.; France, 2s. 8d.; Germany, 2s. 9½d.; Great Britain, 2s. 4d.; Greece, 3s. 2½d.; Holland, 2s. 9d.; Italy, 2s. 10d.; Norway, 3s. 2d.; Portugal, 3s. 2½d.; Spain, 3s. 1½d.; Sweden, 2s. 10d.; Switzerland, 2s. 10½d.

(b) "Via Marconi."—The rates are 2d. a word less than the above in each case.

Deferred cable telegrams are accepted at half the above rates, and must bear the prefix "L. C. F." (Language Country French), "L.C.D." (Language Country Destination), or "L. C. O." (Language Country Origin). One of these prefixes must be placed before the address in deferred cablegrams and will be counted as one word. Code words are not permitted in deferred messages.

Public telephone call offices have been established at Cross Roads and Halfway Tree post offices. The fee is 2d. for a conversation and not exceeding three minutes.

Local telegrams sent by authorized Government officials, Members of the Legislative Council and certain other authorized persons on public business are transmitted free of charge.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.

Rates of Postage from Jamaica.

Letters—A = 1½d. for the first oz., and 1d. for each additional oz.; and B = 2½d. for the first oz., and 1½d. for each additional oz., according to destination (see separate entries in Table following, column 2).

Letters for H. M. Ships of War and H. M. Troops serving abroad, irrespective of address 1d. per oz.

Post-Cards—Single, 1d. each; Reply paid, 2d., each.

Printed Papers—1d. per 2 oz.

Commercial Papers—2½d. for first 10 oz., and ½d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Samples—1d. for first 4 ozs., and ½d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Registration Fee—2d. for all articles.

Advice of Delivery—2d. (for registered articles only).

Insurance Fee (Letters only)—6d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

Limits of Size (limits of weight are shown in Table, column 4 and 5).

Letters—Letters or articles paid at the letter rate of postage may not exceed 18 inches in any one direction except that when in form of a roll they may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Letters to the British Empire may measure 2ft. by 18ins. *Limit of weight to all countries*—4lbs. 6 oz.

Post-cards—Maximum size 5½ ins. by 3½ ins.

Printed and Commercial Papers—Limits of size for packages of printed and commercial papers is the same as for letters.*

Samples—Packets of samples addressed to the British Empire may not exceed 2 feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth. Packets for foreign countries must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 in width and 4 in depth, unless in form of a roll, for which the limits are 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter.

"Blind Literature"—Packets containing papers impressed for the use of the blind sent to any place abroad are accepted up to a maximum weight of 6½ lbs. The prepaid rate of postage on such packets is:—

1 lb.	..	1d.	|	4 lb.	..	2d.
2 lb.	..	1d.	|	5 lb.	..	2½d.
3 lb.	..	1½d.	|	6½ lb.	..	3d.

In all other respects the regulations as regards printed papers apply.

The sender of a parcel post parcel for any place abroad must fill up a Customs Declaration on a form provided for the purpose. There are two forms in use— one yellow (No. 741) and one white. In column 14 of Table following, the letter "W" signifies that the *white* form must be used and the letter "Y" that the *yellow* form must be used. The figure following the letter "W" shows the number of copies of the customs declarations which are required in each case. When the white form is used, the sender must also fill up a Dispatch Note (supplied at all Post Offices) which must accompany the parcel.

Every parcel post packet addressed to the United Kingdom or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Dominions will bear an extra tax of 3d., except those which are addressed to members of His Majesty's Navy and Army.

On every parcel or packet containing dutiable matter arriving in the Island through the post a tax of 3d., will be collected.

NOTE—The rates of postage on foreign parcels shown in cols. 9 to 12 are revised to date of going to press. As the British Post Office, however, frequently changes its rates of postage it follows that the postage on parcels from Jamaica to European and other countries, sent through London, are also subject to change during the next 12 months.

Reference should therefore be made to the latest Edition or Supplement of the London Post Office Guide in computing postage on parcels addressed to such places. The rate is arrived at by adding 9d., 9d., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 3d. to the four steps of the British quadruple scale of postage.

*The maximum weight of packages of printed papers is shown against each country in column 4 of Table. Single volumes of printed books sent separately to any destination may, however, weigh as much as 6lbs. 9ozs.

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.

LETTER ETC., MAIL				PARCEL POST MAIL					
1 Place of Destination.	2 Letter Postage from Jamaica.	3 Limit of Insured Value for Letters.	Limits of Weight.		Limit of size. Length and Girth or Depth.	Limit of Insured Value.	Postage on Parcels not exceeding in weight.	Insurance fee for each £12 of Insured Value	Number of Declaration Forms. Y, yellow. W, white.
			4 Printed and Commercial Papers.	5 Samples.					
			lbs. ozs. £	lbs. ozs.					
Aden	A	120	5 0	5 0	ft. 3 1/2	£ 120	s. d. 2 9	d. 8	Y1
Algeria	B	200	4 6	1 2	2	80	2 6	10	W2
Alsace Lorraine	B	400	4 6	1 2			2 lbs., 3 lbs., 7 lbs., 11 lbs.		
Antigua	See Leeward Islands.								
Argentine Republic	B	400	4 6	1 2	ft. 6		s. d. 3 9	s. d. 7 9	W2
Ascension	A	..	5 0	5 0	ft. 3 1/2	50	2 6	8	Y1
Australia	A	..	5 0	5 0	ft. 3 1/2	50	See Special Notice, p. 192.	8	Y1
Austria	B	400	4 6	1 2	ft. 3 1/2	40	3 4	0	W1
Azores	B	400	4 6	1 2	ft. 3 1/2	20	4 3	6	W1
Bahamas	A	..	5 0	5 0	ft. 3 1/2	50	1 0	0	Y1
Barbados	A	400	5 0	5 0	ft. 3 1/2	400	1/ per lb.	6	Y1
Belgian Congo	B	120	4 6	1 2	ft. 3 1/2	30	4 6	2	W2
Belgium	B	400	4 6	1 2	ft. 3 1/2	400	2 3	3	W2
Bermuda	A	400	5 0	5 0	ft. 3 1/2	400	2 3	9	W2
Bolivia	B	..	4 6	1 2	ft. 3 1/2	400	1/ per lb.	6	Y1
Brazil	B	400	4 6	1 2	ft. 3 1/2	..	3 9	5	W4
British Guiana	A	400	5 0	5 0	ft. 3 1/2	400	4 0	3	W1
							1/ per lb.	6	Y1

* See "West India Islands," page 181.

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC., continued.

LETTER ETC., MAIL.			PARCEL POST MAIL.										Number of Declaration Forms. Y. yellow. W. white.
1.	2.	3.	Limits of Weight.		6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
Place of Destination.	Letter Postage from Jamaica.	Limit of Insured Value for Letters.	Printed and Commercial Papers.	Samples.	Length, Breadth or Depth.	Length and Girth combined.	Insured Value.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	7 lbs.	11 lbs.	Insurance fee for each £12 of Insured Value.	
		£	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	ft.	ft.	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	
British Honduras	A	400	5 0	5 0	3½	6	400	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	8	Y1
British New Guinea	See Papua.	120	5 0	5 0	3½	6	400	2 6	2 6	5 0	7 0	9	Y1
British Somaliland	A	60	4 6	1 2	3½	6	40	2 9	2 9	4 3	5 6	9	W1
Bulgaria	A	60	5 0	5 0	3½	6	60	3 0	3 0	5 0	7 0	9	Y1
Cameroons (British)	B	..	4 6	1 2	3½	6	..	2 3	2 3	4 0	5 6	..	W3
Do. (French)	B	..	5 0	5 0	3½	6	..	..	6d. per lb.	..	..	..	Y1
Canada	A	..	4 6	1 2	3½	6	..	..	6d. per lb.	..	..	..	Y1
Canal Zone	B	400	4 6	1 2	3½	6	..	3 0	4 0	4 9	5 9	..	W4
Canary Is.	See South Africa	400	4 6	1 2	3½	6	20	3 9	3 9	5 0	6 3	8	W3
Cape of Good Hope	B	400	5 0	5 0	3½	6	..	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	..	Y1
Cape Verde Is.	A	120	5 0	5 0	3½	6	120	2 9	2 9	5 3	7 3	8	Y1
Cayman Islands	A	120	4 6	1 2	2½	6	..	2 6	2 6	5 6	7 3	..	W2
Ceylon	B	400	5 0	5 0	3½	6	50	3 0	3 0	4 9	6 6	8	Y1
Chili	B	120	5 0	5 0	3½	6	50	3 0	3 0	4 9	6 6	8	Y1
China { Chinese Offices	B†	120	4 6	1 2	3½	6	..	3 0	3 9	5 6	7 3	..	W1
Colombia { Br. Agencies	B	..	4 6	1 2	3½	6	1/9 for 1st lb. and	3 0	3 9	5 6	7 3	..	W1
Costa Rica	B	..	4 6	1 2	3½	6	1/9 for 1st lb. and	3 0	3 9	5 6	7 3	..	W2

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC., continued.

LETTER ETC., MAIL.			PARCEL POST MAIL.									
1 Place of Destination.	2. Letter Postage. from Jamaica.	3. Limit of Insured Value for Letters.	Limits of Weight.		Limit of size	Limit of Value.	Postage on Parcels not exceeding in weight.				13. Insurance fee for each (12 of Insured Value.	14. Number of Declaration Forms. Y. yellow. W. white.
			4. Printed and Commercial Papers.	5. Samples.			9.	10. 3 lbs. 7 lbs. 11 lbs.	11.	12.		
		£	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	ft.	ft.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	
Guatemala	...	...	4 6	1 2	3½	6	3 0	3 0	5 6	8 0	...	W1
Hawaii (Sandwich Is.)	...	...	4 6	1 2	2½	6	...	6d. per lb.	...	...	...	Y1
Havti	...	...	4 6	1 2	2½	4	...	4 9	5 6	...	...	W3
Holland	...	400	4 6	1 2	3½	6	...	2 6	4 0	5 3	8	W2
Honduras (Rep.) Pacific Side	...	...	4 6	1 2	3½	6	...	4 6	5 0	7 9	...	W3
Do. Atlantic Side	...	...	4 6	1 2	3½	6	...	3 0	5 0	7 0	...	W1
Hong Kong	...	120	5 0	5 0	3½	6	...	2 6	4 3	6 0	8	Y1
Hungary	...	400	4 6	1 2	3½	6	...	3 0	4 0	4 9	9	W1
India (British)	...	120	5 0	5 0	3½	6	...	2 9	5 3	7 6	8	Y1
Italy	...	120	4 6	1 2	2	...	...	3 3	4 0	4 9	9	W2
Japan	...	400	4 6	1 2	3½	6	...	120	2 9	4 3	8	W1
Jugo-Slavia	...	...	4 6	1 2	3½	6	...	40	3 6	5 0	8	W2
Kenya and Uganda	...	...	5 0	5 0	3½	6	...	3 9	3 9	8 9	6	Y1
Labrador	...	120	5 0	5 0	3½	6	...	3 9	3 9	8 9	6	Y1
Leeward Islands	Same	as Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia	A	400	5 0	5 0	3½	6	1/ per	lb. *	4 6	6 0	8	Y1
	B	...	4 6	1 2	3½	6	3 0	3 0	4 6	6 0	8	W2

Luxemburg	B	400	4	6	1	2	34	6	400	2	0	2	9	3	6	4	9	8	W2
Madagascar	B	200	4	6	1	2	24	1	80	3	6	1	9	3	6	7	0	10	W2
Madeira	B	400	4	6	1	2	24	6	20	2	6	2	9	4	3	5	9	9	W1
Malay States (Br.)	A	60	5	0	5	0	34	6	60	2	9	2	9	4	9	6	9	9	Y1
Malta	A	200	5	0	5	0	34	6	400	2	0	2	9	4	0	5	6	8	Y1
Mauritius	A	400	5	0	5	0	34	6	400	2	3	2	3	4	3	6	0	9	Y1
Mesopotamia	A	..	5	0	5	0	34	6	120	4	3	4	3	6	6	8	9	8	Y1
Mexico	B	..	4	6	1	2	34	6	30	3	0	3	0	5	0	7	3	..	Y1
Monaco	B	200	4	6	1	2	34	6	80	2	3	2	9	3	6	4	9	9	W1
Montenegro	B	..	4	6	1	2	34	6	40	3	6	4	3	5	0	6	5	9	W1
Montserrat	See Leeward Is.	..	4	6	1	2	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco (Tangier)	A	400	5	0	5	0	34	6	..	2	6	2	6	1	6	6	6	..	Y1
do. (French Zone)	B	400	4	6	1	2	34	6	80	3	9	5	3	6	0	7	9	9	W4
do. (Spanish Zone)	B	400	4	6	1	2	34	6	..	3	3	4	3	5	0	6	3	..	W4
Nevis	See Leeward Is.	..	..	..	..	..	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	B	200	4	6	1	2	24	4	..	3	9	3	9	6	9	9	9	..	Y1
Newfoundland	A	400	5	0	5	0	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	1/ per lb.	..	..	..	..	W1
New Guinea	A	..	5	0	5	0	34	6	..	See Special Scale p. 192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Y1
New Zealand	A	400	5	0	5	0	34	6	400	2	0	3	0	5	6	7	9	8	Y1
Nicaragua	B	..	4	6	1	2	34	6	120	3	0	3	0	5	0	7	0	8	W2
Nigeria	A	60	5	0	5	0	34	6	60	3	0	3	0	5	0	7	0	8	Y1
North Borneo	A	120	5	0	5	0	34	6	120	2	6	4	6	6	9	9	8	8	Y1
Norway	B	400	4	6	1	2	34	6	400	2	6	3	6	4	3	5	9	8	W1
Nyasaland Protectorate	A	..	5	0	5	0	34	6	20	4	3	4	3	6	3	8	0	9	Y1
Palestine	B	..	4	6	1	2	34	6	120	3	3	3	3	3	0	6	6	9	W2
Panama Rep.	B	..	4	6	1	2	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	6d. per lb.	..	..	..	..	Y2
Papua (B.N.G.)	A	..	5	0	5	0	34	6	..	See Special Scale p. 192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Y1
Paraguay	B	..	4	6	1	2	34	6	..	3	9	3	9	5	9	..	..	..	W2
Persia	B	120	4	6	1	2	34	6	40	3	6	3	6	5	9	8	3	10	W1
Peru	B	..	4	6	1	2	34	6	..	3	6	3	6	5	6	7	3	..	W1
Philippine Is.	B	..	4	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6d. per lb.	..	..	..	..	Y1

* See "West India Islands," page 181.

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC., continued.

LETTER ETC., MAIL.			PARCEL POST MAIL.											
1. Place of Destination.	2. Letter Postage from Jamaica.	3. Limit of Insured Value for Letters.	Limits of Weight.		Limit of size of		Limit of Insured Value.	Postage on Parcels not exceeding in weight.					Insurance fee for each £12 of Insured Value.	Number of Declaration Forms. Y. yellow. W. white.
			4. Printed and Commercial Papers.	5. Samples.	Length, Breadth or Depth.	Length and Girth combined.		9	10	11	12			
		£	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	ft.	ft.	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.		
Poland	..	40	4 6	1 2	3½	6	40	2 6	3 0	3 9	5 0	8	W2	
Porto Rico	..	400	4 6	1 2	3½	6	..	..	6d. per lb.	..	..	..	Y1	
Portugal	..	400	4 6	1 2	3½	6	20	2 9	2 9	4 0	5 0	8	W1	
Rhodes	..	Same as Italy	..	..	2	4	40	5 0	5 9	6 6	7 9	10	W2	
Rhodesia Northern & Southern	5 0	5 0	3½	6	See Special Scale, p. 192	..	..	192	..	..	..
Roumania	..	400	4 6	1 2	3½	6	40	3 0	4 3	5 0	6 3	8	Y1	
Russia in Europe	4 6	1 2	3½	6	..	4 3	4 9	5 6	6 9	..	W3	
Russia in Asia	4 6	1 2	3½	6	..	4 6	4 6	6 0	7 9	..	W3	
St. Helena	..	120	5 0	5 0	3½	6	50	2 6	2 6	4 6	6 6	8	Y1	
St. Kitts	..	See Leeward Is.	..	..	3½	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Lucia	..	120	5 0	5 0	3½	6	120	..	..	1s. per lb.*	..	6	Y1	
St. Pierre and Miquelon	4 6	1 2	2	4	..	3 9	3 9	5 6	7 3	..	Y1	
St. Vincent	..	400	5 0	5 0	3½	6	400	..	..	1s. per lb.*	..	6	Y1	
Salvador	4 6	1 2	3½	6	..	3 9	3 9	5 6	7 6	..	W2	
Samoa (Br.)	5 0	5 0	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa (U.S.)	4 6	1 2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal and Niger	..	200	4 6	1 2	2	4	40	2 3	2 3	4 0	5 6	8	W5	
Serbs, Croats, Slovenes (Kingdom of)	..	See under "Jugo-Slavia"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seychelles	..	120	5 0	5 0	3½	6	20	2 9	2 9	5 3	7 6	8	Y1	
Siam	4 6	1 2	3½	6	..	4 3	4 3	6 3	8 0	..	Y1	

Sierra Leone	A	60	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	60	3 0	3 0	5 0	7 0	8	Y1
South Africa (Br.)	A	..	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	See Special Scale, p. 192.	..	..	..	..	..	Y1
I. Union S. Africa														
II. Basutoland														
III. Bechuanaland	A	200	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	3 0	4 0	4 9	6 0	..	W4
IV. Rhodesia														
V. Swasiland														
VI. S. W. Africa	A	400	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	400	2 6	2 6	4 3	6 3	8	Y1
Spain	B	400	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	20	3 3	3 3	5 0	6 6	8	W2
Straits Settlements	See Egypt.	400	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	400	2 9	2 9	4 6	6 6	8	W1
Sudan	B	200	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	80	2 9	2 9	4 6	6 6	9	W2
Sweden	B	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	4 0	4 0	5 6	7 3	..	W2
Switzerland	B	..	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	..	See London	Guide	and	Supplement	9	Y1
Syria	A	..	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	120	2 9	2 9	5 3	7 6	..	Y1
Tanganyika Territory	See Trinidad.	..	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	..	3 0	3 0	5 0	7 0	..	Y1
Tibet	A	120	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	..	3 0	3 0	5 0	7 0	..	Y1
Tobago	See Leeward Is.	50	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	..	3 0	3 0	5 0	7 0	..	Y1
Togoland	A	50	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	..	3 0	3 0	5 0	7 0	..	Y1
Tortola	B	200	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	40	5 0	6 3	7 0	8 3	10	W2
Trinidad	B	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	40	5 6	6 9	7 6	8 9	8	W2
Tunis	B	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	..	Y1
Turkey in Europe	A	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	..	Y1
Do. in Asia	See under "Kenya & Uganda"	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	..	Y1
Turks Is.	A	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	..	Y1
Uganda	B	400	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	400	1 7	1 7	2 10	4 0	6	Y1
United Kingdom	A	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 9	..	W2
United States of America	B	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 9	..	W2
Uruguay	B	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 9	..	W2
Venezuela	B	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 9	..	Y1
Virgin Is. of U. S. A.	B	..	4 6	1 2	2 0	3½	6	..	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 9	..	Y1
Zanzibar	A	..	5 0	5 0	5 0	3½	6	400	3 0	3 0	5 3	7 9	8	Y1

* See "West India Islands," page 181.

SPECIAL SCALE—PARCEL POST.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Place of Destination.		RATES OF POSTAGE.																					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11											
		lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.											
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.								
Australia		2	12	7	3	1	4	4	4	10	5	4	5	10	7	1	7	7	8	1	8	7	
New Guinea (except Dutch New Guinea)	}	2	12	11	3	9	5	4	6	2	7	0	7	10	9	5	10	3	11	1	11	11	
New Hebrides and Papua																							
South Africa—British—																							
I. Union of South Africa		1	6	2	3	3	0	4	6	5	3	6	0	6	9	8	3	9	0	9	9	10	6
II. Rhodesia*																							
(a) Southern Rhodesia:		2	13	5	4	9	6	10	8	2	9	6	16	10	12	11	14	3	5	7	16	11	
(b) Northern Rhodesia:		2	5	4	1	5	9	8	2	9	10	11	6	13	2	15	7	17	3	18	11	20	7
III. (a) Bechuanaland (British)		1	6	2	3	3	0	4	6	5	3	6	0	6	9	8	3	9	0	9	9	10	6
(b) Bechuanaland Protectorate		1	9	2	9	3	9	5	6	6	6	7	6	8	6	10	3	11	3	12	3	13	3
IV Basutoland		1	6	2	3	3	0	4	6	5	3	6	0	6	9	8	3	9	3	9	10	6	
V. Swaziland		1	6	2	3	3	0	4	6	5	3	6	0	6	9	8	3	9	0	9	9	10	6
VI. South West Africa (formerly Ger- man South-West Africa).		1	9	2	9	3	9	5	6	6	6	7	6	8	6	10	3	11	3	12	3	13	3

* The addresses of all parcels for Rhodesia should indicate clearly whether the place of destination is in Southern or Northern Rhodesia.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	E. Wolfe	£800 0 0	1st Aug., '80
Asst. Ditto	R. H. Fletcher	600 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Chief Clerk & Accountant	S. W. Royes	450 0 0	1st March, '93
First Class Clerk	W. E. B. Sinclair	375 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	T. H. Smith	375 0 0	1st March, '96
Ditto	A. E. Pullar	375 0 0	6th May, '01
Ditto	W. A. Campbell	350 0 0	20th June, '03
Ditto	A. E. Fielding	325 0 0	24th Feb., '05
Second Class Clerk	E. L. Morris	220 0 0	24th June, '11
Ditto	L. J. McPherson	220 0 0	27th Jan., '13
Ditto	G. F. White	220 0 0	28th July, '13
Ditto	L. Lewis	220 0 0	28th July, '14
Ditto	A. C. Brandon	200 0 0	24th April, '17
Ditto	E. A. Hewett	180 0 0	13th Jan., '19
Ditto	B. C. Marsh	180 0 0	1st July, '18
Ditto	Vacant		
Assistant	S. R. Braithwaite	145 0 0	14th June, '20
Ditto	E. O. Marson	145 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Ditto	E. L. Maxwell	145 0 0	15th Sept., '20
Ditto	I. Cruchley	130 0 0	12th Nov., '21
Ditto	N. Pomier	130 0 0	1st July, '20
Ditto	E. Seivright	130 0 0	14th Aug., '20
Ditto	V. A. Isaacs	130 0 0	9th May, '21
Ditto	A. V. Nash	130 0 0	2nd Feb., '20
Ditto	G. S. Grannum	100 0 0	19th Oct., '20
Ditto	E. P. Buckley	100 0 0	10th Oct., '22
Ditto (Actg.)	R. E. A. Mais	100 0 0	20th Aug., '23
Electrical Inspector	G. A. Rock	650 0 0	11th Dec., '04
Superintendent of Telegraphs	T. J. Guilfoyle	500 0 0	16th Sept., '17
Assistant Supt. do	S. P. Bather	325 0 0	17th Nov., '19

In addition to the above there is an Auxiliary Staff of Lady Clerks and a Subordinate Staff of Sorters and Letter Carriers.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

For years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Grey brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants. The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," he added "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the Honourable Mr. Westmoreland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum." This state of things continued until

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the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The Duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, alms house or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government dispensaries of their district; to vaccinate and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.

6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments are now £200 per annum while certain districts carry a salary of £250 and £200 travelling allowance in return for specified duties.

7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees, and also Vaccinations fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter, subject to the approval of the Governor. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by the Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.

8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England or Jamaica, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £400 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half pay for a period

of not more than six months after each period of six years service; it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking at the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their district in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pension at the end of 20 years' resident service; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pensions or indeed any pension will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case appear to him to warrant such a course.

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

17. District Medical Officers have no vested interest in a district to which they may be appointed, or in the size of such district.

The Governor may at any time, in the interest of the public service, reduce or enlarge the size of any district.

18. District Medical Officers will be available for "any other duties" that the Governor shall call upon them to perform without any extra remuneration.

19. No fees will be allowed to District Medical Officers for attendance on Indentured Immigrants located in the districts. The selection of a medical man to visit and to attend estates is left to the S. M. O. and Protector of Immigrants conjointly.

20. District Medical Officers are prohibited in future from entering into any business engagements unconnected with their profession. This prohibition does not extend to cases where land is necessarily attached to a house occupied by a District Medical Officer, and where he can supplement his income by having the land cultivated, without hampering himself in the discharge of his duties. This rule is to be considered prospective in respect to acquiring additional property on the part of those officers now in the service.

21. Under instructions conveyed in Colonial Secretary's Letter No. 6106/6163, dated the 7th October, 1886, District Medical Officers subsequently appointed are required to regulate their charges by the following tariff of medical fees which has been approved by the Legislative Council.

TARIFF OF MEDICAL FEES.

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s.

For each subsequent visit as above in the same case, 2s.

2. For each visit in town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of Town—6s.

3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence—6s.

4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile from District Medical Officer's residence, 1s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile one way; that is to say, the mileage paid for the outward journey to cover the return.

The above charges to include ordinary medicines.

5. For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half fee and half mileage extra.

6. If asked to stay for a day or night, according to agreement.

7. Consultation as Physician or Surgeon—21s., with mileage at the above rates.

Consultation means "in consultation with another medical man."

Every subsequent consultation on the same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.

Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.

8. A medical certificate—21s.

Ditto ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.

9. Midwifery.—Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£2 2s. and mileage. Instrumental cases: extra according to circumstances.

10. *Surgical Operations*.—Minor operations—10s. 6d. Fracture of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra. Major operations according to agreement.
11. This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the Medical Officers and their patients and is intended to apply to cash payments only, that is, at the termination of the visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.

12. The Tariff does not apply to *any but bona fide residents* in the island.

22. Tariff of Medical Fees for attendance upon families of European sub-officers of Constabulary:—For each day visit—3s.; For each night visit—6s.; Advice at Dispensary 2s.; Midwifery—£1 1s.; Mileage at 1s. 6d. per mile, when necessary.

23. The Government in medico-legal cases before the Courts shall have first claim on the services of all Medical Officers who are in the Government Medical Service, and only such fees, if any, as are allowed by "The Witnesses Expenses Law" or its amendments, shall be given in payment.

In special cases in which a Government Medical Officer is with the consent of the Governor engaged to give expert evidence, such fees not exceeding £5 shall be paid as the Court in the discretion of the Presiding Judge shall allow.

24. Medical Officers joining the service after January, 1909, or on transfer after that date at their own request, are liable to be called upon by the Governor to hold outstations in such parts of their district as the exigencies of the public service appear to need. The Governor may appoint two such stations and no more for weekly visits to be held.

25. On outstation days, District Medical Officers will count mileage as from an outstation when the call is made at the outstation.

26. All Government Medical Officers whose—

- (a) whole time is at the disposal of the Government,
- (b) whole time is at the disposal of the Government, but who in addition are allowed consulting practice, are liable to perform any duty connected with their profession that the Governor may at any time call upon them to perform and that they reasonably are able to perform.

27. It is the duty of all Government Medical Officers who are in medical charge of Institutions such as Hospitals, Asylums, Sick Homes, Prisons, Penitentiaries, Industrial Schools, Reformatories, Public Schools managed by Trusts, whether under Government or otherwise, for attending which they receive fees or a salary, to call the attention of the responsible authorities of such Institutions to all matters affecting the sanitary condition and general sanitation thereof.

Districts.—There are 45 Medical Districts at present under the charge of 45 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, assisted by 3 Resident Medical Officers, and a Supernumerary who however, is liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and 3 Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

Cost of Medical Service.—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the colony for the year ending 31st December, 1922, was £92,546. The receipts were £2,869 and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £89,677.

Leave and Pensions.—As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 21 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law, and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

Medical attendance on the Poor.—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons

who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules were amended in September, 1904, and stand as below:—

1. The Governor will on the nomination of a Chairman of a Parochial Board or otherwise appoint gentlemen to be Distributors of Medical Relief Tickets, who will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with copies of these Rules and with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s., as respects all parishes other than Kingston and of the values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston; and any appointment so made shall be subject to revocation.

2. Any person not on the Pauper Roll, who is really unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. may, if considered deserving of the relief, obtain from any of the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the District Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket who may be unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, (a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation) will be attended at home by the District Medical Officer of the district, if the applicant is able to pay the cost of mileage as well as the fee represented on the ticket.

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district will require him to attend at the home of the patient, on payment of an amount for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.

6. The fees represented on such ticket must be paid by the applicant for relief, together with the cost of mileage in cases where the Medical Officer is required to attend at the home of the patient.

7. In case of prescriptions prepared at Government Dispensaries, or with Government Drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. on two days in the week which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON POOR PERSONS, NOT ON THE PAUPER ROLL, UNDER THE "TICKET SYSTEM."

Rules for the guidance of District Medical Officers and Ticket Distributors in the New Medical Districts (i.e., those Medical Districts in which a fixed Travelling Allowance is paid to the District Medical Officer.)

1. The Governor will on the nomination of a Chairman of a Parochial Board or otherwise, appoint gentlemen to be Distributors of Medical Relief Tickets. These "Ticket Distributors" will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with copies of these Rules and with "Tickets" of the respective value of 3s. and 2s.

2. Any person not on the Pauper Roll but who is really unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. may, if considered deserving of the relief, obtain from any "Ticket Distributor" a "Ticket" which, on presentation at a Government Dispensary in the Medical District (or where there is no Government Dispensary, at the surgery of the District Medical Officer, or at any Out-station visited by a District Medical Officer), will entitle the holder to medical advice, treatment, and medicines on the payment by him to the District Medical Officer of the fee represented on the ticket (i.e., the sum of 2s. or 3s. as the case may be.)

3. A separate "Ticket" must be presented on each occasion on which an applicant for medical relief under these Rules attends on a District Medical Officer for advice, treatment or medicines. But when an applicant has to attend more than once in con-

nection with the *same case of illness*, he will be required to pay the District Medical Officer only two-thirds of the fee represented on the ticket for the second and third attendance, and only half of the fee represented on the ticket for any subsequent attendances.

4. Any person in receipt of a "Ticket" who may be unable by reason of serious illness or infirmity, to attend at the Government Dispensary or at the District Medical Officer's surgery or at any Out-station visited by a District Medical Officer (a note to this effect being made on the "Ticket" and signed by the "Ticket Distributor" giving the "Ticket"), will be attended on at his home by the District Medical Officer and will be required to pay the fee represented on the "Ticket" for the first visit, two-thirds of the fee for the second and third visit, and half the fee for any subsequent visit; but in no case will the holder of a "Ticket" be required to pay to the District Medical Officer any sum whatever in respect of mileage. The fees as set forth above represent the *only* payments to be made by a "Ticket" holder to a District Medical Officer.

5. Any "Ticket" presented to a District Medical Officer will require him to attend on the holder either at a Government Dispensary, the District Medical Officer's surgery or at any Out-station visited by a District Medical Officer, or the holder's home as circumstances may demand in each case.

6. In case of prescriptions prepared at Government Dispensaries, or with Government drugs, one-third of the fee received with the "Ticket" shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs, the entire fee represented by the "Ticket" shall be their fee.

7. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries, will attend to "Ticket" holders on stated days and at stated times. Such days and times to be fixed by the Medical Officer, but not to be less than at least two days in any one week.

8. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dispensing School.—A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 12 students undergoing a course of instruction.

Hospitals.—The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals and Lepers' Home, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital	20 beds	Cave Valley Hospital	12 beds	Chapelton Hospital	33 beds.
Hardley Hospital	30 "	Falmouth	18 "	"	"
Port Antonio	55 "	Ulster Spring	6 "	Lionel Town Hospital	50 "
Buff Bay	50 "	Montego Bay	36 "	"	"
Annotto Bay	60 "	Lucea	20 "	Spanish Town	70 "
Port Maria	65 "	Sav.-la-Mar	60 "	Hospital	35 "
St. Ann's Bay	20 "	Black River	41 "	Linstead Hospital	120 "
		Mandeville	28 "	Lepers Home	
				Total	820

Admissions to the public general hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—1. Cases of serious accident; 2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment; 3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness if in a condition to be moved should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the Hospital. The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Public Hospital, Kingston, and to Public General Hospitals:—

Regulations for the guidance of the Out-door Department at Public General Hospitals.

1. There will be an Out-door Department at each Public General Hospital.
2. The Out-door Department will be opened daily. Patients must attend between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., Sundays excepted, or between such other hours as the Governor may sanction, and those patients only who come within those hours will be attended to by the District Medical Officer.

3. (1) Persons entitled by law or regulation to free medical attendance may, on presenting themselves, be treated as outdoor patients without prejudice to any other claim they may have on the services of the Medical Officer, such as persons on the pauper roll, constables, and East Indian Immigrants.

- (2) Other persons seeking medical aid under this system must produce a written recommendation from a person authorized by the Governor in that behalf. A person with a ticket from a Ticket Distributor may also attend under the provisions of sub-section (4).
- (3) Medical Officers may also treat under this system.
 - (a) persons who come without a recommendation but whose circumstances are known to them, and who are deserving cases for treatment;
 - (b) persons seeking admission to Hospital, but whose cases are unsuitable for treatment there;
 - (c) persons for whom there is no room in Hospital.
- (4) Persons presenting tickets from distributors of medical relief tickets may also be treated, and for this purpose distributors are authorised to issue tickets representing fees of 3s., 2s. and 1s., respectively, the amount being determined in accordance with the measure of relief necessary in each case. One-third of these fees is to be credited to Government to cover the cost of drugs, etc., and two-thirds to be retained by the Medical Officer.

14. Any person who, except under the instruction of the District Medical Officer, has allowed more than one month to elapse between visits or applications for medicine must produce a fresh recommendation.

5. Persons authorised to grant recommendations shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Custos or senior Resident Justice of the Peace of each parish may nominate suitable persons to the Governor for such responsibility, and any appointment so made shall only be held during the pleasure of the Governor, who may at any time cancel the appointment.

6. Persons authorised to grant recommendations for outdoor treatment at a Hospital must in each case state from their own personal knowledge that the person recommended is unable to pay any fee for medical attendance.

7. Each patient treated and prescribed for shall have his or her name, age, and sex, with date of attendance, noted in a book to be called the "Register of Out-patients."

8. The treatment given to each patient shall also be entered in the register on each occasion on which he attends hospital and the name of the patient and date of attendance shall in each case be marked on the bottle or package of medicine delivered. Medicine shall not be prescribed for more than one week at a time.

9. Every patient shall provide his own bottle or may pay 1d. for a bottle.

10. Medicines shall be made up by the Government Dispenser at the Hospital daily.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

North Street.

Patients.—The patients are divided into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution. Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m. Applicants for Medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from the Custos of Kingston or the Inspector of Poor or such other persons as the Governor may nominate and appoint to grant tickets.

They will be examined and prescribed for by the Resident Medical Officers at noon as follows:—Mondays and Thursdays—for Women and Children; Tuesdays and Fridays—for Men.

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic was restarted at the Public Hospital, Kingston, on 1.9.23. Any person who may be suffering from Venereal Disease (that is Gonorrhoea, Chancres or Syphilis) or from complications of any form of Venereal Disease will be treated free of cost if they attend between 7 and 8 a.m.

Males on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Females on Wednesdays and Fridays.

No seaman, hired, articulated or apprenticed to any vessel, and no person apprenticed to any person, shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious accident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the proprietor or agent of such estate, or the master or employer of the person indentured or apprenticed, shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hos-

pital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s. 6d. per diem for each apprentice, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than articulated seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, who are not wholly destitute of means may be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues fixed by Law as may be determined by the Chief Medical Officer and Director.

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Honorary Consulting Surgeons.

F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B., M.S., Edin.

PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Patients.—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. In the case of immigrants they will be received daily up to 6 p.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into Hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Boards, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

Creole and Coolie Labourers on Sugar Plantations shall be admitted free of all charges, provided that, on examination, they are considered by the Medical Officer suitable cases for hospital treatment, and that there is accommodation available for them.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night.

Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule however, will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day or night as stated.

JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The foundations of the Jamaica New Lunatic Asylum were laid in 1843 for the accommodation of 250 inmates, but, in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the colony, the buildings were not completed and occupied until 1860, when the male patients who were confined at the old asylum—a part of the Kingston General Hospital—were transferred. The female inmates followed two years later.

The management of the old Asylum was vested in a body of Commissioners appointed by the House of Assembly.

Dr. Bowerbank, in 1861 secured the appointment of a commission to investigate the alleged abuses in the treatment of lunatics. In that year, an Act was passed for the proper supervision and government of the new Lunatic Asylum, and a Board of Visitors, an Inspector and Director, with a Medical Superintendent, were appointed to manage the institution.

Dr. Thomas Allen, Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Suffolk County Asylum, was appointed Medical Superintendent and soon after the duties of Inspector and Director were imposed upon him. He was a most energetic officer, and worked assiduously to ameliorate the condition of the inmates and their surroundings. In a few years he had the satisfaction of seeing the death-rate of the institution reduced by 50 per cent.

In 1893 it was found necessary to extend the boundaries and increase the accommodation. For this purpose £45,000 were borrowed to build a new asylum for the accommodation of 450 female lunatics; the buildings were completed and occupied early in 1906. The congestion from which the asylum had suffered for years was thereby effectually relieved. Subsequently, however, the population increased at such a rate that a new ward for the accommodation of 100 female patients was completed and occupied in 1912, and at present the increase in lunacy is so marked that the necessity of a further

extension of the buildings will, it is feared, have to be seriously considered by the Government in the near future.

The following table shews the most salient features in the management of the institution since 1908-9. It will be observed that with the growth of its population the maintenance rate is reduced. The percentage of recoveries has steadily increased.

Year.	Admitted during the year.	Total No. of patients under treatment.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions.	Percentage of deaths on total number under treatment.	Total Cost.	Weekly Cost per Head.
1908-09	237	1,269	35.83	9.45	£17,786 8 11	£0 6 5
1909-10	262	1,320	37.02	0.07	17,453 7 7	0 6 11
1910-11	324	1,409	44.14	16.45	19,131 15 7	0 6 0
1911-12	268	1,439	53.89	6.32	17,797 1 2	0 5 5½
1912-13	319	1,544	38.94	6.15	18,414 4 1	0 5 4
1913-14	318	1,632	49.82	9.90	19,613 14 8	0 5 4½
1914-15	329	1,670	47.27	8.58	20,336 18 10	0 5 4½
1915-16	333	1,733	42.25	8.54	22,946 9 6	0 5 8½
1916-17	285	1,730	57.54	3.52	23,787 12 4	0 5 8½
1917-18	310	1,637	50.64	17.39	28,416 10 3	0 6 5½
1918-19	372	1,727	40.32	9.09	34,044 13 4	0 8 6
1919-20	333	1,775	65.16	7.62	37,460 10 8	0 8 9½
1920-21	362	1,717	34.80	23.58	48,997 5 10	0 12 1½
1921-22	394	1,955	46.62	11.47	42,803 5 2½	0 12 2
1922-23	375	1,650	54.28	5.69	40,018 8 7	0 12 10½

Board of Visitors.

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Dr. L. A. Crooks

Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A.

G. P. Myers.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.,

T. N. Aguilar, J.P.

Secretary, R. R. Wynter.

LEPERS HOME.

The Lepers Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1922 the daily average of patients was 90.

Visiting Justice.

Hon. Geo. McGrath.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

This Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the late Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from general revenue. The Institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the Legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for which Her late Majesty did much.

The Hospital, which was opened at the close of the year 1891, is a substantial brick building with verandahs along the sides in the tropical style. Accommodation was provided in the original building for 20 patients and 8 pupil nurses; it has however now been increased to 24 patients and 10 pupil nurses. The Matron, Assistant Matron, and two charge nurses are resident.

During the first twelve months only 89 patients were admitted. The number steadily increased year by year and in the year ending March 31st, 1904, 813 patients were treated. For the twelve months ending 31st December, 1922, it was 870. The daily average of patients is 30. The total number of nurses trained up to the close of year ending 31.12.1922, was 270.

Admission to Hospital.—The following are the rules regulating the admission of patients into the Hospital:—

Cases of Instrumental labour and urgent cases will be admitted for treatment at any hour, and for this class of cases two beds shall always be kept in readiness.

In the event of the Institution being full, or from any other cause, it being undesirable to admit fresh inmates, the Matron shall in consultation with the Visiting Surgeon have power to refuse admission to any applicant, but shall at once notify the fact to the Police in order that other arrangements may be made.

Every other person desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution will be required to produce:

- (a) a certificate (gratuitous) from the Inspector of Poor that she is unable to pay for her treatment, and from the District Medical Officer that she appears to be a suitable case for admission to the Institution, or,
- (b) an approved agreement to pay 15s. and 1s. per day for every day's maintenance after 10 days in Hospital, as well as any other exceptional expense incurred such as for removal of patient or burial.

The Matron will attend daily at the Hospital at 10 a.m., to register applicants for treatment and to arrange for their admission.

Payment will, according to the foregoing rules, be required for the treatment and maintenance of any person admitted as an instrumental or urgent case, who may be in position to pay, and when necessary enquiry will be made as soon as practicable of the Inspector of Poor as to the ability of the patient, or her friends, to pay the hospital dues.

Attendance at Homes.—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in cases of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life:—

- (a) The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- (b) The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be named in the form.
- (c) Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to in the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the Medical Officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.

The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed.

- (c) In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.
- (d) The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage of 1/6 per mile one way.

The rules respecting Pupil Nurses can be obtained from the Matron.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Suptg. Medical Officer	E. Langley Hunt	£ 1000 by £50 to £1200	1905(W.A.M.S.)
Chief Clerk	M. C. Solomon	475 0 0	23 Mar., '85
1st Class Clerk	B. M. Clark	300 0 0	11 May, '11
First Class Clerk and Medical Storekeeper	Chas. Don	375 0 0	6th June, 1900
2nd Class Clerk	E. A. Morris	220 0 0	1st March, '13
Assistant	Miss L. C. Messias	145 0 0	24 June, '20
ditto	E. M. Cupidon	100 0 0	1st Nov., '22
ditto	A. S. McCarthy	100 0 0	1st Nov., '22
Typist	Miss V. Hollar	130 0 0	1st Nov., '21
1st Assistant Storekeeper	S. M. Edwards	270 0 0	1st June, '12
2nd do do	H. A. Hamilton	135 0 0	1st Jan., '98
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	E. Langley Hunt	—	1905(W.A.M.S)
Senior Medical Officer	G. H. K. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.	700 0 0	26th April, '95
Resident Medical Officer	G. F. Baxter	600 0 0	1st Mar., '21
ditto	A. S. Westmoreland	600 0 0	7th April, '21
ditto	V. L. Ferguson	600 0 0	12th Mar., '23
Dispenser	R. N. Gordon	270 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	Miss A. J. Douglas	200 0 0	17th Sept., '18
Asst. Matron	Miss G. E. Middleton	130 0 0	16th Feb., '22
Dental Surgeon	S. C. DePass, D.D.S.	150 0 0	—
Chaplain	Rev. G. H. Thompson	50 0 0	1st April, '12
Bacteriologist and Pathologist	L. M. Moody	700 0 0	16th June, '20
Asst. Bact. Laboratory	S. M. Dailey	260 0 0	1st April, '12
Typist	Mrs L. Mossman	130 0 0	1st Nov., '21
Warden	C. H. Valencia	200 0 0	16th Nov., '15
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.P.C.	£800 0 0	15th Aug., '93
Senior Asst. Medical Officer	W. S. Birch, M.C., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	†600 0 0	10th Feb., '23
Second Asst. Medical Officer	J. S. Myers, M.D., C.M., McGill Univ. Canada. (Registered under Local Laws)	550 0 0	12th April, '15
Third Asst. Medical Officer	J. J. Cameron, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	†500 0 0	1st July, '23
Clerk and Purveyor	R. R. Wynter	†375 0 0	1st March, '93
Second Class Clerk	C. A. Rickards	260 0 0	1st Nov., '07
Dispenser	W. A. James	†150 0 0	1st Oct., '88
Assistant	A. E. Nicholas	160 10 0	3rd Sept., '17
Storekeeper	J. Hogg	125 0 0	1st Nov., '08
Chief Attendant	T. Preston (b)	†200 0 0	7th Oct., '04

- * The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorized scale. † And furnished residence.
- † Also receives 1/6 per day rations; Light £6 per annum; Servant £15 12s. per annum.
- † Unfurnished residence.
- †† Receives an allowance of £24 per annum for quarters and 1s. per diem for rations.
- (a) Supplied with part-time service
- (b) Receives also £9 for uniform allowance, and £3 12s. 0d. for Soap, etc. per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Lepers' Home.</i> Medical Attendant ..	G. P. Campbell	175 0 0	1st April, '05
Superintendent and Dispenser ..	E. A. A. Levy	270 0 0	1st Jan., '97
Matron ..	M. McPherson	100 0 0	15th Nov., '11
<i>Victoria Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.</i> Visiting Surgeon ..	M. Grabham, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.B., B.S., Camb.	150 0 0	5th Nov., '91
Matron ..	Miss E. M. Thompson	200 0 0	12th Dec., '12
Clerk ..	E. A. Morris, acting ..	25 0 0	1st June '20
Dispenser ..	R. A. N. Gordon	12 0 0	Dec., '89
<i>Health Officer</i> Port Royal ..	M. T. Cassidy, M.B., ch.B., Glas.	600 0 0	10th Dec. '10
<i>General Penitentiary.</i> Medical Attendant ..	M. Grabham, M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P., Lon., M.B., B.S. Camb.	250 0 0	5th Nov. '91
Supernumerary Medical Officer	Vacant	400 0 0	—

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws.

Parish.	District	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
Kingston ..	Kingston ..	L. Gifford, M.B., C.M., Edin.	1.5.83
St. Andrew ..	Stony Hill ..	C. E. Sharp*	1.9.10
	Gordon Town ..	R. H. Davidson*	27 7.15
	Lower St. Andrew	C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.	Nevis, '86
St. Thomas ..	St. David ..	A. J. Thomas, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.	16.3.22
	Morant Bay ..	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Edin.	28.8.96
	Plantain Garden River	F. R. Evans*	10.10.07
Portland ..	Port Antonio ..	C. A. Mosely, M.B., C.M., Can.	2.6.81
	Buff Bay	E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.,	24.1.17
	Manchioneal ..	A. A. Arthurs,* acting	1.7.23
St. Mary ..	Annotto Bay ..	H. Joslen, M.D. Dur., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., London.	1.4.91
	Richmond ..	F. A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	20.12.06
	Port Maria ..	G. I. Leccesne, M.B., C.M., Edin.	1.9.08
	Gayle ..	W. I. Escoffery, M.B., C.M. Aber.	1.4.15

MEDICAL

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *contd.*

Parish.	District	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	A. E. Myers, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen	10.6.09
	Cave Valley	H. T. Strudwick*	2.7.11
	Claremont	A. G. Curphey, L.R.C.P., Edin.	4.3.13
	Brown's Town	W. E. Wilson, L.R.C.P., & s., Edin L.F.P. & s., Glas.	1.6.12
Trelawny	Uister Spring	R. M. Atkinson*	1.7.20
	Duncans	F. A. G. Purchas, M.B., C.M., Edin.	16.7.10
	Falmouth	J. A. Barnes.*	20.9.21
St. James	Montego Bay	D. L. Tate, M.B., C.M., Glas.	1.7.20
	Adelphi	A. M. Mills, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	1.7.20
Hanover	Lucea	F. W. Baillie, M.B., C.M., Edin.	15.11.21
	Green Island	R. G. Sherlock, L.R.C.P., & s. Edin., L.F.P., & s. Glas.	1.11.21
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Harvey, M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. Lon.	16.5.92
	Little London	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., C.M., Edin.	16.2.80
	Lambs River	Noel Sandford*	1.7.20
	Grange Hill	S. A. Isaacs*	10.8.15
St. Elizabeth	Black River	C. D. Johnston*	1.7.20
	Santa Cruz	J. A. L. Calder M.B., C.M., Edin.	14.10.84
	Balaclava	W. O. R. Lofthouse, M.B., C.M., Canada, L.R.C.P., & s., Edin.	12.6.01
Manchester	Mandeville	Geo. Hargreaves, M.B., C.M. Can., L.R.C.P. & s. Glas.	25.5.91
	Newport	R. Mott Trille*	1.7.20
	Christiana	W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	1.4.92
Clarendon	Porus	R. M. Stimpson, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin. L.F.P. & s. Glas.	31.8.92
	Chapelton	A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M. Aber	1.7.20
	May Pen	A. G. McKenley*	15.5.19
	Vere	L. B. Lyon*	17.6.22
	Frankfield	A. A. Anderson*	1.7.20
St. Catherine	Crofts Hill	J. A. Watson, L.M.B., Nova Scotia	1.7.20
	Spanish Town	G. P. Campbell*	1.4.05
	Linstead	L. M. Clark M.D., C.M., Can., L.R.C.P., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	25.5.91
Port Royal	Old Harbour	A. T. Clarke*	16.7.10
	Glengoffe	T. A. Dryden*	1.12.21
		M. T. Cassidy, M.B., ch.B. Glas.	10.12.10
Temporary Out-stations	Southfield and Mannings Home	Harold Castle, L.S.A., Lon.	1.9.22

QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this Island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The laws now in force are 38 of 1893, 23 of 1894, 23 of 1895, 6 of 1903, 26 of 1908, 39 of 1909, 8 of 1913, 28 of 1914 and 11 of 1918.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer or Visiting Officer is authorised to admit her to free pratique, or pratique under restrictions according to circumstances.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 2 of Law 28 of 1914, order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast are placed in quarantine pending the decision of the Quarantine Board. Provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels with or without disinfection as may be ordered.

There is power to the Governor to appoint quarantine stations and to frame rules for the same.

Rules.—The following Rules were made in 1918 for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Visiting Officer are to hoist the yellow flag on the top of the main mast and are to take up their anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Health or Visiting Officer.

3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.

4. No personal communication is to take place between a vessel in quarantine and the shore without permission from the Quarantine Board. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine without permission from the Quarantine Board.

5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy at Port Royal placed to mark the quarantine ground there, or to anchor within a hundred yards of that buoy.

6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coal or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with a ship in quarantine, all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground, unless otherwise ordered by the Quarantine Board.

7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away, unless otherwise ordered by the Quarantine Board.

8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.

9. Passengers in a ship that is placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Health or Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such quarantine station or place as may be pointed out by the Health or Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of a ship in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Health or Visiting Officer, and under his instructions and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the quarantine station.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed without the permission of the Quarantine Board or Health Officer.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being handed over to the Postal Authorities undergo such process of fumigation as the Quarantine Board or Health Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Health Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the quarantine station if so ordered by the Quarantine Board. The Pilot who accompanies the ship to sea shall proceed on his return to the quarantine station if so ordered by the Quarantine Board, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules or Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

16. Quarantine Rules—1 to 17 passed in Privy Council, 2nd April 1874, are hereby cancelled.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

"If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in Quarantine into the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

"No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine:—

The following is the scale of charges for maintenance of persons detained in quarantine approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 19th May, 1923:—

For first class passengers at the rate of 12/- per day. For second class passengers at the rate of 8/- per day. For third class passengers at the rate of 5/- per day. Labourers, 4/- per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under:—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates. 3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates. Under 3 years of age—free.

These rates to be increased by half in the case of passengers under treatment in the hospital at the station.

The Governor in Privy Council has allowed a somewhat more liberal dietary being given the occupants of the Quarantine Station. Ice, soup, also coffee and tea at dinner; fruit, jam, marmalade and cocoa for breakfast and luncheon; mutton and English sausages once a week for 1st class passengers. An improvement in the diet scale for 2nd and 3rd class passengers, has also been made.

The following Rule was made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 16th January, 1889:—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 24th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894 declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough, to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purpose of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893, viz:

Scarlet Fever	.. 6 days	Measles	.. 18 days
Diphtheria	.. 4 "	Whooping Cough	.. 14 "
Yellow Fever	.. 18 "	Plague	.. 6 "
Cholera	.. 6 "	Small Pox	.. 14 "

Poliomyelitis, Influenza, Alastrim, Chicken Pox.

Fees approved by the Governor for remuneration of District Medical Officers or other Medical Practitioners visiting ships in quarantine, Gazette—January 4, 1912:—

Fees.

(a) To diagnose (and treat) a case of illness on board	£1 1 0
(b) To thoroughly inspect a ship and crew	1 1 0
Ship, crew and passengers	2 2 0
(Stowaways included in crew).	
(c) Mileage at the rate of 16 per mile (one way only) for any journey done by land or in so far as it is done by land, in cases where the quarantine ground is far removed from the Medical Officer's residence.	
(d) In cases of night visits (between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 a.m.) an additional fee equal to half as much again as the approved fee.	
(e) The mileage and the fee for night visits to be paid by the ship requiring the Medical Officer.	

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Quarantine Station at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment.

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions the Quarantine Station shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions to visit the Quarantine Station daily, if practicable, or as frequently, as may be deemed necessary with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the quarantine station to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Quarantine Station are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation singing or noise must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Quarantine Station to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7, are strictly observed.

The Quarantine Station which was opened on the 5th April, 1881, is situated at the mouth of the Harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent. The Quarantine Station buildings consists of blocks standing somewhat apart from one another. The 1st class quarters measures 112 ft. x 21 ft. x 20 feet, and has a spacious piazza on all 4 sides, 22 ft. wide. They consist of 24 rooms, 12 for males and 12 for females, with 4 rooms for married couples in addition.

The second class quarters were built to hold 10 male and 5 female passengers.

There are 60 cots for the accommodation of 3rd class passengers.

When the wards are full accommodation can be found in the piazzas for a large number of cots.

Each division is supplied with separate lavatory and bathroom.

The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above the sea level. Accommodation is provided for 8 male and 6 female patients with a dispensary and room for attendants. The Hospital at the station is now completely mosquito proof screened.

A second Hospital, mosquito proof to hold four patients has just been completed. It is situated higher up the hill than the old hospital.

There is a Lyon's Steam Disinfector at the station, where passengers clothes, bedding and other articles may be properly disinfected.

Water is stored in two tanks having the following capacities: 13,500 gallons and 10,000 gallons. These have been recently made mosquito proof. A third tank capable of holding 10,000 gallons has been erected alongside the hospital.

A jetty has been erected running out into the sea some 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea-bathing and for a promenade.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hillside; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the city of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastern part of Jamaica; conspicuous among them is the Blue Mountain Peak, 7,360 feet above the sea. A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are cool.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board, is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A superintendent, a labourer and a house-cleaner, reside permanently in the Institution, while a nurse and sewing woman generally reside in the institution, but may be removed when there is no one undergoing quarantine. Other nurses or servants are employed when required.

VISITING OFFICERS

(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law, 38 of 1893)

List of Visiting Officers and Deputy Visiting Officers at the several ports of the Island

Port	Visiting Officer.	Deputy Visiting Officer.
Morant Bay	H. W. Mortlock	E. A. Steele
Port Morant	R. H. Nicholas	L. A. Robertson
Manchioneal	Outbay of Port Antonio	
Port Antonio	C. H. Vidal Hall	D. G. Archer, S. M. Ffrench
Annotto Bay	G. L. Facey	—
Port Maria	W. C. Gauntlett	E. C. Forbes
Ocho Rios	Outbay of St. Ann's Bay.	
St. Ann's Bay	A. J. DePass	J. F. Hill
Dry Harbour	A. W. Kennedy	—
Rio Bueno	Outbay of Falmouth	
Falmouth	D. Norman	D. B. Barned
Montego Bay	E. B. Levy	A. J. Barned
Mosquito Cove	Outbay of Lucea	
Lucea	E. F. Wilson	H. G. Williams
Green Island	Outbay of Lucea	
Savanna-la-Mar	E. A. Millingen	W. S. Murray
Black River	A. P. Williams	G. T. Farquharson
Milk River	D. A. Saunders	C. S. Hogarth
Port Royal	Dr. M. T. Cassidy	F. C. Lofthouse

QUARANTINE BOARD.

Dr. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., L.R.C.P. & S. Ireland, Superintending Med. Officer, <i>Chairman</i>	Dr. D. J. Williams
The Senior Military Medical Officer.	Dr. C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.C.
Hon. Dr. L. Gifford, M.D.	Lieut. J. H. Owen, D.S.C., R.N.R.
	Capt. Lindsay.

Charles Don, *Secretary*.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS).

On the 15th December, 1920, the Governor appointed Dr. G. O. Rushie Grey, Government Veterinary Consultant to be Commissioner for the Island of Jamaica, under Law 1 of 1909, Contagious Diseases Animals (Inland) Law, 1909.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

From the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general Law in force in the Island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes, now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health.

Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874 gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This Law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these Laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This Law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the Law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, etc., and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law was passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interest of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the Law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this Law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Law 35 of 1910 is a law further to amend Law 6 of 1867 and the other Health Laws and under this Law general bye-laws for securing improved sanitary and hygienic conditions have been framed by the various Local Boards of Health, approved by the Central Board of Health and by the Governor in Privy Council, and now form part of the Law. Bye-laws regulating the duties of Medical Officers of Health have also been passed, under this Law by the Local Boards of Health, approved by the Central Board and confirmed by the Governor.

Law 31 of 1912 for the notification of Infective Diseases was passed on 21st May, 1912, under Law 48 of 1920—A Law in aid of the Public Health Law 1867—additional powers are given for the isolation of persons suffering from infectious Diseases, also for dealing with Contacts."

Bills of Health are granted by the Secretary to the Central Board free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outports also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for Vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

Central Board of Health.

Hon. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., L.R.C.P., Ireland, Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*, Dr. L. Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin., The Senior Military Medical Officer, J. M. Nethersole, Dr. G. H. K. Ross, Dr. L. M. Moody, G. P. Myers, Dr. C. A. H. Thomson, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Dr. G. C. Strathairn, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Edin., Chief Sanitary Medical Officer; Dr. A. A. Hearne, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health; M. C. Solomon, *Secy.*

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908.

- Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Chapelton.
 Allen, G. P. F., M.B., B.S., Liverpool, 44 Hanover St., Kingston.
 *Anderson, O. E., Cross Roads.
 Aris, F. W., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
 *Arthurs, S. J., Kingston.
 Beard, W. E. H., Leeds, Yorkshire, England.
 *Blair, H. H., Spanish Town.
 Bond, H. E., 8 Liddington Place, London, England.
 Branday, A. L. J., M.B., C.M., Edin., 27 Hamstead Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham, Eng.
 Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.D., & C.M., Montreal, Kingston.
 Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
 Brown, U. F. F. M.B., B.S., Edin., Bog Walk.
 *Browne, W. A. S., Kingston.
 Burke, M. L., L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Port Antonio.
 Calder, C. A., M.B., C.M.B. Edin., Malvern.
 Cameron, J. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Cassidy (nee Beard), M. A. A., M.B. & B.S., Glas., Port Royal.
 Castle, H. D. B., L.S.A., Lond., Malvern.
 Catto, H. W., M.B. & B.S., London, Monmouthshire, Eng.
 Cheyne, G. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., Newport.
 *Clarke, John H., Montego Bay.
 Cooke, F. H., L. & L.M., R.C.P., L. & L.M., R.C.S., Ireland, W.A.M.S., Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa.
 Cooper, Reginald Frederick Clough, M.D.; M.S. Dalhousie University L. of M. & S. of the Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia, Sav-la-Mar.
 Crooks, L. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Half-way Tree.
 Crutchley, I. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, Eng.
 *Chance, A. E., Marchionel.
 DaCosta, G. F. A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Kingston.
 Dewar, C. T., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., Falmouth.
 Dillon, A. S., L.A.H., Dub., Sav-la-Mar.
 Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Russel Hall, Port Maria.
 Farquharson, C. H. C., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Middle Quarters.
 Geoghegan, Joseph, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S. Edin., L.R.C.S., Kingston.
 Gideon, C. S., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Higham's Park, London, Eng.
 Gill, George Frederick, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Mt. Perry, Queensland, Australia.
 *Gordon, G. D. B., Kingston.
 Halliday, E. V., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Christiana.
 Harry, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
 Hearne, A. A., M.B., B.S., Aberdeen, Kingston.
 Hudson, J. W. N., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Little London.
 Hutchinson, R. A., M.B., B.S. Aberdeen, Kingston.
 *Jackson, P. C., (M.B., Howard), Guava Ridge, Mavis Bank P.O.
 Johnston, H. G., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., "The Tabernacle" Brown's Tn.
 Johnston, T. H., M.C.P. & s. Man. M.D.N., Man., Buff Bay.
 Kinkad, E. C., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., 90 West Springfield St., Boston, Mass, U.S.A.
 LeTouzé, J. R., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Sav-la-Mar.
 Levy, Charles Isaac, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glasgow, Kingston.
 Lockett, G. V., M.B., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Lushington, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Spanish Town.
 *Logan, R. A., Kingston.
 Lowe, F. E., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Montego Bay.
 *Lucas, S. L., Atlantic City, U.S.A.
 Macdonald, Angus Graham, M.B., M.S., Edin., D.P.H., Edinburgh, Scotland.
 MacPhail, Digby MacKenzie, M.B., M.S., Glas., St. Lucia, B.W.I.
 MacPhail, D. H. Linstead.

Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.

*Marsh, O. V., Morant Bay.

Matthews, Thomas Russell, M.B., B.S., Edin., Kingston.

Mellad, E. V. W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Port Antonio

McCrindle, J. R. R., M.B., C.M., Glasgow, Cross Roads.

McIntosh, J. N. M.B., B.S., Edin., Derby, England.

*McLean, I. W., Kingston.

Meikle, M. M., M.B., B.S., Edin., Mandeville.

*Miller, William Henry, M.D., M.C.P. & s., Ont., Brown's Town.

Moody, Lawrence Adrian, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.

Moseley, J. G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.

Murray, E. E., M.B., B.S., Lon., Kingston.

Myers, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Lucea.

Nixon, E. G. O., M.B., B.S., Edin., Highgate.

Norton, Frank A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Morant Bay

Ormsby, C. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.

*Overton, G. N. D., Grand Cayman.

*Paddyfoot, J. A., Kingston.

Paine, H., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Salisbury, Handley, England.

Palmer, C. A., M.C.P. & M.D.C.M. Ont., St. Ann's Bay.

Peck, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edn., Spanish Town.

*Pengelley, C. E., Walderston.

Pengelley, (Mrs.) E. Taylor, M.B., & B.S., Dublin, Walderston.

Phillips, D. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.

Preston, G. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Annotto Bay.

Ragg, P. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Islands, B.C., Can.

Reid, F. T., L.M. & s., Nova Scotia, Southfield.

Reirie, J. P., L.S.A., Lon., Cross Roads, St. Andrew.

Rob, A. D. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., St. Ann's Bay.

Rogers, J. J., L.A.H., Dub., L. & L.C.M.R.S., Ire., Linstead.

Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Race Course.

*Robertson, O. D. F., Kingston.

*Robertson, G. H., Falmouth.

St. Cyr, J. B. D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.

*Salmon, A. J., May Pen.

Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.

Scott, H. H., M.D., Lon., England.

*Sherlock, R. G., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Green Island.

Smith, E. V., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.

Stafford, E. H., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872, 1896, Bethnal Town.

Stephenson, Arthur Henry, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P. & s., Glas., Buff Bay.

Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Brown's Town.

Thomson, C. A. H., M.B., B.S., Cam., Kingston.

Thorne, J. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.

Vernon, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Montego Bay.

Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin., Falmouth.

Walcott, Morgan, New York.

Watson, John G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Bethnal Green Hospital, Lond., Eng.

*Williams, R. O., Port Maria.

White, C. R. T., L.R.C.P., & s. Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., 30 Gloucester Terrace, Lon. W., Eng.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office, Spanish Town. A copy of the Register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him,

together with a declaration B (shown below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c., provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar General such diploma &c., together with a declaration according to Form B, as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University, College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar General a certificate in form of Schedule C to Law 49 of 1908, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners

FORM B I residing at _____ in the parish of _____
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the Authority) on the _____ day of _____ 19____ to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace

Declared before me this _____ day of _____ 19____ Justice of the Peace (Signed)

DENTISTRY

The Dental Practitioners Law, 1905, (Law 11 of 1905) makes provision for the registration of persons practising dentistry in Jamaica.

Under Section 1 the General Register Office, Spanish Town, is the registry of dental practitioners and the Registrar General of Births and Deaths is the Registrar.

Section 2 provides for the keeping of a Register of qualified dental practitioners.

Section 6 enacts that the following persons upon satisfying the Registrar by such documentary or other evidence of their right to be registered, and upon payment of a registration fee of one guinea, shall be entitled to be registered

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practise of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law is and has been for not less than three years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and whom the Governor in Privy Council for special cause shown, permits to be registered without examination.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 provide as follows:—

8—Any person who at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this island, and also any person not qualified to be registered under section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in dentistry prescribed by such University, College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Governor to appoint a Board of Examiners.

9—On receipt of such application the Governor shall appoint three persons, duly registered under this Law, as a Board of Examiners, and the persons so appointed shall thereupon fix a time and place for holding the examination.

10—The Candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, if so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such

candidate accordingly; and, if they find him sufficiently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

The Board of Examiners consists of three dental practitioners nominated from the list of registered practitioners and appointed by the Governor from time to time.

A list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section (b) will be found in the Jamaica Gazette of Sept 21st 1905, and in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911 and previous issues.

REGISTERED DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

Anderson, C. McD., Spring Hill	Hibbert, W. N., Port Maria
Aarons, J. H., Montego Bay	Lawrence, E. N., Montego Bay
Aris, F. L., Kingston	Lopez, C. A., Kingston
Berwick, R. N., Port Antonio	Lumsden, G. F., Kingston
Brown, E. H., Pedro P.O.	Machado, G. J., Kingston
Campbell, T. A., Port Antonio	Machado, G. R., Kingston
Cassis, Oliver C., Kingston	Malabre, H. F., Kingston
Clark, E. E., Kingston	McCarthy, J. B., Kingston
Constantine, Eric A., Kingston	McIntosh, A. H. S., Kingston
Correoso, P. N., Kingston	McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar
DaCosta, S. A., Kingston	McTaggart, R. E., Grand Cayman
DePass, Sigismund C., Kingston	Melville, E. C., Kingston
Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay	Maitland, S. A., Kingston
Duhaney, W. S., Kingston	Miller, L. A., Mandeville
Evans, Henry J., Montego Bay	Morrison, J. N., Kingston
Farmer, C. J., Spanish Town	Munro, J. N., Kingston
Forrester, J. L. McD., Green Island	Nethersole, S. C., Kingston
Foster, A. F., Kingston	Penso, E. E., Kingston
Fraser, D. W., Port Antonio	Pink, Leo. S., Kingston
Fraser, S. A., Montego Bay	Plummer, O. U., Half-way Tree
Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar	Pomareda, F. L., Kingston
Fulford, E. R., Old Harbour	Raymond, M. T., Port Maria
Gale, S. E., Montego Bay	Richardson, C. W., Kingston
Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville	Samuels, H. C. H., Kingston
Godfrey, W. D., Mandeville	Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios
Grinan, A. J., Kingston	Smith, C. F., Kingston
Harty, Edgar A., Kingston	Stoddard, G. E., Kingston
Hollar, F. G., Cross Roads	Sturridge, A. P., Kingston
Howell, J. C., Kingston	Sturridge, M. H. G., Kingston
Hunter, C. A., Williamsfield	Thomas, C. R., St. Ann's Bay
Hunter, F. W., Kingston	Wilson, J. D., Falmouth.

MIDWIFERY.

The Midwifery Law, 1919 (Law 25 of 1919), makes provision for the registration of persons qualified to practise midwifery in Jamaica.

The Registrar under the Law is the Registrar General of Births and Deaths, General Register Office, Spanish Town.

The following persons may be registered as Midwives:—

- (1) Any person who has before the passing of this Law practised successfully as a midwife for more than three years as shown by a certificate signed by a District Medical Officer.
- (2) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency from a Board appointed, under Section 7 of the Law, partly by the Central Board of Health and partly by the Governor to examine candidates for certificates of competency. Examinations are to be held in January and July in every year.
- (3) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency as a midwife granted by the Examining Board of the Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital or by any Body or Institution approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

Fee for registration under (1) is one shilling (1/); but registrations thereunder must have been made within twelve months from the first day of January, 1920.*

Fee for Registration under (2) is ten shillings and six pence (10/6).

Registration under (3) is free.

*Time extended under certain conditions by Midwifery Amendment Law 1922, Law 12 of 1922.

POLICE.

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force, dating from 1834, and a law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in Military exercises for the purposes of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires.

But although trained as a semi-military police the constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of constables. They are required to preserve peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas and other processes issuing from any Court of Justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the health and sanitary officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the town and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district.

The constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons, and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstances connected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquility of the country or the safety of life or property.

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary constabulary and by the district constables, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a chief officer of police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Port Antonio, Savanna-la-Mar, Montego Bay, Black River and Port Henderson are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbour and on the rivers of their respective districts. The strength of the Force, ordinarily 947 was increased in April 1920 by 116 Sub-officers and men, 16 of these being for the Water Police Branch. The strength of the force was further increased in April 1921 by 26 Sub-officers and men, and since reduced in April 1922 by 79 Sub-officers and men.

The District Constabulary Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote parts of the Island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of Larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary constabulary. If a district constable suspects

that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The district constables are resident householders of the districts. They report themselves periodically at the nearest constabulary station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The district constables are distinguished when on duty by a badge and a baton, and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the officers of the constabulary.

SUB INSPECTORS—The following are the Main Regulations relating to the appointment of Sub-Inspectors of Police:—

(1) Appointments will in future be made to the posts of Sub-Inspector of Constabulary in British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica, in accordance with the following regulations.

(2) All appointments will be made after examination, which will be either competitive or qualifying (see paragraph 6). A certain proportion of the appointments in each Colony will be reserved for candidates resident in the Colony. Such candidates must receive a nomination from the Governor.

(3) All other candidates must receive a nomination from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. For the steps necessary in order to obtain this nomination see paragraph 15 of this memorandum.

(4) Candidates must be unmarried, and between the ages of 19 and 26 years, and will be liable to removal from the service if they marry except in accordance with the Constabulary Regulations in force in the Colony in which they are serving.

(5) Candidates must be at least five feet eight inches in height with adequate chest measurement, and their physical development must be good in all respects. They will be required to be certified physically fit for service by one of the Medical Advisers to the Colonial Office, or, if nominated by the Governor (see paragraph 2), by the Surgeon of the Colonial Constabulary.

(6) Should the number of suitable applicants for nomination by the Secretary of State exceed the number of vacancies to be filled from this country, the selection will be made by competitive examination, which will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. Otherwise candidates, whether nominated by the Governor or by the Secretary of State, will be required to pass a qualifying examination. The fee for the examination, whether competitive or qualifying will be £2 for each candidate examined in London, and £3 for each candidate examined elsewhere.

(7) The following will be the subjects of examination, and the maximum number of marks for each subject:—

1. Arithmetic	200
2. English Composition, including Spelling, Handwriting and Precis	500
3. Geography, with especial reference to that of the British Colonies	150
4. British History, including that of the Constitution	200
5. The Elementary Principles of Law—	
(a) Criminal Law	150
(b) Law of Evidence	150
6. One of the following:—	
Latin Translation and Composition	200
or French Translation, Dictation, Composition and Conversation	200
	<hr/>
	1,550

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in each of the prescribed subjects.

(8) A candidate on being finally selected for appointment will be provided with a free first class passage to the Colony, upon his entering into an agreement with the Crown Agents for the Colonies by which he will be bound to repay to the Colonial Government the cost of his passage, and also, in the case of British Guiana and Trinidad, the uniform allowance of £35. Jamaica provides £25 per annum uniform allowance to Sub-Inspectors, in the event of his relinquishing his appointment of his own accord within three years of the date of his arrival in the Colony for any other reason than mental or physical infirmity. He will draw half the salary of his appointment from the date of embarkation, and full salary from the date of his arrival in the Colony.

DISTRICT CONSTABLES—The District Constables Law (5 of 1899) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector General of Police and the officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the district constables. All fines so inflicted are paid into

the District Constables Fund, which fund will be used for the benefit of the district constables alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

Laws—The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force, are as follows:—
 22 Vic. chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1879, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1885, Law 18 of 1895, Law 5 of 1899, Law 2 of 1901, Law 28 of 1902, Law 28 of 1903, Law 14 of 1904, Law 19 of 1907, Law 41 of 1908, Law 4 of 1910, Law 8 of 1914 and Law 39 of 1914.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office	District, &c	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters, Kingston	Wm. Eden Clark	£800 0 0	1st Dec., '79
Dep. Insp. Genl	Do	W. H. F. Sidley, .. B.A. (T.C.D.)	475 0 0	26th Dec. '22
First Class Inspector	Hanover	H. T. Thomas	450 0 0	17th April, '78
Do	St. Ann	J. C. Knollys	450 0 0	1st May, '95
Do	St. Catherine	M. B. O'Sullivan	450 0 0	6th July, '98
Do	Clarendon	T. J. Field	450 0 0	2nd Sept., '96
Second Class Inspector	St. Elizabeth	H. J. Dodd	400 0 0	16th April, '02
Do	Kingston	O. F. Wright	400 0 0	12th June, '09
Do	St. James	W. P. C. Adam	400 0 0	7th May, '06
Do	Portland	W. A. Orrett	400 0 0	15th Aug., '13
		(on leave)		
Do (Detective)	Kingston	L. R. O'Hanlon	400 0 0	11th Mar., '14
Third Class Inspector	"	G. St. C. Scotter	350 0 0	1st April, '14
		(temporary)		
Do	Manchester	G. O'Foole	350 0 0	15th Feb., '15
Do	Portland	R. C. Waters	350 0 0	2nd May '19
		(temporary)		
Do	St. Mary	W. Magee	350 0 0	4th Sep., '09
Do	Depot	J. M. O'Connor	350 0 0	10th Jan., '22
Do	St. Andrew	J. M. O'Connor	350 0 0	—
Sub-Inspector	St. Thomas	F. N. Miles	237 10 0	1st Feb., '21
Do	Trelawny	W. V. Beaumont M.C.	212 10 0	2nd July, '22
Do	Westmoreland	H. I. Parker	250 0 0	22nd Mar., '20
Do	Kingston	E. G. Orrett	200 0 0	1st Sept., '23
Chief Clerk	I. G's. Office	C. B. Dignum	425 0 0	10th July, '92
Senior First Class Clerk	"	G. R. Rickards	425 0 0	1st Mar., 1896
Second Class Clerk	"	H. J. F. Kerr	275 0 0	1st Nov., 1900
Do	"	W. D. Campbell	275 0 0	20th July, '07
Do	"	S. A. O. Martin	260 0 0	13th July, '14
Do	"	G. L. Keeling	160 0 0	17th May, '20
Assistant	"	V. Fitz G. Foster	130 0 0	1st Nov., '21
Do	"	V. A. Pomier	115 0 0	14th Sept., '22
Do	"	H. R. Hendriks	115 0 0	18th Sept., '22
Do	"	C. B. Phillips	100 0 0	11th Sept., '23
Do	"	H. A. Abrahams	100 0 0	19th Sept., '23
Typist and Stenographer	"	Miss E. E. Brown	156 0 0	11th Nov., '18
Do	"	Miss H. D. Milliner	156 0 0	12th July, '20

NOTE: (a) Officers receive forage and servants allowances, and are provided with furnished Quarters, or allowances in lieu thereof.

(b) The Acting Deputy Inspector General previously held the rank of County Inspector in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

POLICE STATIONS.

Kingston—Sutton Street, Rockfort, Rae Town, Brown's Town, Smith Village, Allman Town, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Land, Franklin Town, Water Police Station.

Port Royal.

St. Andrew—Halfway Tree, Cross Roads, Matilda Corner, Gordon Town, Stony Hill Guava Ridge, Lawrence Tavern, Admiral Town.

St. Thomas—Morant Bay, Port Morant, Bath, Golden Grove, Yallahs, Llandewey, Cedar Valley, Hagley Gap, Trinity Ville.

Portland—Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Castle, St. Margaret's Bay, Swift River.

St. Mary—Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Oracabessa, Gayle, Castleton, Retreat.

St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Moneague, Ocho Rios, Claremont, Cave Valley, Alexandria, Runaway Bay.

Trelawny—Falmouth, Stewart Town, Ulster Spring, Clark's Town, Duncans, Rio Bueno, Deeside.

St. James—Montego Bay, Cambridge, Adelphi, Spring Mount.

Hanover—Lucea, Miles Town, Green Island, Sandy Bay, Kings Vale.

Westmoreland—Sav-la-Mar, Morgan's Bridge, Little London, Negril, Bluefields, Whithorn, Bethel Town.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Lacovia, Malvern, New Market, Pedro, Siloah.

Manchester—Mandeville, Porus, Newport, Asia, Alligator Pond, Christiana, Cottage, Kendal, Williamsfield.

Clarendon—Chapelton, May Pen, Alley, Four Paths, Hayes, Milk River, Frankfield, Croft's Hill, Rock River, Spaldings.

St. Catherine—Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay, Guy's Hill, Point Hill, Ewarton, Shady Grove, Riversdale, Port Henderson, Bog Walk, Troja.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

THE object of Law 14 of 1904, is to empower the appointment of Special Constables, who are liable to be called out to assist the Civil power in cases of apprehended disturbances or other occasions calling for extraordinary measures for the Public Safety.

Under Section 1 where it is made to appear to two Justices of the Peace for any Parish that any tumult, riot or felony has taken place or may reasonably be apprehended and the Justices are of opinion that the ordinary Police are not sufficient for the preservation of the Peace, then such Justices may appoint in writing and swear in as many of the householders or other persons residing in the parish as they may think fit to act as Special Constables, informing the Inspector of Police of the names of the persons so appointed and also furnish a full report of same to the Governor.

Under Section 3 the Governor may cause Special Constables to be appointed and sworn in for the whole of the Colony, and may signify, if he sees fit that no person shall be excused from being appointed and sworn in by reason of any exception.

Special Constables shall be subordinate to the Inspector or other Chief Officer of Police of the Parish to which they are appointed and shall obey all lawful orders. Each Special Constable will be provided with a distinctive badge and a suitable baton.

If any Special Constable refuses or neglects to serve, or to obey such lawful orders as may be given him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable to forfeit a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court, that he was prevented by sickness or such unavoidable accident, as may, in the opinion of the Court be a sufficient excuse. Special Constables are liable to be removed from Office by the Inspector of Police for the Parish or by the Justices of the Peace by whom they were appointed.

Every Special Constable, shall not only within the Parish for which he was appointed, but also throughout the whole Colony have, exercise and enjoy all such powers, authorities, advantages and immunities and be liable to all such duties and responsibilities as any regular Police Constable.

Any person convicted of assaulting a Special Constable in the execution of his duty is liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds. Special Constables shall be paid for their services according to rates fixed by the Governor in Privy Council.

The Law was put into operation in 1918 when 1057 Special Constables were appointed by the Governor and sworn in for the various Parishes, Kingston excepted. In January 1920 the Law was applied to Kingston and 163 Special Constables were sworn in.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PRISONS.

The General Penitentiary at Kingston—erected on land originally part of the Hope Estate—covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 645 male convicts, who are all provided with separate cells. The female Prison adjoins the male Prison and has accommodation for 198 inmates.

The men are classified according to their sentences, but they work in association. They are employed in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a lime-stone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the Penitentiary property. All juvenile prisoners—under 21 years of age—are located and worked by themselves and do not come in contact with the adult criminals. A Prison Farm was established at Kingston Pen in 1917.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres. The brickfield, in which are the brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct either in the Army or in the Constabulary and who have therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English convict prisons has been adopted.

Upon the female side of the penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals.

There is a District Prison at Spanish Town, which includes a County Gaol and a Debtors Prison, affording accommodation for 634 prisoners with a prison farm and Reformatory attached.

The Gross Expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1922, has been £33,374 4 9

The Gross expenditure for the St. Catherine District Prison
has been 11,090 0 0

£44,464 4 9

The Gross earnings in cash of the General Peni-
tentiary have been £9,611 5 4

Of the St. Catherine District Prison 938 18 7 10,550 3 11

£33,914 0 10

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £33,914 0s. 10d. The total estimated value due of labour yielding no return in money was £3,271 13s. 6d.

In 1885, a new system of affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy

ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the penitentiary, and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/- per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/- for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one chaplain. Provision is made for teaching the prisoners the elements of education.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of prisons two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Director of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison for the past four years

—	1920. 31st Mar.	Calendar Year, 1920.	Calendar Year, 1921.	Calendar Year, 1922.
General Penitentiary ..	1,131	1,203	955	971
St. Catherine District Prison	689	712	563	480
	1,820	1,915	1,521	1,551

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st December, 1922, was 1,502.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

In 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls; the establishing of Industrial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

Under Law 34 of 1881, the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage, Kingston, was certified in December 1889, and in May 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop O'Hare, S.J., of the Roman Catholic Church, is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls (under Archbishop Nuttall) at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January 1891, a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Gardens with 20 boys transferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill; and in April 1892, one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. This was the commencement of the movement to separate non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, the Superintending Inspector of Schools being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

Hope closed in 1909, Shortwood closed in 1914.

The Reformatories became Industrial Schools by the passing of Law 22 of 1910.

BOYS AND GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and bakers. Fifty boys and 9 apprentices were employed during the year 1922 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture of the value of £724 0s. 5d.; 30 boys and 1 apprentice were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £242 16s. 9d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 30 boys and 1 apprentice, they made all the clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £244 0s. 0d. In the blacksmith's shop the value of work was £190 18s. 8d. Other boys worked in the bakery,

garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation, which in 1878 was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 43 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables, provisions, guinea grass, bananas, corn, cocoa, oranges and grape-fruit.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 440 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st December 1922, was 13.33d. and the average earnings per child for that period, £11 17s. 4d.

The girls are taught washing, sewing, hat making, house cleaning and some are taught cookery. During the year ending 31st December, 1922, 103,638 pieces of clothing were washed, the work being valued at £647 14s. 9d. The girls made and mended clothing valued at £115 18s. 0d.

Children in the Industrial School, Stony Hill, on 31st March, 1920, and to 31st December thereafter for the past ten years.

Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Destitute	Total.
31st Mar., 1914	352	129	481
" 1915	363	142	505
" 1916	378	146	524
" 1917	367	142	509
" 1918	411	152	563
" 1919	392	154	546
" 1920	360	152	512
31st Dec., 1920	364	145	509
" 1921	348	137	485
" 1922	286	130	416

The respective ages of the inmates in the institution on the 31st December, 1922, were:

—	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 13 years.	Between 13 and 16 years.	Total
Industrial School Boys Class A	..	51	167	218
Industrial " Boys " B	16	42	47	105
Industrial " Girls " A	..	12	56	68
Industrial " Girls " B	2	8	15	25
Total!	18	113	285	416

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*.
 The Superintending Medical Officer.
 C. Halman Beard.
 P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A.
 G. P. Myers.
 R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.

Hon. Major E. T. Dixon.
 Right Rev. Bishop O'Hare, S.J.
 Right Rev. Bishop DeCarteret, D.D.
 Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.
 Rev. H. G. Lovell.
 Rev. R. E. Wade.

A. D. Soutar, *Secretary*.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

In 1911 a Reformatory for boys was established at the Saint Catherine District Prison, Spanish Town, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1910. The inmates at first consisted of boys transferred from the Industrial School Stony Hill, for disciplinary treatment, and a law was passed in 1912, (Law 29 of 1912) authorising the Governor to transfer certain juvenile prisoners from the regular prisons to the Reformatory branch. This has increased the usefulness of the Institution. These boys are separately located and worked on a farm of their own and do not come in contact with the inmates of the District Prison. They attend school daily under the instruction of the schoolmaster and are taught on the farm the best methods of agriculture.

When due for discharge efforts are made to secure those in need of employment work on plantations. The number of boys in the Reformatory on the 30th June, 1922 was 35.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

J. V. Leach, *Chairman*, G. H. Deerr, Revd. J. E. Randall, A. A. Fleming, Mrs. T. Jeffery Smith, Canon E. L. Jones, Hon. and Revd. G. L. Young, Hon. A. E. Wigan, *Hon. Secretary*.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Director of Prisons and Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools	B. Toole*	£ 600 0 0	29th Jan., '96
First Class Clerk	A. W. Burke	350 0 0	Aug., '96
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	J. Rippin	£ 375 0 0	7th Feb., '98
Second Class Clerk	S. F. Hearne	160 0 0	5th Jan. '14
Assistant	E. G. Hearne	100 0 0	8th Sept., '19
Clerical Aid	A. H. Durrant	100 0 0	5th July, '20
Ditto	A. R. Phillips	100 0 0	6th Nov., '20
Ditto	A. P. O'Toole	100 0 0	11th April, '21
Medical Officer	M. Grabham, M.B.	250 0 0	3rd Nov., '91
Dispenser	J. A. Stewart	150 0 0	16th May, '01
Salesman	J. Johnston	140 0 0	5th Aug., '18
Chief Warder	J. Brown	£ 237 0 0	9th Dec., '07
Chief Warder and Storekeeper	G. W. Cooper	£ 237 0 0	1st July, '07
Principal Warder	R. G. Black	£ 212 10 0	6th June, '08
Ditto	C. T. Phillips	£ 212 10 0	18th Aug., '19
Ditto	R. B. Parkinson	£ 200 0 0	23rd Dec., '13
Ditto	R. K. Bird	£ 200 0 0	1st June, '20
Overseer of Works	J. R. Walker	300 0 0	1st Aug., '08
Matron	Alice Hewitson	200 0 0	28th Decr. '21
<i>St. Catherine District Prison.</i>			
Superintendent	A. F. Gear	£ 300 0 0	7th Mar., '89
Chief Warder	H. Clodd	£ 225 0 0	15th Oct., '10
Principal Warder and Storekeeper	G. A. Anderson	£ 200 0 0	2nd Sept., '96
Principal Warder	H. A. D. Noad	£ 200 0 0	31st May., '10
Ditto	C. J. Lawrence	£ 200 0 0	25th Aug., '20
Dispenser	W. C. Campbell	150 0 0	18th Oct., '20
Superintendent Reformatory Branch	B. O'Toole, Jr. (acting)	£ 250 0 0	1st Sept., '19
<i>Boys & Girls Industrial School.</i>			
Superintendent	James J. G. Mair	£ 350 0 0	3rd July, '12
Assistant Superintendent	C. H. Dent	£ 250 0 0	15th Feb., '13
Dispenser	M. J. Thomas	£ 120 0 0	1st Mar., '01
Medical Officer	C. E. Sharp ¶	—	—

* Receives an allowance of £100 per annum in lieu of Travelling Expenses.

† Residence, wood, water, light, and medical attendance.

‡ Receives a house allowance of £54 per annum.

¶ District Medical Officer.

EDUCATION

Office: Public Buildings (East Block), King St., Kingston

For general information on Education see Part VIII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service
		£	s.	d.	
Director of Education	P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A.	800	0	0	11th July, 1900
Asst. Director of Education	G. H. Deerr, M.A.	600	0	0	28th Aug., '02
Examiner	F. C. Mercier, M.A.	500	0	0	1st April, '14
Senior Inspector of Schools	E. V. Lockett, B.A.	500	0	0	1st Sept., '03
Ditto	Captain P. Urquhart, M.A.	450	0	0	14th Mar., '12
Ditto	W. H. Mitchell, M.A.	450	0	0	1st Aug., '20
Inspector of Schools	W. J. Mornan	425	0	0	29th May, '11
Ditto	C. D. Neilson	425	0	0	29th May, '11
Ditto	A. A. Kennedy, B.A.	425	0	0	1st July, '14
Ditto	C. W. Howard, B.A.	425	0	0	18th April, '21
Ditto	S. A. Schleifer	400	0	0	1st April, '22
Ditto	C. McL. Morales, B.A.	400	0	0	10th Aug., '22
Assistant Inspector of School	A. Chambers	240	0	0	12th June, '20
Ditto	K. N. Phillips	240	0	0	15th June, '20
Ditto	E. A. Tomlinson	210	0	0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto	R. H. Kerr	240	0	0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto	G. M. Rygrave	210	0	0	22nd Aug., '20
Ditto	C. H. Williams	240	0	0	1st March, '21
Ditto	J. J. Simpson	240	0	0	11th April, '21
Ditto	M. A. Graham	240	0	0	11th April, '21
Ditto	A. L. Neja	210	0	0	1st May, '21
Senior First Class Clerk	W. A. Logan	425	0	0	1st Mar., 1896
First Class Clerk	B. T. Josephs	300	0	0	1st July, 1905
Second Class Clerk	M. V. Hearne	220	0	0	1st May, '12
Ditto	A. D. Soutar	220	0	0	3rd Aug., '15
Ditto	L. M. Kirkpatrick	220	0	0	25th Oct., '15
Ditto	E. McL. Morales	175	0	0	1st June, 1922.
Assistant	A. L. Noad	145	0	0	5th July, '20
Ditto	K. C. McNeil	145	0	0	1st Sept., '20
Ditto	V. L. Cover	100	0	0	4th Decr., '22
Clerical Assistant	H. C. Duncan	100	0	0	8th Aug., '21
Typists & Stenographer	Miss F. E. Davis	156	0	0	1st Oct., '13
Ditto	Miss G. Sullivan	78	0	0	24th Sept., '23

REGISTRATION.

THE offices of Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of the Records have been amalgamated and are located in Spanish Town.

General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Compulsory registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878. During the years 1844 to 1855 there was a voluntary system of registration of births and deaths under the Acts 7 Victoria chapter 54 and 8 Victoria chapter 47. These Acts were repealed in 1855 by the Act 18 Victoria chapter 29 as the voluntary system of registration was found to be ineffectual.

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were, previous to 1st April, 1878, recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Island Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been registered throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central office being at Spanish Town.

The present system of registration of marriages came into operation in 1880. There are in the registry records of marriages by ministers of the Church of England beginning in 1666, and by ministers of other denominations beginning in 1840.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail; 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place; 3. A person present at the birth; or 4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of a fee of ten shillings.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. Legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's District. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above-named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant

certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral of religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of a fee of two shillings.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage in Jamaica, (Law 25 of 1897 and Law 28 of 1905).

I.—Publication of Banns.—In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice, or when one does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided. No religious service is permitted before the Civil Registrar.

II.—By a License from the Governor.—In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of five pounds; the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns.

III.—By Public notice at the Office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages.—In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. When both persons intending marriage reside within the same parish a single notice will suffice. When one of them does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's Office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's License.

IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 28 of 1905.—By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license, together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a marriage Officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statement

made by them in their marriage notice are to the best of his knowledge and belief in every particular just and true. Before the issue of any marriage License, the person issuing it must secure that such license be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the license.

If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of the license or certificate of publication the license or certificate becomes void and of no effect.

Registration. Certified copies, &c.—Indexes of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries in Registers be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	..	£0	1	0
For registration of a birth after the expiration of twelve months	..	0	10	0
For registration of a death after the expiration of twelve months	..	0	2	0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	..	0	2	0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth:—				
Within 12 months of registry of birth	..	0	1	0
After do. do	..	0	10	0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who makes the correction	..	0	2	6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form <i>at the time of registration</i> , to Registrar	..	0	0	3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	..	0	5	0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	..	0	1	0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	..	0	2	6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns	..	0	1	0
For receiving an objection payable by the party making the objection	..	0	2	6
For witnessing or solemnizing a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	..	0	2	6

To a Civil Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage	..	0	1	0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	..	0	2	6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage.	..	0	10	0

To the Registrar General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	..	9	1	0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	..	0	2	6

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's license	..	5	0	0
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DISTRICT REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Kingston—Kingston; Port Royal.

St. Andrew.—Half-way Tree; Gordon Town; Content Gap; Mount Charles; Mavis Bank P.O.; Temple Hall; Stony Hill P.O.; Cold Spring, Newcastle P.O.; Dallas Castle; Bull Bay; Stony Hill; Lawrence Tavern; Woodford; Cross Roads; St. James. Mount James P.O.; Brandon Hill, Castleton, P.O.; Galloway, Bull Bay, P.O.; Cavaliers, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Salisbury Plain, Above Rocks P.O.; Red Hills, Red Hills P.O.

St. Thomas.—Morant Bay; Bath; Golden Grove; Yallahs; Woburn Lawn, Hagley Gap P.O.; Trinity Ville; Abbey, Llandewey P.O.; Port Morant, Blue Mtn. Valley, Seaford P.O.

Portland—Port Antonio; Manchioneal; Priestman's River, Buff Bay; Hope Bay; Moore Town; Claverty Cottage Orange Bay P.O.; Silver Hill and Birnam Wood, Spring Hill P.O.; Fairfield, Balcares P.O.; St. Margaret's Bay; Fairy Hill; Swift River.

St. Mary.—Annotto Bay; Port Maria; Richmond; Retreat; Chestersfield, Castleton P.O.; Gayle; Enfield; Mount Regale; Carron Hall; Mount Angus, Gayle P.O.; Oracabessa; Lenna Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Clonmel; Castleton; Islington; Woodside P.T. Grove P.O.; Scott's Hall, Castleton P.O.; Hampstead; Guys Hill.

St. Ann.—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town; Ocho Rio; Moneague; Dry Harbour; Alexandria; Pedro; Guy's Hill; Little Kent Bamboo, P.O.; Gibraltar; Claremont; Cave Valley; Yankee, Coleyville P.O.; Sturge Town, Stepney, Alexandria P.O.; Mount Moriah, Broadridge P.O.; Watt Town; Lunaway Bay; Keith; Benson-ton.

Trelawny.—Falmouth; Stewart Town; Rio Bueno; Ulster Spring; Clarke's Town; Bunkers Hill, Falmouth P.O.; Deeside; Duncans; Bellevue, Clarks Town P.O.; Salt Marsh, Falmouth P.O.; Bounty Hall, Hampden P.O.; Waldensia, Sherwood Content, P.O.; Low River, Coleyville P.O.; Wait-a-bit, Albert Town; Sawyers Market, Jackson Town P.O.

St. James.—Montego Bay; Adelphi; Little River; Montpelier, Anchovy P.O.; Springfield, Point P.O.; Salter's Hill, Latium P.O.; Mount Horeb, Cambridge P.O.; Cambridge; Orange Hill; Ginger Hill P.O.; Maldon, Point P.O.; Mocho, Elderslie P.O.

Hanover.—Lucea; Sandy Bay; Green Island; Riverside; Rumble, Chester Castle; Mount Hannah, Cascade P.O.; Brownsville, Cascade P.O.; Church Hill, Green Island P.O.; Hopewell.

Westmoreland.—Savanna-la-Mar; Grange Hill, Grange Hill P.O., Bluefields; King's White House P.O.; St. Paul's, Little London P.O.; Petersfield; Seaford Town, Lamb's River P.O.; St. Peter's, Sav-la-Mar P.O.; Bethel Town; Sheffield, Negri P.O.; Bigwoods Newmarket P.O.; Darliston; Porter's Mountain, Ramble P.O.; Town Head, Grange Hill P.O.; Sutcliffe Mouut, Petersfield P.O.; Friendship, Sav-la-Mar P.O.

St. Elizabeth.—Black River; Cambridge, Fyffes Pen P.O.; Cheltenham, Giddy Hall P.O.; Shaws, Middle Quarters P.O.; Lacovia; Siloah; Balaclava; Santa Cruz; Southfield; Pedro Plains; Newell, Mountainside P.O.; Williamsfield, Mountainside P.O.; Malvern; Mountainside; Lititz, Watson's Hill P.O.; Mulgrave, Ipswich P.O.; Newmarket; Springfield; Retirement, Magotty P.O.; Parottee, Hill Top P.O.; Pepper; Ginger Hill; Myersville; Brae's River; Portsea, Southfield P.O.

Manchester.—Mandeville; Porus; May Hill, Spur Tree P.O.; Mile Gully; New Port; Asi, Prativille P.O.; Shooter's Hill, Walderston P.O.; Devon; Alligator Pond, Watson's Hill; New Broughton; Cross Keys P.O.; Maidstone; Victoria Town, Victoria Town P.O.; Keynsham, Balaclava P.O.; Christians; Davyton, Williamsfield P.O.; Harry Watch; Old England; Coleyville.

Clarendon.—May Pen; Four Paths; Chapelton; Milk River; The Alley; Rock River; Grantham, St. Jago, Toll Gate P.O.; Hayes; Bull's Head, Colonel's Ridge P.O.; Rosewell, Old Harbour P.O.; Portland, The Alley P.O.; Alston, Christiana P.O.; Croft's, Croft's Hill P.O.; Thompson Town; Mears, Frankfield P.O.; Aeon Town, Borough-bridge P.O.; Spaldings; Mocho; Clarendon Park, Porus P.O.; Mason's River, Kellets P.O.

St. Catherine.—Spanish Town; Old Harbour; Linstead; Ewarton; St. Faith's, Glengoffe P.O.; Worthy Park, Lluidas Vale P.O.; Pear Tree Grove; The Rectory, Old Harbour P.O.; Guanaboa Vale; Point Hill; Barton's, Marley Hill, Brown's Hall P.O.; Harewood, Riversdale P.O.; Highgate, Spanish Town P.O.; Allman Hill, Above Rocks P.O.; Bellas Gate, Old Harbour P.O.; Rentcome, Harker's Hall P.O.; Seaford, Guys Hill P.O.; Bermaddy, Linstead P.O.; Redwood; Mount Herman, Riversdale P.O.; Buxton Town, Linstead P.O.; McCook, Hartlands P.O.; Bog Walk, Guys Hill.

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars—C. H. M. Croskery, *Kingston P.O.*; John H. Wilson, *Halfway Tree P.O.*; A. H. DeLeon, *Moan Bay*; J. Donaldson, *Port Antonio P.O.*; J. F. Richards, *Spanish Town P.O.*; D. H. Jackson, *Port Maria P.O.*; H. N. Pullar, *St. Ann's Bay P.O.*; E. W. Monaghan, *May Pen P.O.*; G. A. Bonitto, *Mandeville P.O.*; F. Braganza Bowen, *Black River P.O.*; Henry A. Tate, *Savanna-la-Mar P.O.*; W. A. Duffus, *Monrovia Bay P.O.*; D. L. Ogilvie, *Falmouth P.O.*

TRADE MARKS.

Law 37 of 1911 consolidates and amends the Laws relating to Trade Marks. It came into operation on March 1st, 1912, and supersedes Law 17 of 1888 and the Laws amending the same. Rules made thereunder will be found in the Supplement to the Jamaica Gazette of 13th March, 1913.

The Registrar General is the Registrar of Trade Marks, and he keeps a Register of Trade Marks at the General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a Trade Mark who is desirous of registering the same must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the General Register Office.

A registrable trade mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:—

- (1) the name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner; (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (3) An invented word or invented words; (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname; (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), will not, except by order of the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark,

Special provision is made as to the registration of trade marks used before 1st April, 1889, and of Trade Marks registered in England.

Applications have to be advertised and the procedure to be followed in opposed and unopposed applications is prescribed.

The following Order by the Governor in Privy Council was made March 11, 1919.

UNDER the provisions of section 24 of Law 7 of 1918, I, the Governor in Privy Council do hereby prescribe that the fee payable for the registration of Trade Marks to be placed on packages of produce of the kind mentioned in the fourth schedule to the said Law and exported from this Island shall, in lieu of fees prescribed by me in such cases under the Trade Marks Law, 1911, (Law 37 of 1911) be as follows, viz:—

On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more of the articles mentioned in the said Schedule	2/6.
For registration of a trade mark for one or more of the articles mentioned in the said Schedule	5/
On application to register a subsequent proprietor in cases of assignment or transmission of one or more marks:—	
For one mark	5/
For each of the other marks	2/
For renewal of registration of a mark at expiration of last registration ..	5/
Additional fee under Rule 70 of Trade Marks Rules, 1913	2/6
Additional fee under Rule 71 of Trade Marks Rules, 1913	5/

Made this 11th day of March, 1919.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books under Law 2 of 1887. Under this Law three copies of every book printed in the colony must, within one month of the printing thereof, be delivered to the Registrar-General by the printer at the General Register Office, Spanish Town, together with a memorandum of the particulars of the book. A form of the memorandum may be obtained at the General Register Office.

COPYRIGHTS.

The local laws as to Copyrights were repealed in 1913. An Imperial Act on the subject is now in force in the colony. No registration is required.

The owner of any unpublished original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is entitled to copyright therein if at the date of the making thereof the Author was a British Subject or resident in Jamaica or in some other place in His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. The owner of a published work is entitled to Copyright therein if the work was first published in Jamaica or in some other place on His Majesty's Dominions as before mentioned. Copyright extends throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT SPANISH TOWN

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages	A. R. Soares	£ s. d. 600 0 0	1st Feb., '91
First Class Clerk	S. L. Thompson	300 0 0	1st May, '02
Second Class Clerk	H. A. Carnegie	160 0 0	29th April, '20
Assistant	Miss G. E. Massias	145 0 0	9th June, '17
Ditto	G. G. Fleming	130 0 0	1st June, '21
Ditto	Miss E. M. Sanguinetti	160 0 0	17th Sept., '17
Ditto	J. L. Grant	100 0 0	30th April, '23
Ditto	H. B. Sherlock	100 0 0	11th Decr., '22
Steno-Typist	Miss S. M. Bryant	104 0 0	23rd June, '21

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Spanish Town.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to the Queen's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary's Office or to the Island Secretary take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4, of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27 and of all Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies (when certified by the Attorney-General) are to be filed in the Record Office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and certain of the Companies are to be sent to the Deputy Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette. The Island Record Office is under Law 16 of 1918 (the Registration of Business Names Law, 1918) the office for the registration of firms and persons under that Law and under Law 37 of 1919 the office for the registration of Trade Union and under both Laws the Deputy Keeper of the Records is the Registrar.

Deeds affecting unregistered land will not unless recorded within the prescribed time, be good against other purchasers or mortgagees *bona fide* for valuable consideration of the land, who shall duly prove and record their deeds within the prescribed time. The time allowed for the recording of a deed affecting unregistered land is, in most cases, 30 days from its date. In some cases the period is less and in others it is more.

No instrument passes any estate in land, which has been registered under the Registration of Titles Laws, until the instrument has been registered in the Office of Titles, Kingston.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified as a true copy and sealed with the seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Deeds or writings presented for Registration shall, if required, and on production of the receipt be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of the deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting. No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court. The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

For recording deeds and other writings per legal sheet (of 160 words) ..	£0 1 6
“ plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or “ per hour ..	0 5 0
“ crop accounts ..	0 2 0
“ memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's “ Act 1865 ..	0 2 0
“ Letters Patent ..	1 10 0
For making office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office per legal sheet (of 160 words) ..	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector General ..	0 1 6
“ receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp) except crop accounts, which are 2s. more ..	0 2 3
“ search not exceeding three hours, per diem ..	0 1 0
“ additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day ..	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including search ..	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost ..	0 1 0
For the production of any record in court, not including travelling expenses ..	0 2 0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed ..	0 6 4
For recording “with expedition” any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording) ..	0 10 0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law ..	0 1 0
“ certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society (exclusive of Stamp Duty) ..	0 5 0
On a statement of particulars required by Section 4 of the Registration of Business Names Law, Law 16 of 1918, which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration ..	0 5 6
On any Statement of Particulars required by the Schedule to the Law when such particulars are not furnished with the Statement of Particulars re- quired by Section 4 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration ..	0 2 6
On a Statement of any change within the meaning of Section 7 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of the registration of such statement ..	0 2 6
By any person inspecting under the provisions of Section 17 of the Law the documents filed by the Registrar, for each inspection ..	0 0 6
On the application of any person requiring under the provisions of Section 17 of the Law a certificate of registration of any firm, individual or cor- poration, or a certified copy of or extract from any registered Statement. For certificate of registration ..	0 2 0
For certified copy or extract for each 100 words ..	0 1 0
By any person appealing to the Governor from a decision of the Registrar ..	1 0 0
For registering Trade Union, (Law 37 of 1919) ..	1 0 0
“ alteration in rules ..	0 10 0
“ inspection of documents ..	0 2 6

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	Draws salary as Chief Justice.	
Deputy Keeper of the Records	A. R. Suares	Draws salary as Registrar-General	1st Feb., '91
Second Class Clerk	O. A. Lyon	200 0 0	1st Jan., '15
Second Class Clerk	J. F. Rickards	200 0 0	20th Nov., '11
Assistant	Miss M I. Russell	115 0 0	21st Jan., '22
Search Room Clerk	C. M. Hinchcliffe	145 0 0	Dec, 1890

OFFICE OF TITLES.

Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the first October 1889. A little more than a quarter of the Island's area has now been brought under cultivation.

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names and addresses of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the collector of taxes for the parish in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid up to the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees of Titles.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title notices of such application are published in the Jamaica Gazette and newspaper as directed by the Referee and served by registered letter through the post office upon the occupiers of the land, the occupiers and owners of the adjoining lands and such other persons as the Referee may direct. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Office of Titles within the time mentioned in the notice, the land will be brought under the operation of the law and a title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title is directed to be issued. The Referee may refuse his provisional order of approval or may call for further evidence in support of applicant's title.

If a caveat is lodged the Registrar will suspend proceedings until it is withdrawn or lapses, or until an order in the matter is obtained from the Court.

If no caveat is lodged the land is brought under the law by registering a certificate of title in duplicate. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the Register Book and the other called the duplicate is given to the owner of the land.

Applicants for registration have to contribute $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ upon the value of the land towards an assurance fund. Persons deprived of their land through the registration thereof may in certain events recover compensation out of the assurance fund.

The fees payable are contained in Law 19 of 1922.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF TITLES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	C. E. Mellish	£ 600 0 0	1st Feb., '92
First Class Clerk	S. G. Sanguinetti	50 0 0	1st Jan., 1900
Second Class Clerk	James M. Richardson	220 0 0	24th Apr., '11
Assistant	W. R. Cooke	100 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Assistant	Vacant	100 0 0	—
Referees	{ Vacant J. H. Allwood	{ Fees	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(Office: Hope Gardens, St. Andrew.)

THIS Department has charge of the Public Garden, the Experiment Station, the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, and the Public Gardens at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Bath, King's House and Kingston, the Government Stud Farm at Grove Place in Manchester, the Government Fibre Plantation at Lititz and the plant nurseries at Montpelier in St. James, Path and Potosi in St. Thomas, Cornwall in Westmoreland, Danks in Clarendon and Calao nurseries in Portland, St. Mary and Hanover. It includes the Government Laboratory, and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture. For general information on Agriculture see Part XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist <i>Head Office.</i>	H. H. Cousins, M.A. (Oxon.), F.C.S.	£950 0 0*	1st Dec., 1900
Chef Clerk	G. D. Goode, DP. AG.	425 0 0†	9th Mar., '03
Second Class Clerk	W. E. Watson	200 0 0	1st Aug., '16
Assistant	R. A. White	145 0 0	14th Dec., '21
Typist and Stenographer	Miss D. E. Golding	104 0 0	1st June, '22
Ditto	Miss I. R. Mein	78 0 0	8th June, '22
<i>Public Gardens.</i>			
Supt. Pub. Gardens	Vacant	—	—
Asst. Supt. of Pub. Gardens	E. Downes	250 0 0*	(a) 8th Nov. '20
Typist and Stenographer	Miss E. Marson	156 0 0	1st Aug., '18
<i>Government Laboratory.</i>			
Microbiologist	C. G. Hansford, B.A. (Cantab)	625 0 0‡	21st March, '22
Entomologist	C. C. Gowdey, B.Sc., F.E.S., F.Z.S.	670 0 0‡	19th Dec., '08
Deputy Island Chemist	W. L. Barnett, B.A., B.Sc., A.I.C.	575 0 0‡	14th Nov., '22
Asst. to Dep. Island Chemist	E. N. Richards	300 0 0	16th Nov., '19
Asst. to Microbiologist	F. A. L. Dick	115 0 0	1st May, '22
Technical Assistant	E. K. P. Blake	100 0 0	25th Feb., '18
Clerk and Storekeeper	V. A. Nelson	115 0 0	6th Jan., '18
<i>Agricultural Education.</i>			
Head Master Farm School	R. S. Martinez, DP. AG.	350 0 0†	1st Jan., '06
Assistant Master	A. F. Thelwell	220 0 0†	24th April, '16
Ditto	A. L. Powell	200 0 0†	1st Aug., '21
Farm Foreman	J. W. Caseley	145 0 0	1st July, '20
Veterinary Consultant	E. Tavares (acting)	200 0 0§	23rd Oct., '22

* With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

† With travelling expenses.

‡ With board and furnished quarters.

§ With furnished house.

§ With fees and private practice

(a) Personal allowance £62 10s.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Treman, Hope Estate	S. A. Rose	£165 0 0†	1st Dec., '20
Supt. Grove Place, Stud Farm	Vacant	300 0 0	—
Stock Manager, Grove Place, Stud Farm	E. U. Lewis	208 0 0	1st May, '14
Supt. of Agriculture	P. W. Murray	450 0 0‡	16th Nov., '04
Plant Breeder	M. S. Goodman	350 0 0*	11th Mar., '20
Travelling instructor	W. Cradwick	450 0 0‡	23rd Oct., '88
Travelling Instructor	J. Briscoe	250 0 0‡	7th Oct., '99
Supervising Insp. of Pt. Diseases	J. B. Sutherland	300 0 0‡	1st April, '13
Inspector of Plant Diseases	H. G. Coote	250 0 0‡	5th Aug., '13
Ditto	J. E. Carpenter	250 0 0‡	20th May, '18
Ditto	F. P. Alexander	190 0 0‡	1st Dec., '21
Ditto	E. M. Brown	190 0 0‡	1st Jan., '22
Ditto	N. R. McHardy	170 0 0‡	15th May, '22
Ditto	A. T. Wilmot	150 0 0‡	15th Jan., '23
Ditto	F. A. Wainwright	150 0 0‡	19th Jan., '23
Ditto	H. M. King	150 0 0‡	27th Aug., '23

*With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

† With travelling expenses.

‡With board and furnished quarters.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

ORIGINALLY instituted in 1870 by Governor Sir J. P. Grant, the Laboratory was mainly concerned with analyses for medical and judicial purposes until 1901, when it was made a branch of the Agricultural Services and its work largely extended so as to embrace various aspects of agricultural research and analysis.

The present building was erected in 1902, on the Hope lands, some 200 yards below the main entrance to Hope Gardens and is conveniently situated on the car line.

In 1904 the Laboratory was considerably extended to carry out researches on Sugar and Rum in connection with the scheme for carrying out the provisions of the Sugar Experiment Station Law (45 of 1903.)

The Staff includes, besides the Deputy Island Chemist, a Microbiologist and an Entomologist and technical work in Mycology, Microbiology and Economic Entomology is now established in suitably equipped Laboratories. Special facilities for Sugar Analysis, the testing of canes and the investigation and propagation of the ferments of Rum have also been provided. An experimental distillery for practical researches on Rum Manufacture has been built and from time to time special courses of training for distillers have been held.

SCALE OF FEES.

Payable into the Public Treasury, December, 1922.

	£	s.	d.
Water, Analysis and General Report on fitness for domestic purposes	1	1	0
Water, complete Mineral analysis for special purposes	5	5	0
Water, Hardness only	0	4	0
Water, Poisonous Metals only	0	4	0
Milk, including report on quality and purity	0	10	6
Milk, Fat only	0	4	0
Butter, including report on quality and purity	1	1	0
Alcoholic Liquors, strength of	0	7	0
Rums, Strength, Acidity—Ethers	0	10	6
Sugar, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Molasses, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Molasses, complete analysis	0	10	6
Cane Juice, Sucrose only (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Cane Juice, complete analysis (10 or more half price)	0	10	6

SCALE OF FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Fertilisers, any single constituent	0	7	0
“ Mixed, 21/ to	1	11	6
“ Bat Guanos	0	14	0
Feeding Stuffs, oil cakes, meals, fodder, &c., complete analysis	1	1	0
Soils, (a) Mechanical Analysis	1	1	0
(b) Total Nitrogen, Phos., Acid Potash Humus and Lime	1	10	6
(c) Fertility Analysis, available Phos., Acid and Potash, extra	1	1	0
Complete Agricultural Analysis (a), (b) and (c)	2	12	6
Complete Chemical and Physical Analysis	10	10	0
Ashes of Plants	1	11	6
Ashes Potash and Phos. Acid	0	14	0
Ores, and minerals per constituent or factor determined	0	10	6
Miscellaneous, Animal Viscera, Foods, etc., from 10/6d.	2	2	0
Barks and Tannin materials	1	1	0
Condensed Milks, sweetened and unsweetened complete analysis	1	1	0
Fat only	0	10	6
Fuel Oils, Specific Gravity and Flash Point	0	10	6
Do do or Baume only	0	5	0
Do do Flash Point and Fractional Distillation	1	1	0
Kerosene, Gasoline and Turpentine, Specific Gravity and Flash Point	0	10	6
Kerosene, Gasoline & Turpentine, Specific Gravity, Flash Point and Fractional Distillation	1	1	0
Coals, Ash, Moisture, Volatile matter and fixed carbon	1	1	0
Orange Oils, examination and report as to purity	0	10	6

IMMIGRATION.

Office in Port Royal Street.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 36,584 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1916, of whom 13,751 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 12,385 men women and children have returned, taking bills to the amount of £140,456.

In accordance with a decision of the Government of India emigration to the Colonies of labourers under indenture has now ceased.

The last shipment of immigrants arrived in 1916 and will not have completed their contract of ten years residence in the colony (five of which are under indenture) until the year 1926. Under Law 13 of 1903 these immigrants are entitled to claim a free or assisted return within two years after the date at which it becomes due and claimable.

Under the same law an Indian immigrant may not leave the island, except for the purpose of returning to India, unless he shall first satisfy the Protector of Immigrants that he possesses independent and sufficient means of subsistence.

The estimated East Indian population on 31st December, 1922, was:

Number serving under indenture	—
Number who have completed residence of 10 years and others	18,401
Total	18,401

IMMIGRATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A. W. Farquharson

J. H. Scarlett

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FROM 1910 *

Year.	No. of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year	No. of Immigrants who received the Colonization Bounty. †	No. of Immigrants who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Govt Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1911	813	2.06	..	..	3.09	..
1912	836	2.00	..	..	2.21	..
1913	1,442	1.85	..	331	2.30	£2,650 14 5
1914	Nil	1.32	..	Nil	1.58	..
1915	Nil	1.06	..	270	1.51	2,824 19 2
1916	615	1.29	..	144	1.29	2,368 6 6
1917	Nil	1.21	..	Nil	1.23	..
1918	Nil	5.98	..	Nil	17.98	..
1919	Nil	3.39	..	Nil	1.25	..
1920	Nil	4.09	..	Nil	1.24	..
1921	Nil	0.87	..	575	0.70	18,811 16 1
1922	Nil	**	..	676	**	9,687 0 0

* See earlier issues for figures from 1885. † Bounty stopped since 1839. ** Not available.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants (acting)	F. N. Isaacs	£ 175 0 0	1st June, '90
Clerk and Interpreter	Vacant	—	—
Typist and Stenographer	Miss I. M. Burke	156 0 0	22nd Sept., '16

‡ With travelling allowance on the official scale.

Emigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji and Mauritius. Address c/o Protector of Emigrants, 240 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
Depot Surgeon—Lieut. Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S., etc.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(Duke Street.)

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879. The whole of the Legislative and Departmental printing is performed by this department as well as a large amount of work for the Parochial authorities. The Government Printing Office also imports and distributes the stationery for all public departments.

The Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston and conveniently adjoins the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings include the Monotype room, Machine and Press room, the Composing rooms, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo foundry, Type Store, Photo Process room, and offices

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	—	£500 to £600	—
Deputy Superintendent	W. J. Papps	£300 to £400	7th Nov., '10
General Foreman	H. C. Escoffery	£160 to £275	4th Oct., '97
Storekeeper	H. A. Taylor	£160 to £275	27th Dec., '11
Assistant Storekeeper	C. L. Campbell	£100 to £160	25th Sept., '20
Assistant Accounts	A. E. Walters	£100 to £160	1st June, '22

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this Law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interests and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision, gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th Section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective, to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect, to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated, to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

The total number of paupers on the 31st December, 1922 was 7,633.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston viz., 2.1, and lowest in the parish of St. Mary, viz., 0.1, while the average for the island was 0.8.

The total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision on the 31st December 1922, was £3,871, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the estimated population 875,288, the out-door poor 6,160, the in-door poor 1,473 making a total of 7,633. The total cost of the relief of the poor in 1922 was £87,539.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

G. P. Myers, J.P., *Chairman.*

J. H. Levy, Chairman Par. Board, St. Ann.

Dr. E. L. Hunt, C.M.G., L.R.C.P. & S.,

Superintending Med. Officer.

Louis A. Crooks, M.B.C.M., Edin.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

Hon. C. H. G. Davis, Auditor General.

Ellis Wolfe, Postmaster for Jamaica.

C. Halman Beard, late Puisne Judge.

Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs, £100, 1st June, 1890.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

(*East Street.*)

The General Library is open daily from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. The public reading room is in the centre of the ground floor with the books arranged on either side. Upstairs are the Members' Room, the West India Reference Library, and a Lecture Hall, in which are hung portraits and pictures forming the Jamaica History Gallery, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1813 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes and in 1830 the Jamaica Society had taken steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. In 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1861, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic., chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall (where a Public Library was opened in 1874), and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members, (increased in 1889 to eleven and in 1908 to twelve) their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art, to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. Members of the Board hold office for four years and any casual or recurring vacancy is filled by the person or persons appointing. The vote is at present £2,519. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

By the earthquake of 1907, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. The new Institute, built on the old site, of re-inforced brick and concrete, from designs by Mr. A. E. Herschel, was completed in November, 1911, and the Library and Museum objects were at once removed back from 133 Orange Street, which had been their temporary home for upwards of four years, to East Street, the new Institute being opened on the 6th January, 1912.

LIBRARY—The books, newspapers and maps on Jamaica and books on the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are 21,658 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

In the General Library.—West Indian, 420; Theology and Philosophy, 839; History, 2,105; Biography, 1,675; Travel, 889; Laws, Politics, Sociology, 615; Education, 390; Art, 673; Science and Natural History, 1,805; Poetry and the Drama 579; Linguistics and Philology, 99; Prose Fiction, 2,811; Miscellaneous, 1,004; Dictionaries and works of Reference, 728; Reports of Societies, 776; Juvenile, 316; with a total of 15,754.

In the West India Reference Library.—Jamaica Books and pamphlets, 2,433; Jamaica Newspapers, 578; West Indies (excluding Jamaica) 2,640; West Africa, 219; with a total of 5,901.

MUSEUM.—The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Coney (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of native Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes, does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown, but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Mollusca abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star fishes, sea-urchins, sea cucumbers—are illustrated, and the Coelenterates—sea anemones, corals, sea-fans are represented but these suffered from the earthquake. Conchology is well represented by the valuable Vendryes collection of the Land and Fresh water Shells of Jamaica. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Collections of the economic woods of the island cut and polished serve for purposes of reference, and there is a collection of water-colour drawings of Jamaica plants.

The mineralogical and palaeontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are available for reference. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

The objects connected with the Arawaks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants, include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape all carefully finished, and some highly polished, others wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen middens or refuse heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab-bones, beads and ashes. The relics from caves, consists of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock carvings are on view and several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics, include an iron cage gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation. Many of the cases have the specimens arranged and described specially for educational purposes.

In the grounds is a small Vivarium containing pelican, various doves, iguana lizards, mongoose, conies and land turtle.

HISTORY GALLERY—The Jamaica History Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the island (to the number of 235); paintings and engravings, including a series of Jamaica scenery in oils by Lady Barkley, Pine's oil painting of "Rodney on board the Formidable," two water colour drawings by Pocock and a series of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over De Grasse and the subsequent fate of some of the fleet, and autographs, coins, medals and other works of art, as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a Shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799, and the two silver gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. A carved tor-

toise shell comb and case of the year 1671, recently acquired, the earliest known specimen of Art workmanship made in Jamaica.

In the Vestibule downstairs is a small War Memorial Collection.

MEMBERSHIP—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary subscribing members pay an annual subscription of five shillings and life members a single payment of two guineas.

By Law 3 of 1909 the members of the Kingston Athenæum and other similar institutions in other parts of the island are entitled to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica for each current year without subscription, on their applying to the Secretary and satisfying him that they have paid their subscription to their respective institutions. Members of the Kingston Athenæum, the St. Ann Athenæum, the Library of the Trelawny Citizens Association, the Vere Young Men's Association, the Kingston Teachers Association, the Santa Cruz Literary Association, the Wolmer's Old Boys Association, the Hampton Old Girls Association, the Wolmer's Old Girls Association, the Mandeville Ladies Club, the Technical and Continuation School, Kingston, the Stony Hill Branch of the Agricultural Society, the Spaldings Literary and Social Club, the St. Thomas Subscription Library, the Frankfield Shakespearean Club, the Claremont Social Club, the Liguanea Agricultural Society, the Titchfield Girls' Club, Portland Subscription Library, Grand Cayman Public Library, Young Men's Christian Association, Mico Old Students Association, Montego Bay Self Help Home, the Jamtoco Library, the Rialto Club, the Vere Readers Club, the East Queen Street Baptist Literary Society, have taken advantage of the law. There is in addition a Free Lending Department for juveniles between the ages of 14 and 17 who support their application with a suitable guarantee.

Subscribing Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading room referred to above. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half fees.

Books are sent free by post to and from the Institute.

Subscribers to the Library deposit £1 and pay, for three months, two shillings, for the right to borrow two books and one magazine.

In December, 1923, there were 10 honorary members, 29 complimentary members, 20 corresponding members, 704 subscribing members and 1,989 free members enrolled under Law 3 of 1909, making a total of 1,852 with 11 subscribers to the Library and 554 borrowers (139 adults, 415 juniors) in the Free Lending Department, making a grand total of 2,417.

BRANCHES—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, boxes of books are lent at a charge of £1 5s. per 100 volumes per annum to local societies, at Montego Bay (2), Portland Subscription Library, Wolmer's Girls' School, Wolmer's Boys School, the St. Thomas Subscription Library, the Stony Hill Branch of the Agricultural Society, Calabar High School, Diocesan High School, Brown's Town, Westwood High School, Trelawny Literary Club, Mandeville Ladies Club, Jamtoco Library, Vere Readers Club, Spaldings Social and Literary Club, Titchfield Girls Club, Claremont Social Club, Rialto Club, in addition to boxes sent to affiliated societies.

TEACHERS LIBRARY—Twenty-six sets of 25 books each, 650 volumes in all, form the nucleus of a Teachers Library, the works in which are in circulation amongst Elementary School Teachers Associations—at Frankfield, Port Antonio, St. George's, East Portland, Chapelon, Falmouth, Upper Trelawny, Mountinside, Blue Mountain Valley South Eastern St. Thomas, North West St. Catherine, Dry Harbour Mountains, Cave Valley, Central St. Mary, Western St. Mary and Giengoffe.

LECTURES—Various Lectures are given from time to time at the Institute.

Some of the publications of the Institute are "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The Economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "Mineral Resources of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1913); "Some Recent Contributions to the Geology of Jamaica," by C. A. Matley, D. Sc. (1923); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica," by J. C. Phillippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorol-

logy of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicidæ of Jamaica," by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Grabham, M.A. (1905); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899); "A List of the Birds of Jamaica," by O. Bangs and F. Kennard (1929); "A Classified List of the Books in the General Library of the Institute" (1923); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis:" Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1900). *Bibliographia Jamaicensis*: (1902); a "Supplement" to it (1908); "Bibliography of the West Indies excluding Jamaica" 1909; "Biographical Annals of Jamaica," 1904; "Jamaica Place Names," (1909); "Some Notes on the History of Secondary Education in Jamaica" (1911); "Catalogue of the Portraits in the Jamaica History Gallery" (1914); "Historic Jamaica" (1915); "Jamaica in 1924" all by the Secretary; and "Jamaica under the Spaniards," (1920), by the Secretary and Mr. J. L. Pietersz.

MEMBERS MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals in addition to numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and since 1902, these competitions have been held from time to time.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute during the year 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices, and from 1901 to 1918 the Secretary of the Institute was Honorary Secretary to the Local General Committee. In 1907 he accepted the position of Honorary Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, the Examinations of which Board are held in the island yearly.

Premiums are given in connection with the Arts and Crafts Exhibitions and the Music Examinations of the Associated Board.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893; Buffalo, 1901; Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian), 1905. The Institute is represented on the Permanent Exhibitions Committee by Mr. H. G. DeLisser, C.M.G., and the Secretary.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Nominated by the Governor.

Hertbert G. DeLisser, C.M.G., <i>Chairman</i>	Rev. D. Davis, B.D.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Bentley, D.D.	Mrs. G. V. Lockett.

Nominated by the Elected Members of the Legislative Council.

Hon. and Rev. G. L. Young, M.L.C.	Hon. A. R. French, M.B.E., M.L.C.
Hon. A. G. Nash, M.L.C.	Hon. Major E. T. Dixon, M.L.C.

Elected by Members of the Institute.

Dr. M. Grabham	J. L. Pietersz
N. B. Livingston, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN—Frank Cundall, F.S.A.

Assistant Librarian—Miss H. W. Morris.

Accountant and Library Superintendent—Miss A. M. Duncker.

Clerical Aid—Miss C. L. Dias.

Library Assistant—Miss M. Magnan.

Library Assistant—Miss V. Nash.

Superintendent, Museum—Miss H. A. Wood.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to alter the Rules under which persons are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica, I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby order that the Rules made by the order of the Governor of Jamaica in Privy Council and dated the 11th day of May, 1905, for admission to the said Civil Service, shall be and the same are hereby superseded.

1. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the Offices of the Public Service the Governor may employ young men who shall be known as "Assistants" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

2. An Assistant will be paid salary at the rate of £100 per annum for the first year and will be granted after 12 months efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the Assistant serves shall certify) an increase of £15 to his annual salary, and after each period of 12 months service a further increase of £15 per annum until the salary of such Assistant reach £160 per annum.

3. No one shall be admitted to the Public Service as an Assistant who is under 16 or over 25 years of age: Provided never theless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in doing so.

4. An Assistant shall be liable to have his services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In the case of misconduct, he shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

5. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, an Assistant may be granted 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, or not more than 8 weeks leave of absence during and in respect of any two years. He may be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

6. As a rule vacancies in the subordinate offices of the permanent offices of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants, and while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and official qualifications.

7. In addition to Assistants, it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary Officers in any Office or Department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

8. The following are the Rules for the selection of "Assistants."

I. Every candidate will be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either

- (a) The certificate of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or
- (b) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor

II. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either

- (a) a Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (b) the Custos of the Parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (c) a Member of the Legislative Council.

and such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate that the candidate is, in the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service in Jamaica, and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the person certifying of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate

III. Candidates may make their applications at any time and will be notified when their names are entered in the List of approved candidates. They are expected to inform the Colonial Secretary if at any time during the year for which their names have been entered they cease to be candidates for appointment. The List will be made up annually on the 1st April in each year, and only those will be re-entered as candidates who renew their application to the Colonial Secretary before that date.

IV. On a satisfactory compliance with the requirements of Rules I and II the Governor shall cause the candidate's name to be placed on the list of persons from whom Assistants are to be selected, such list to be kept by the Colonial Secretary.

V. When an Assistantship becomes vacant the selection of the person to be recommended to the Governor for appointment to fill the vacancy shall be entrusted to a Public Service Selection Committee to be appointed by the Governor.

VI. Such Public Service Selection Committee shall consist of the following:—

- (a) As permanent members, the Colonial Secretary (Chairman), and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor, to whom shall be added on each occasion as a temporary member.
- (b) the Head of Department in which there is the vacancy, or, if he is already on the Committee, some other person.

For the purposes of this last provision the Attorney General shall be regarded as the Head of the Offices of the Resident Magistrate's Courts.

VII. The permanent Selection Committee shall at some time interview each approved candidate and on the occasion of a vacancy the full Committee specified shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate, viz.:—

- (a) his educational record
 - (b) his general fitness.
 - (c) any previous service he may have in a Government Department or in outside employment, and
 - (d) any reports they may choose to call for, e.g., from the Head Master of a candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate.
- and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

The Selection Committee may, if they think it necessary, test the educational qualifications of candidates by special examination.

VIII. The Governor will usually appoint the candidate so recommended, but it shall be open to His Excellency for any cause which may seem to him fit to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

9. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st April, 1911.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council, 4th January, 1911.

RULES FOR ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

1. Subject to the exigencies of the work of the Department concerned and having regard to the ratio of the number of the women to the number of the men already employed in the same Department, the Governor may, in his discretion, appoint women who possess the qualifications required by these Rules, to positions such as Assistants, Clerks, Typists, or Stenographers.

2. Candidates may make their applications at any time, and will be notified when their names are entered in the List of Approved Candidates. They are expected to inform the Colonial Secretary, if, any time during the year for which their names have been entered, they cease to be candidates for appointment. The List will be made up annually on the 1st April in each year, and only those will be re-entered as candidates, who renew their application to the Colonial Secretary before that date.

3. No woman shall be admitted to any office in the Public Service who is under 16 or over 25 years of age: Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him doing so.

4. Every candidate will be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either—

- (a) The Certificate of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or
- (b) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

5. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either:—

- (a) The Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (b) The Custos of the Parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (c) A Member of the Legislative Council and such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate that the candidate is in the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica; and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the person certifying, of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

6. In addition to the foregoing qualifications candidates will be required to be proficient in Typing and Stenography.

7. The salary to be paid to any woman so appointed, shall be such as may be provided by the Legislative Council for the particular office to which she may be appointed, or as may be approved by the Governor.

8. A person appointed to any such office shall be on the non-pensionable establishment, and shall be liable to have her services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time by the Head of the Department with the approval of the Governor, but will be eligible for such Compassionate Allowance as may be prescribed in any Law. In the case of misconduct, she shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

9. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, such persons may be granted 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, or not more than 8 weeks leave of absence during and in respect of any two years. They may be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

10. Candidates for filling such posts shall be selected by a permanent Public Service Selection Committee, the same as or similar to the Public Service Selection Committee, as provided for in the Rules for Admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica approved on the 4th January, 1911, to be appointed by the Governor.

11. The permanent Selection Committee shall, at some time interview each approved candidate and on the occasion of a vacancy the full Committee specified shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate, viz:—

- (a) her educational record,
- (b) her general fitness,
- (c) any previous service she may have in a Government Department or in other employment, and
- (d) any reports they may choose to call for, e.g., from the Head Master or Head

Mistress of the candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate, and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

The Selection Committee may, if they think it necessary, test by special examination the educational qualifications of candidates.

12. The Governor will usually appoint candidates so recommended; but it shall be open to His Excellency, for any cause which may to him seem fit, to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

13. Women who have served in any of the aforementioned positions in the Public Service, shall be entitled to be considered for promotion to the permanent establishment as 2nd Class Clerks, and, after having served as such as 1st Class Clerks, in the various departments of the service; but shall have no prescribed claim to appointment to those posts. Each case will be considered on its merits, and will be determined by the Governor on the advice of the Head of the Department concerned.

14. Any woman appointed as a 2nd Class Clerk will be required to pass a medical examination to the satisfaction of the Governor and will be entitled to the same leave and other privileges and to the same salary as a man would have been entitled to if appointed to such office.

15. Women shall be entitled to retire at the age of 55 without being certified as medically unfit, and shall be liable to be compulsorily retired at the age of 60.

16. Married women shall not be eligible for any appointment contemplated by these Rules, unless, in the opinion of the Governor, there exists exceptional circumstances.

17. If a woman marries while in the service, she shall be liable to be called on to vacate her office without having any claim to pension, compassionate allowance or gratuity.

18. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1924.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 11th day of June, 1923.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872 and Law 2 of 1893.

1. By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica Government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favour of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

2. By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette." (See previous article.)

3. By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association, provided such company or association has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council as a company or association whose guarantee may be taken.

Under Law 14 of 1905 every person in public employment who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, but who is not entitled to give such security through the guarantee of the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association, may give such security by his own personal bond and the bond or bonds of one or more sureties; provided, such surety or sureties are approved by the Auditor General.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Persons in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local orders on the subject:

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions. His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures.—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Regulations Governing Travelling Allowances and Expenses, Subsistence Allowances and Removal Expenses to Government Officers.

1. In construing these Regulations, Heads of Departments, Financial Officers and Officers submitting claims, should be guided by the general principles:—

- (a) that no officer should be out of pocket as the result of having to travel on duty;
- (b) that no officer should derive any pecuniary advantage from travelling on duty.

FIXED TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

2. The Governor shall determine, in each case, the means of transport which the travelling circumstances of the officer warrants, and may grant him a fixed allowance at the following rates:—

(a) For a Saddle Horse	..	£50 per annum	
(b) For a Buggy and horse	..	100 Do	
(c) For a Buggy and 2 horses	..	130 Do	
(d) For a Push Bicycle	..	5 Do	
(e) For a Motor Car	..	100 Do	and in addition, 6d., per mile for each mile travelled.
(f) For a Motor Cycle or Motor Cycle and Side Car	20	Do	and, in addition, 2d. for each mile travelled. Where a side car is kept, 3d. per mile in addition, instead of 2d.

Note. (1) The allowance for a Motor Car is based on the capital cost and the cost of maintaining a Ford Car.

(2) All allowances to be paid in monthly instalments, and, in the case of a Motor Car or Bicycle, the extra mileage to be claimed along with the fixed allowance for the month in which the travelling is done.

3. Claims for Motor Car and Motor Cycle allowances shall be rendered monthly on the form as in Schedule A to these Regulations. Certificate I as in Schedule B is to be signed by all officers making claims, and Certificate II in the same Schedule is to be signed by the Head of the Department, in addition, in the case of subordinate officers, and attached to the claim before payment is made.

4. The Governor may advance to an officer the capital required to provide himself with the means of transport, such advance not to exceed the sum of £150, and to be repayable in equal monthly instalments as the Governor may direct.

5. In providing in the Annual Estimates for fixed allowances, the items shall show, in each case, whether the allowance is for a motor car, or for a horse and buggy, and so on.

6. If an officer, who is in receipt of a fixed allowance, is assigned additional duties requiring additional travelling, either permanently or temporarily, within or without his regular district, he shall be obliged to use his own car or other authorised means of transport, and such additional travelling shall be reckoned as if the same formed part of the total mileage travelled by him during the month in connection with his regular or principal duties.

7. If an officer, who is in receipt of a fixed allowance, is temporarily assigned duty in a place or district where the use of the authorised means of transport is not possible or necessary, he shall receive only such portion of the allowance as the Governor, after taking all the circumstances into account, may determine.

8. An officer in receipt of a fixed allowance, when absent on sick or other leave either in or out of the Colony, shall not receive any portion of the allowance.

9. In the event of an officer, who has been required to keep some means of transport for the performance of his duties and has received a fixed allowance therefor, being transferred or promoted to some other office in which he is not required to travel regularly, such officer shall cease to receive the allowance, and he shall not be entitled to any pecuniary consideration in respect of the lapsed allowance, but shall remain liable for the payment of any unpaid instalments of any advance he may have received to purchase such means of transport.

10. Resident Magistrates and Clerks of Court may receive allowances in accordance with these Regulations, instead of the allowances as laid down in Sections 20 and 28 of Law No. 28 of 1901.

OTHER TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

11. An officer not in receipt of a fixed travelling allowance, will be paid the actual reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred. He shall, however, travel by the Government Railway when it is possible to do so, and, in other cases, by the shortest and cheapest route with due regard to the exigencies of the duties to be performed. In cases of doubt, the Governor will, in his discretion, decide any such question, on the matter being brought to his notice. When there exists a contract for the conveyance of public officers by motor car or otherwise, he shall be bound to hire from the Contractor.

12. An officer travelling on duty, when necessarily accompanied by a servant may be paid a second class railway fare for such servant; and, unless he uses his own or a hired vehicle, he may receive at the rate of 6d. a mile if he does not travel by railway.

13. An officer not in receipt of a fixed travelling allowance who uses his own horse or vehicle for travelling occasionally on duty, may, when duly authorised thereto, be paid at the following rates:—

- (a) Saddle horse, for each day or part thereof, Ten Shillings.
- (b) Buggy and horse, for each day or part thereof, Twenty Shillings.
- (c) Motor Car, for each mile, One Shilling.
- (d) Motor Cycle, for each mile, Four pence.

Bicycle (for long distances outside the limits of Kingston), for each mile, Three pence.

14. If in any special case, an officer whose duties warrant his providing himself with his own means of transport, is allowed by the Governor to hire instead he shall be paid the actual expenses incurred, to a maximum not greater than the amount he would have been paid as fixed allowance, if he had been required to keep his own means of transport, and he shall submit, with his claim, vouchers to the satisfaction of the Auditor General.

15. All expenses under this chapter of these Regulations shall be paid out of such amount as may be provided in the Annual Departmental Estimates for "Reimbursement of Travelling Expenses."

16. A Government officer may be allowed at the rate of two pence per mile below 75 lbs. and four pence per mile for weights above that quantity for the conveyance, on service, of instruments and baggage, by his own motor cycle or side car.

17. Small disbursements for cab hire and portage may, if according to tariff, or fair and reasonable, be recovered along with a claim for travelling expenses without the production of vouchers.

18. Donations to servants are not to be included in claims for refund of out-of-pocket expenses.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

19. Government officers travelling on duty, unless otherwise provided for in this respect, under any special Departmental Rules, will be paid over and above their actual reasonable, out-of-pocket transport expenses, subsistence allowance at the following rates:—

Heads of Departments and Officers drawing salaries of £600 a year and upwards, £1 5/ per day.

Other Officers—£1 1/ per day.

Note:—For the purposes of this regulation the Assistant to the Attorney General, when travelling on duty, shall be regarded as a Head of Department.

20. In calculating periods of absence entitling an officer to claim subsistence allowance, a total absence, of over six hours and up to 9 hours will count as one-third of a day, an absence of more than 9 hours but not exceeding 12 hours, as half-a-day, and an absence of over 12 hours and up to 24 hours as a full day. After the first 24 hours, each hour will count as 1-24th of the rate. If an officer sleeps away from his home, although not absent for 24 hours such absence will count as a full day. No allowance of any sort will be made for periods of less than 6 hours.

21. No subsistence allowance will be paid to any officer who has a defined district, whether he receives a fixed travelling allowance or not, in respect of any travelling within the limits of his district, unless the period of absence from his head quarters exceeds 24 consecutive hours, or unless he, necessarily, sleeps away from his home.

22. All claims for travelling expenses and subsistence allowance must be made out in the form as in Schedule C to these Regulations, and that form will constitute, for the purposes of these Regulations, the "Other Charges" form as required by the Financial Regulations.

SPECIAL CASES.

23. The Judges of the Supreme Court, when travelling on Circuit, will receive £5 per day to cover all expenses of travelling and subsistence.

24. In cases in which an officer's duties require him, while living in Kingston to travel frequently in and around Kingston or to any part of the Island, the Governor may fix a special rate of allowance to cover all transport howsoever provided, and subsistence allowance, and define the area and conditions to which such allowance shall apply. In such cases the production of vouchers will not be required.

25. In special cases, the Governor may determine the allowances, based on the actual expenses of the last year for which the particulars are available, as may be recommended by the Head of the Department concerned, in the Annual Estimates, and approved by the Legislative Council, from time to time.

26. District Medical Officers who enjoy private practice, shall receive such lump sums, by way of subvention as the Legislative Council may vote from time to time in each case, not to be accounted for.

27. These regulations do not apply to Sub-officers and Men of the Constabulary, Prison Warders, below the rank of Principal Warders, Hospital Matrons and Dispensers, Un-established Officers of the Post Office, Inspectors of Schools, Bailiffs and Officials of the Railway other than those on the fixed Establishment, or such other Government servants who may be provided for separately in Departmental Regulations.

REMOVAL EXPENSES.

28. Government Officers will be entitled to removal expenses when their removal is required through the exigencies of the Service, in the opinion of the Governor, or on promotion.

29. In cases in which removal expenses are allowed by the Governor, the officer will be entitled to subsistence allowance in accordance with these regulations, while actually moving between his old headquarters and his new headquarters. He will also be allowed his actual travelling expenses in accordance with these Regulations as if travelling on duty, for himself, his wife and children (if any); and for not more than two servants if they travel along with him and his family; also transport of his baggage not exceeding four tons. The term baggage includes household furniture. Claims for such expenses must be supported by vouchers.

30. An officer relieving another, will not receive subsistence allowance beyond that which is allowed by the foregoing regulation. Any reimbursement of expenses incurred in living in the place to which he is transferred temporarily, will be made by the Governor out of such funds as may be placed at his disposal for the purpose. Only such expenses as are "Removal Expenses" in accordance with the Regulations, will be charged to a vote in the Estimates so described.

31. If an officer's family do not accompany him on his transfer, the expenses of their removal subsequently will only be allowed if they follow him within six months, unless there are special reasons, in the opinion of the Governor.

GENERAL.

32. Any contingency not provided for in these Regulations will be dealt with by the Governor as the circumstances may require, and amendments reducing the allowances and rates as provided in these Regulations and otherwise varying the provisions may at any time, be made by the Governor in Privy Council, and no officer shall have any claim for compensation in any particular.

33. The Regulations approved by the Governor and Privy Council on the 10th July, 1920, are hereby cancelled.

34. These regulations shall, so far as fixed allowances are concerned, take effect as from the 1st April, 1922, provided that in case an officer has drawn, during 1922-23 a greater sum than he would have drawn if these Regulations were in force from the 1st April, 1922, these Regulations shall apply to him only as from the 1st April, 1923.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 6th day of February, 1923.

REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(Extracts from Colonial Office List.)

84. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence on half pay may be granted without any special grounds after six years' resident service from first appointment in the colony. It may be given after a less duration of service in cases of serious indisposition, or of urgent private affairs, if the Governor is satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant, or, if required by the Governor, by a medical board. In cases of urgent private affairs, the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated confidentially to the Governor.

85. In the absence of special grounds half pay leave must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service in the Colony. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months.

86. Half-pay leave is primarily intended to enable an officer to recruit his health by change of climate, and it must not be granted to be spent in the Colony except in special circumstances.

87. The Governor may not in any case grant more than twelve months' half-pay leave, but may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service. The Officer seeking an extension must apply to the Secretary of State in sufficient time, if practicable, to allow of reference to the Colony. Leave will not be extended as a matter of course nor unless public convenience permits.

88. When an officer receives in addition to the salary of his appointment an allowance granted to himself personally and not permanently attached to his office, he may, when absent on half pay leave, draw only half of such personal allowance, the remaining moiety being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury. The undrawn moiety of the increments of salary of the absent officer will similarly lapse.

89. Governors will report to the Secretary of State each case in which leave of absence has been granted, transmitting a certificate in the form given in Appendix 3. The officer proceeding on leave will be furnished with a duplicate of the certificate to enable him to draw his salary. A third copy of the certificate will be sent direct to the Crown Agents for the Colonies when the officer's salary is to be paid through them, with instructions to issue the salary accordingly as it becomes due.

90. In special cases where an officer has served in one Colony for some years with little or no leave immediately preceding his transfer to another Colony, the Governor of the latter Colony may, as an act of grace, recommend him for special leave in respect of his service in the former Colony, such recommendation being accompanied by any necessary particulars of former service and of the last leave taken in respect thereof. The amount of leave which should be shown on his leave certificate as his proper claim should be calculated according to the length of service in the Colony in which he is serving.

91. When an officer is entitled to half-pay leave no private arrangement made with the object of securing to him more than half-pay will be allowed.

92. An officer on leave may receive so much of any allowance for house rent as may not be required to cover special expenses for housing accommodation incurred by the acting officer, the amount so allowed being reported on the leave certificate.

93. No part of any horse or traveling allowance and no fees will be paid to an officer on leave.

94. On arriving in this country (England) the officer on leave will report his arrival by letter to the Colonial Office, mentioning his address and he will similarly notify any subsequent change of address. Treasurers and auditors of colonies whose accounts are subject to audit in this country should also send their addresses to the Director of Colonial Audit.

95. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time nor will any officer on leave be allowed to receive half salary continuously for more than the following periods in respect of the following Colonies:—

Mediterranean Colonies	9 months.
West Indies, Bermuda, St. Helena and Falkland Islands	18 "
Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Fiji	24 "

96. The foregoing regulations do not apply to vacation leave not exceeding, in the case of ordinary civil officers, three calendar months during and in respect of any two consecutive years' service. It is not necessary that any specific period should elapse

between two successive grants of vacation leave; but an officer will not be granted his full three months at the beginning of a biennial period without some special reason.

97. In the case of judicial or educational officers, such vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed the ordinary vacations of the Court or institution to which they belong; and they may generally when absent on half-pay leave, receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may occur during the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is not ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, a judicial officer may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers.

98. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends to visit the United Kingdom, in which case his departure must be reported as required when half-pay leave is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be duly recorded and arrangements must have been made and approved by the Governor, for the adequate discharge of the officer's duties without cost to the public, except in very special circumstances.

99. Short periods of absence from duty owing to sickness are allowed on full pay, in accordance with the local rules of each Colony, without affecting vacation leave. (In Jamaica for 28 days in periods not exceeding 10 days.)

100. An officer applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for a decision upon his application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances will report the matter to the Secretary of State. An officer's salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

101. If an officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the date at which his half-salary is to cease will be determined according to the circumstances of the case.

102. Leave will count from the date of relinquishment to that of resumption of duty.

In Jamaica a Head of Department is allowed to take and give to members of his staff leave of absence not exceeding six days at a time or a fortnight in a year (conditionally on reporting the same to Government) without such leave interfering with the regular full pay vacation leave referred to in the above regulations; a Resident Magistrate may give himself short departmental leave or take it on informing the Government 24 hours before he intends to leave.

Copyists, Clerical Assistants, Typists and Stenographers, permanently employed in the public service may be allowed a total period of 4 weeks leave of absence on full pay during any one year. Such persons may accumulate their year's leave, so that in respect of any period of two years they may obtain a total absence on full pay leave of eight weeks. C.S.O. Circular 11,054—18.7.13.

RETIREMENT ON ACCOUNT OF AGE

The following instructions were issued by circular to Heads of Departments and by advertisement in the Jamaica Gazette, January 22nd, 1914.

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that he has had under consideration the question of regulating the retirement of public officers on the ground of age and has decided to adopt the system in force in the Civil Service of the United Kingdom. The general principles governing this system have hitherto been acted on here but they have not been promulgated by Circular.

2. Under Section 10 of Law 24 of 1904 it is competent for the Governor in Privy Council to require any Public Officer to retire from the Public Service of the Colony at any time after he attains the age of 60 years.

Similarly any Public Officer at that age may claim to be allowed to retire from the Public Service.

Officers whose services are not considered to be of sufficient utility to warrant their continuance in Office will at the age mentioned be required to make way for others showing greater capacity or energy.

Officers of approved merit will continue to hold office unless the exigencies of the Service should necessitate their superannuation.

3. Retirement shall be compulsory for every officer on attaining 65 years of age. But in special cases the Governor may extend an Officer's employment for a further period, not exceeding five years, on being satisfied that such Officer's retirement at 65 would be detrimental to the interests of the Public Service.

The main grounds on which it is considered that the retirement of an officer at 65 might be detrimental to the interests of the Public Service are:—

- (1) When the number of Officers in a Department above the prescribed age is such that their simultaneous removal would cause grave inconvenience.
- (2) When an Officer possesses peculiar qualifications which are essential to the performance of the duties of his office and which it would be difficult to replace by a fresh appointment.
- (5) Where an Officer has been entrusted with the execution of a particular duty which is approaching completion and it is found that the transfer of the work to another Officer who is necessarily less familiar with it would be attended with inconvenience.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9 to 4		Prisons	From 9 to 4	
Supreme Court (a)	" 9 to 4		Registration	" 9 to 4	
Collector General's Office	" 9 to 4		Treasury (c)	" 9 to 4	
Customs (b)	" 9 to 4		Audit Office	" 9 to 4	
Stamp Office (c)	" 9 to 4		Savings Bank (c)	" 9 to 4	
Post Office	" 8 to 4		Immigration	" 9 to 4	
Island Telegraphs	" 7 to 5		Record Office	" 9 to 4	
Public Works	" 9 to 4		Resident Magistrate's		
Island Medical Office	" 9 to 4		Courts	" 9 to 4	
Education	" 9 to 4		Office of Titles	" 10 to 3	
Institute of Jamaica (d)	" 9 to 4		Saturdays	" 10 to 1	
Constabulary	" 9 to 4				
(a.) Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.					
(b.) " " 10 " 3 "					
(c.) " " 10 " 3 "					
(d.) Library " 9 " 9 "					

except on Saturdays.

PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS, 1924.

New Year's Day	.. Jan.	1	King's Birthday	.. June	3*
Ash Wednesday	.. March	5	Friday	.. Aug.	1
Good Friday	.. April	18	King Edward's Day	.. Nov.	9
Easter Monday	.. April	21	Christmas Day	.. Dec.	25
Empire Day	.. May	24	Friday	.. Dec.	26

* By Govt. Notice No. 211 of 15th May, 1912, the Governor appointed 3rd June, to be kept as His Majesty's birthday except when falling on Saturday or Sunday when the following Monday is to be observed.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

THE first Income Tax Law (No. 24 of 1919) introduced into this Island received the assent of the Governor on 20th June, 1919.

The introduction of an Income Tax into Jamaica marked a definite turning point in its fiscal system, and the Governor aptly described the new impost as a "very great financial engine."

Under this Law—subject to certain specified exemptions—all persons (including corporate bodies) in receipt of incomes in excess of £100 for the preceding year, were brought within the purview of the tax. Duty on such incomes is imposed on a graduated scale commencing with 2½d. in the £1 up to the first £40 of income (less relief in respect of the first £100 thereof), increasing by progressive stages of ½d., 1d., 2d., and 3d., on various ranges of income above £400, and culminating in a rate of 2/- in the £1 on every pound of income beyond £10,000.

On the arrival from England, on 26th November, 1919, of Mr. C. H. Rickman, a retired Special Commissioner of Income Tax, as an expert in Income Tax matters—"to advise

"and assist the Colonial Government in connection with the introduction of an Income Tax," steps were taken to put the new enactment into active operation.

The Income Tax Law, 1919, came into operation on the 1st January, 1920, and by 5th February, the Assessment Committee, which under Section 16 (1) of the Law was to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor, was finally constituted.

The "Rules" came into operation on 1st April.

Under section 45 of the Law which authorises the appointment of persons to assist persons to make out the Returns required by this Law, the Governor duly appointed as such the Collectors in each Parish or Place, as being best suited for that duty.

Return Forms—The total number of Return Forms supplied to the Collectors of Taxes for service for the year of assessment 1922 on persons whom they considered possibly liable to the tax—as being in receipt of incomes in excess of £100 per annum—was approximately 16,040; 3,075 further Forms were subsequently issued from this Department.

It has since been recognised that the smaller class of cultivators in this Island do not keep proper—if any—Accounts, and hence find it difficult to enter their actual profits in the Return Form in general use. To meet this condition, the use of a simpler form applicable to those persons whose incomes are mainly derived from the cultivation of land—the total value of which does not exceed £400 on the Valuation Roll—has been prepared, approved, and brought into use.

Rules—Section 26 of the Income Tax Law 24-1919—as amended by Section 10 of the Income Tax Amendment Law 39-1920—enacts that Income Tax payable on official salaries and wages may be deducted therefrom. The Governor in Privy Council on 15th June, 1920, approved of Rules giving effect to the above provision.

Section 24 (3) of the Income Tax Law, 24-1919, provides that the Chief Justice may—with the concurrence of the Puisne Judge—make Rules Governing Appeals. The necessary "Rules of Court" were accordingly made on 28th April, 1920.

Appeals—Under Section 23 (1) of the existing Law, when once a person has been charged to Income Tax by the Assessment Committee, no alteration or adjustment, however trivial and even if agreed as between the parties involved, can be dealt with other than by way of a formal Appeal to a Judge in Chambers being lodged by the person disputing the assessment or any part thereof.

The total number of Appeals so listed in the year ended 31st March, 1923, was two hundred and four, of which however in one hundred and thirty-three cases, the amount of the reduction, etc., had been agreed in this Department prior to the hearing of the Appeal. The proceedings at the Appeal Court in all these agreed cases were therefore restricted to obtaining the formal approval of the Judge in Chambers to the necessary amendment of the Assessment.

Meetings of the Assessment Committee.—The Assessment Committee met on forty-seven occasions during the financial year under review, for—*inter alia*—the purposes referred to in Section 21 of the Income Tax Law, No. 24-1919, viz., (a) to consider the Returns rendered—after their exhaustive examination, etc., in this Department, and "to assess the amount of Income Tax payable by every person liable thereto," and (b) in cases where no Returns have been rendered "to determine according to the best of their judgment "the amount of the income of the person liable and to assess him accordingly."

Progress of Work—For the year of Assessment, 1922, the number of persons on whom assessments were made by the Assessment Committee up to 31st March, 1923 was 11,532 (including Public Officials, etc.,)

Further Assessments were made up to 31st July, 1923, to the number of	357
Total	11,889

YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1922.

Assessments made to 31st July, 1923:—

Gross Profits Assessed.	No. of Persons Assessed.	Net Assessments Charged to Duty.	Duty Assessed.
£4,058,068	11,889	£3,706,843	£93,353.

YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1921.

£6,397,174	11,220	£3,948,544	£260,623.
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Legislation—Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920 (39-1920) passed 31st July, 1920, extended exemption from duty to the incomes of Parochial Boards, the Kingston General

Commissioners, and any Government Institutions, also to the pay and allowances of members of His Majesty's Regular Forces on the Active List, wounds and disability pensions, and war gratuities.

No provision was made in the original Law for repayment of duty except (under Section 13) in the case of incomes "doubly assessed." This omission was remedied in the Amendment Law.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920 (50-1920) passed 29th November, 1920, laid down the precise basis on which the Returns of the assessable incomes of Life and other Insurance Companies should be rendered.

Income Tax amendment Law, 1921 (21-1921)—The Bill preliminary to the above contained several important provisions, the principal being the repeal—at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies—of Section 39 of the Original Law, which dealt with "Double Income Tax within the Empire." By such repeal a large amount of duty—estimated at £27,000—would have been automatically added to the Jamaica Income Tax Revenue entirely at the expense of the Home Government, the total aggregate duty payable by persons assessed to Income Tax both in this Island and the United Kingdom remaining unaltered. A further repeal proposed was that of Section 15 of the Original Law, which allowed as a reduction from the Income Tax payable by any person, one-third of the Property Tax paid by such person.

Relieving Sections permitting the trading, etc., losses of one year to be carried forward and set against the profits of the three following years, and a deduction in respect of "Obsolescence" in cases where Plant and Machinery is replaced by that of an improved type were also included. The Bill was, nevertheless, thrown out on the motion for its third reading. It was, however, with the omission of the Section repealing the Property Tax Allowance (section 15) and the addition of a Section repealing Section 27 of the original Law by which Interest were charged on Income Tax in arrears, re-introduced in a subsequent Session and passed its third reading, on 2nd September.

With the passing on 2nd September, 1921, of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21-1921, containing twelve Sections, and the fact that the previous Amendment Law of 1920 contained twenty-nine Sections—total forty one Sections as against forty-six sections in the Original Law, No. 24-1919—the imperative necessary for a "Consolidation Bill" was obvious. Such Bill was therefore drafted and the opportunity taken to include therein certain non-contentious administrative amendments, the principal being a much needed alteration in the existing Appeal procedure. Under the new provisions any person who objects to an assessment made upon him gives notice of his objection to the Assessment Committee instead of lodging an Appeal to a Judge in Chambers. The former body is thereupon empowered to review and, if necessary, to revise the assessment as originally made. Effect is given to any agreement arrived at by consent, the assessment being amended without further trouble. It is evident that the contemplated alteration would result in the saving of considerable trouble and expense to taxpayers generally, and also prevent the time of the Judge in Chambers being taken up unnecessarily in dealing with any cases capable of being settled "out of Court."

For the fore-going reason—inter alia—it was hoped that the Consolidation Bill would have been passed in the Autumn Session of 1921, but such Session was of but short duration, and other matters were given precedence.

It may here be mentioned, however, that an Inter-departmental Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in January 1922, to consider and report on questions relating to the Income Tax Laws in the Colonies and Protectorates and if possible to prepare a Model Income Tax Ordinance for the general use of Colonial Governments.

Such an Ordinance was prepared. The report of the Committee so appointed together with the Model Ordinance was published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 22nd February, last, and it is assumed that in due course fresh legislation will be introduced on the lines of the Model Ordinance.

The actual net duty collected during the year to 31st March, 1923, was £142,237 15s 6½d. of which £140,164 11s. 7½d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes, and £2,073 3½d. deducted by the various Public Departments on payment of official salaries, etc. as against the net duty collected to 31st March, 1922, viz: £137,366 19s. 5½d. of which £136,276 19s. 11½d. was paid to the local Collectors and £1,089 19s. 6d. deducted departmentally.

The following statistics relating to the year of Assessment ended 31st December, 1922, based on the incomes of the preceding year ended 31st December, 1921, will be of interest:—

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1922.
 Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Income of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), assessed by the Assessment Committee, (2) Allowances made in respect of Wear and Tear, Life Insurance, and Wife and Children's relief, (3) The Net Assessments remaining in charge under the various ranges of income in the scale in Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, No. 24 of 1919, after adjusting to date any reliefs on appeal, and other reliefs given since the Assessments were made by the Assessment Committee.

Ranges of Income. 1	Gross Incomes Assessed.		Allowances in respect of:—										Observations.
	Amount. 2	No. 3	Wear and Tear.		Life Insurance.		Wife's Relief.		Children's Relief.				
			Amount 4	No. 5	Amt. 6	No. 7	Amt. 8	No. 9	Amt. 10	No. 11			
Exceeding £100 not exceeding £150	483,582	3,721	12	3	3,897	374	26,500	1,325	22,520	2,252	These are a sub-division of the range (b) of Sec. 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, 1919.		
" 150	1,470,507	6,184	1,050	32	24,495	1,518	51,420	2,571	52,470	5,247			
" 400	282,035	615	124	6	6,538	240	5,380	269	5,090	509			
" 500	369,899	613	595	14	9,588	273	These follow range (C) to (J) inclusive in the above Section.		
" 750	247,906	285	680	16	6,389	125	..	..	..	..
" 1,000	253,232	208	1,561	19	5,674	102	..	..	..	..
" 1,500	186,313	112	1,817	11	4,796	54	These are a classification in various ranges of Incomes exceeding £10,000, (Range (K) in the above Section)		
" 2,000	319,727	108	4,401	27	6,494	54	..	..	..	..
" 5,000	134,159	22	2,618	10	895	6	..	..	..	..
" 8,000	72,323	8	1,807	3	812	3	..	..	..	..
" 10,000	92,175	7	1,817	4	20	1	..	..	..	..
" 15,000	93,613	6	3,697	4	1,011	1	..	..	..	..
" 20,000	22,546	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 25,000	30,051	..	2,745	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 45,000 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	4,058,068	11,889	22,924	150	70,609	2,751	83,300	4,165	80,080	8,008			

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1922.

Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Incomes of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), &c., continued.

Ranges of Income.	Total Allowances.		Net Assessments.		Net Assessments wholly discharged by the allowance of the 1st £100 of Income under Section (8) 1A of Law 24 of 1919.			Net taxable Income charged to Duty.		Observations.
	Amt. 12	No. 13	Amt. 14	No. 15	Amt. 16	No. 17	Amount. 18	No. 19		
Exceeding £100 not exceeding £150	£ 52,929	3,954	£ 430,613	3,721	£ 77,750	907	£ 352,903	2,814	These are a sub-division of the range (b) of Sec. 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law 1919. These follow range (C) to (J) inclusive in the above Section.	
" " 150	129,435	9,368	1,311,072	6,184	16,562	180	1,324,510	6,004		
" " 400	17,132	1,024	264,903	615	..	..	264,903	615
" " 500	10,183	287	359,716	613	..	..	359,716	613
" " 750	7,069	141	240,837	285	..	..	240,837	285
" " 1,000	7,235	121	245,997	206	..	..	245,997	206
" " 1,500	6,613	65	179,700	112	..	..	179,700	112
" " 2,000	10,895	81	308,832	108	..	..	308,832	108
" " 3,000	3,513	16	130,646	22	..	..	130,646	22
" " 4,000	2,619	6	69,704	8	..	..	69,704	8
" " 5,000	1,837	5	90,338	7	..	..	90,338	7
" " 6,000	4,708	5	88,905	6	88,905	6		
" " 7,000	22,546	1	22,546	1		
" " 8,000		
" " 9,000	2,745	1	27,306	1	27,306	1		
" " 10,000		
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" " 48,000		
" " 49,000		
" " 50,000		
Grand Total	256,913	15,074	3,801,155	11,889	94,312	1,087	3,706,843	10,802		

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

J. M. NETHERSOLE, Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy, *Chairman*.

H. M. RADCLIFFE, Barrister-at-Law.

HON. T. L. ROXBURGH, C.M.G.

W. E. A. PIGOU, *Secretary*.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
Chairman Assessment Committee	J. M. Nethersole (a) ..	..	1st Sept., '93
Member do	H. M. Radcliffe ..	£100 0 0 (and fees)	—
Member do	Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, .. C.M.G.	Fees	—
Inspector of Income Tax	E. S. Murray ..	£500 (by £50 to £600)	1st April, '97
Chief Clerk	W. E. A. Pigou (b) ..	£400 (by £25 to £500)	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	A. T. Pullar ..	£300 (by £25 to £400)	1st April, '97
Ditto	E. S. Hendriks ..	£300 (by £25 to £400)	1st April, '10
Second Class Clerk	G. P. Stephenson ..	£160 (by £20 to £275)	9th Oct., '20
Ditto	G. H. Scott ..	£160 (by £20 to £275)	1st Jan., '10
Ditto	P. F. Francis ..	£160 (by £20 to £275)	11th Nov., '18
Ditto	E. H. E. Evans ..	£160 (by £20 to £275)	1st April, '20
Assistant	A. L. Bartlett ..	£100 (by £15 to £160)	27th June, '22
Typist	Miss P. Kennedy ..	£52 (by 10/- per week to £3 per wk.)	12th Nov., '20

(a) Draws salary as Administrator General.

(b) Mr. Pigou is also Secretary to the Assessment Committee without salary.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

A law was passed in 1885 confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the Law. Another Pension Law, 26 of 1892 was passed enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2 per cent. of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service pensions now granted. Law 4 of 1910 "Police Pension and Reward Fund Law" provides for payment from Public Revenue of pensions to sub-officers and constables of the Police Force. Law 16 of 1912 provides for payment from General Revenue to subordinate officers of Prisons. Law 22 of 1912 provides for payment of pensions and gratuities to Railway Employees.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount
			£ s. d.
COMPASSIONATE PENSIONS.			
Alberga, Alma	..	20th Aug., '93	30 0 0
McGhie, Catherine	..	1st Oct., '85	12 0 0
PENSIONS TO PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.			
Down, W. J.	.. Schoolmaster ..	12th Aug., '08	2 18 4
Elworthy, Robert	.. Headmaster Model School, Port Antonio ..	1st July, '88	156 10 7
Fawcett, Wm.	.. Dir. Pub. Plantation and Gardens ..	16th April, '08	379 11 10
Griffiths, James	.. Bandmaster, Jamaica Police Band. Value of Quarters ..	20th Sept., '14	34 19 0
McDougall, Mary	.. Schoolmistress Girls Reformatory ..	do	28 1 0
Moore, Dr. York	.. District Medical Officer ..	1st June, '99	81 2 2
Plummer, W. C.	.. Out-door Officer of Customs ..	1st Aug., '98	42 10 0
Ross, Dr. D. M. M.	.. District Medical Officer ..	1st April, '99	24 17 9

PENSIONERS, *continued*

Name.	Service	Date.	Amount.
PENSIONS ON RETIREMENT IN THE ORDINARY COURSE SINCE 1866.			
			£ s. d.
Alexander, Thos.	Inspector of Police	27th Aug., 19	233 6 8
Allwood, James, C.M.G.	Collector General of Jamaica	1st Sept., '04	552 0 0
Andrews, E. A.	1st Class Clerk Educa- tion Department	1st April, '20	213 4 3
Andrews, Chas.	Deputy Supt. St. Cath. District Prison	1st Sept., '19	162 6 7
Astwood, E. W.	Chief Clerk. Treasury	1st July, '20	280 11 1
Babu, N. C. Pal			35 15 0
Barclay, R. D.	O. D. Officer, Customs	12th June, '12	48 6 8
Barned, H.	Senior Landing Waiter	18th June, '18	146 13 4
Beard, C. Halman	Judge Supreme Court	1st Dec., '20	643 2 10
Bebin, Behari Moskerja	Immigration Agency India	—	2 16 4
Bertram, L. J.	Auditor General	1st Oct. '20	494 19 9
Birkett, T. W.	Chief Warder, St. Catherine Dis. Prison	1st Aug., '01	36 0 0
Broderick, H.	Second Class Clerk Supreme Courts Office	1st Jan., '12	89 7 8
Blake, A. E.	Matron, Lun. Asylum	1st June, '05	56 12 3
Bolton, W. F.	Asst. Emigration Agent, Calcutta	1st Jan., '12	7 1 11
Brennan, J. F.	Inspecting Engineer	1st April, '19	300 0 0
Brown, B. T.	Salesman, Gen. Peni- tentiary	3rd Sept., '99	54 0 0
Burnside, G.	Matron Lepers Home	1st May, '03	38 10 0
Calder, C. M.	Resident Magistrate	1st May, '22	496 19 9
Casserley, J. M.	Second Class Clerk, Colonial Secretariat	1st Jan., '14	200 0 0
Cheyne, G. E.	District Med. Officer	22nd Mar., '99	103 6 8
Clarke, Sir F.	Chief Justice, Jamaica	24th Feb., '11	656 10 4
Clark, C. A.	Dep. Clerk Cts., St. Mary	1st Dec., '20	37 17 0
Clayton, A. G.	Third Class Clerk, Col. Secy's Office	18th Jan., '18	24 1 10
Cork, Alfred	First Class Clerk, Col. Secretariat	1st May, '13	300 0 0
Cork, P. C.	Colonial Secretary	1st Aug., '14	572 4 10
Cox, J. H.	Senior First Class Clerk	10th Oct., '22	187 5 0
Cross, Samuel	Second Class Clerk Education Department	1st June, '22	115 17 9
Dalton, J.	Prison Officer	2nd Nov., '20	118 15 11
Davidson, A. G.	Collector of Taxes	1st May, '13	200 0 0

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount		
			£	s.	d.
Davis, Miss Jessie	Matron, Vic. Jub. Hos- pital	1st Dec., '12	67	9	2
Desgouttes, D. L.	General Foreman, Govt. Printing Office	22nd July, '19	136	1	1
Dewar, C. T.	Dis. Med. Officer	11th Dec., '05	93	6	8
Dowie, Mrs. L.	Matron Public Hospital	31st June, 1921	12	0	10
Duff, C. F.	Clerk, Audit Office	11th July, '17	200	0	0
Duncan, Mary	Matron Shortwood Industrial School	1st March, '15	58	6	8
Elliott, Geo.	Freight Agent Ja. Gov. Railway	15th August, '23	160	0	0
Evans, Sir F.	Colonial Secretary	1st May, '14	203	9	8
Eveleigh, E. W.	First Class Supt. Public Works	1st April, '21	202	4	6
Facey, A. G.	Col. of Taxes, St. James.	1st Oct., '07	329	3	4
Facey, A. H.	First Asst. Clk. Resi- dent Mag. Court	18th Sept., '02	46	13	4
Facey, L. H.	Chief Clerk, Consta- bulary Department	1st Feb., '18	251	2	2
Fouche, D. P.	First Class Clerk, Treas- ury	1st Sept., '09	165	0	0
Gale, Chas. A.	Bailiff R. M. Cts., Portland	1st Dec. '16	154	3	3
Gibbes, R. P.	Govt. Emigration Agent, Calcutta	1st Jan., 20	36	3	9
Griffiths, Sir W. B.	Resident Magistrate	14th Sept., '11	111	2	0
Grooves, W. S.	Supt. Roads and Buildings	26th Feb., '89	126	16	9
Gunter, T. M.	Chief Clerk and Audi- tor Ja. Gov. Railway	1st Oct., 1910	175	0	0
Guy, C. A.	Junior Locker and Gauger Rev. Dept.	4th Nov., '15	51	3	0
Hall, John	Sub-Officer, Reformatory	28th Feb., '09	11	2	11
Hall, W. A.	Second Class Clerk, Treasury	1st July, '23	130	10	0
Halliday, E. V.	Dis. Med. Officer.	1st Oct., 1912	40	0	0
Harris, A. L.	First Class Clerk, Treasury	2nd March, '19	200	0	0
*Hart, Geo. A.	First Class Clerk, Post Office Department	16th Sept., '17	200	0	0
†Heath W. J.	1st Class Clk. Post Office	4th Aug., '19	265	3	10
Hicks, Col. Geo.	Inspector of Schools	1st Aug., 1914	158	6	8
Hitchins, A. W.	Col. of Customs and Shipping Master	5th Feb., '05	429	10	5
Hollis, H.	Supt. Public Works	26th Sept., '19	124	3	9
Holtz, F. E.	First Class Clerk, Customs	1st May, '21	140	0	0
Hopwood, A. J.	Master in charge Hope Industrial School	20th Oct., '05	19	8	10
Hutchings, G. C.	Asst. Col. of Taxes	1st April, '94	162	10	0
Isaacs, F. L.	Chief Warder, St. Cath. Dis. Prison	14th April, '17	77	11	8
James, Henry	Collector of Taxes	1st Mar., '86	262	10	0

* Pension increased to £202 3s. 7d. from 16th Sept., '17

† Pension increased to £265 3s. 10d. from 4th August, 1919

PENSIONERS. *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Johnson, Isaac ..	Sub-Officer, Gen. Pen.	5th May, '94	26 1 5
Jones, Sir W. H. H. ..	Resident Magistrate ..	4th July, '14	224 5 7
Kartu, Chunder Banerjee	Typist Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Jan., '14	10 2 2
Kershaw, Col. ..	Insp. Genl. Prisons and Reformatories ..	30th Dec., '17	256 19 6
King, J. P. K. ..	Asst. Col. of Taxes	19th April, '14	173 2 4
Krishni Mukherjee	Acct. Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Jan., '14	17 16 8
Laidlaw, H. C. ..	Third Class Clerk, Con- stabulary Dept.	1st April, 1900	45 0 0
Laidman, H. E. ..	Senior Clerk Audit Office	1st July, '18	299 5 2
Lalit, Mohan Basu Bota	Acct. Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Jan., '14	14 17 6
Lett, R. E. ..	Sergt.-Major, Ja. Con.	16 Nov., '16	11 14 10
Lewis, Rudolph ..	Clerk Courts	1st April, '22	299 14 0
Leeson, E. A. ..	Locker and Gauger ..	1st April, '23	136 18 8
Livingston, G. MacNab	Chief Clerk, Audit Office	1st Aug., '20	281 9 7
Lockyer, A. E. ..	Inspector of Schools ..	5th Nov., '13	79 3 6
Lord, J. L. ..	Collector of Taxes	1st July, '18	366 13 4
Luke, Fred. ..	O. D. Officer, Customs	23rd May, '18	75 1 10
Lynch, J. M. ..	Superintendent Public Works	1st Jan., '21	153 12 3
Magnan, C. O. ..	Actg. Clk., Public Works	11th May, '19	266 13 4
Magnan, C. W. ..	First Class Clerk, Trea.	1st July, '17	200 0 0
*Mair, Thos. ..	Supt. Indus. School, Stony Hill	9th June, '16 1st April, '20	262 7 8 18 19 2
Marshall, E. N. ..	Super. of Post Offices ..	1st March, '09	200 0 0
Marshall, J. A. ..	Collector of Taxes ..	1st July, '12	300 0 0
Martin, C. M. ..	Insp. Schools, Leeward Islands	15th July, '12	16 13 7
McGrath, G. P. ..	Junior Collector of Taxes	1st Jan., '20	183 10 4
Mohader, Chunder Pal	Asst. Cashier Emigra- tion Agency, Calcutta	1st Jan., '14	11 0 9
Miles, A. H. ..	Collector General ..	5th May, '19	600 0 0
Mittra, Babu J. N. ..	Clerk Immigration Office, India	1st July, '06	3 18 0
Melbourne, J. S. ..	First Class O. D. Officer Customs	1st Feb., '08	66 13 4
Morris, Sir D. ..	Dir. Pub. Gar. and Plantations	1st Dec., '08	93 6 8
Muir, C. McK. ..	Senior Assistant Collector of Taxes	17th Jan., '20	226 2 11
Morales, E. M. ..	Supt. Pub. Works ..	1st Novr., '21	228 15 0
Nock, W. ..	Supt. Cinchona Plan. ..	18th July, '04	26 12 6

*Pensions increased to £281 6s. 10d. from 1st April, 1920.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service	Date.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
O'Mally, Sir E.	Attorney General of Jamaica	1st April, '03	100	0	0
*Owen, J. E.	Chief Clerk, Constabulary and Prisons	1st Sept., '19	223	2	3
		1st April, '20			
Parsons, D. G.	Chief Clerk, Medical Office	1st June, '20	263	17	9
Pearce, G. H.	Postmaster for Jamaica	14th Oct., '03	466	13	4
Pearce, G. E. R.	First Class Clerk, Customs	7th Nov., '04	84	0	0
Pearce, F. L.	First Class Clerk, Col. Secretariat	4th Feb., '17	265	15	2
Pearson, Turner	Chief Clerk Medical Office, Sec. Central Board of Health and Quarantine Board	1st April, '08	314	13	4
Pearson, T. L.	Supt. Public Works	15th Nov., '21	166	4	5
Ponsonby, G.	Inspector of Police	1st Nov., '01	86	19	0
Reece, J. R.	Resident Magistrate	1st Feb., '13	379	6	8
Reed, F. E.	Director of Education	16th Nov., '19	268	11	6
Rivett, R. L.	Inspector of Police	1st April, '90	200	9	0
Robertson, G. D.	Clerk of Courts	15th June, '18	235	7	10
Robertson, Wm. M.	Asst. Col. Taxes	1st July, '12	156	6	1
Roxburgh, T. L.	Asst. Col. Secretary	24th Aug., '15	357	8	10
Savage, A. L.	First Class Clerk, Govt. Savings Bank	14th April, '09	165	0	0
Samuel, A. A.	Senior and Accounting Officer, Med. Dept.	1st June, '14	250	0	0
Sanguinetti, Major C. S.	Supt. Govt. Printing Office	1st Sept., '23	258	15	0
Scott, Dr. H. H.	Bacteriologist	12th Jany., '23	115	10	10
†Sheridan, J. W.	Dep. Supt. Genl. Penitentiary	3rd Aug., '18	126	7	9
		1st April, '20			
Simmonds, J. A.	Bailiff R. M. Court, St. Elizabeth	1st July, '06	41	7	4
Simms, William	Headmaster, Jamaica College	1st Sept., '15	492	17	3
Spence, W. S.	Landing Waiter, Cus.	1st Feb., '92	62	7	0
Squire, C. A.	Traffic Supt. Jamaica Government Railway	14th Dec., '20	300	0	0
Taylor, C. B.	Second Class Clerk, Audit Office	1st Feb., '02	33	18	4
Tivy, St. Leger	Insp. of Constabulary	1st June, '87	156	10	6
Thomson, G. S.	Deputy Stamp Commissioner	1st April, '20	300	0	0
Thompson, E. T.	Schoolmaster, Industrial School, Stony Hill	1st April, '12	40	16	0
Thompson, W. J.	Supt. King's House Gardens Value of Quarters	1st June, '13	128	3	0

*Pensions increased to £246 3s. 9d. from 1st April, 1920.

†Pensions increased to £148 1s. 1d. from 1st April, 1920.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
Turner, W. J.	Principal Warder	1st April, '21	24	19	0
Thornton, Leslie S.	Resident Magistrate	15th Dec., '13	177	0	0
Van Cuylenburg, J. W. A.	Clerk and Purveyor, Lunatic Asylum	1st April, '13	136	16	0
Walter, Mary	First Asst. Mistress, Shortwood Tr. Col.	1st April, '99	3	15	0
Whitehorne, E. H.	Acct. Pub. Works Dpt.	1st April, '13	266	13	4
Williams, K.	Matron Hordley Pub- lic Gen. Hospital	1st April, '05	2	16	0
Williams, Raby R.	Chief Draughtsman, Public Works	1st Sept., '14	233	6	8
Williamson, C. Ella	Matron Pub. Gen. Hos- pital, Kingston	1st April, '05	33	5	0
Wilson, H. C.	Supt. of Telegraphs	1st May, '13	268	1	4
Wortley, G. M.	First Class Clerk Col. Secretariat.	23rd Aug., '18	333	6	8
Young, F. C.	Bailiff R. M. Courts, St. Elizabeth	1st Aug., '06	33	6	8
Young, Allan	Inspector of Schools	1st Feb., '15	83	14	5
PENSIONS ON RETIREMENT BY RESOLUTIONS OF COUNCIL.					
Baker, M. J.	House Cleaner, Gordon Town, Court House	1st April, '21	1	6	0
Barrant, J. G.	Revenue Runner	1st Aug., '19	25	9	4
Barrett, James	Boatman, Harbour	1st Oct., '19	13	5	2
Bell, Iphigenia	Head Nurse, Public Hospital	1st Feb., '06	5	17	0
Bennett, Charlotte	Nurse, Pub. Hospital, Annotto Bay.	1st June, '13	8	8	4
Bennet, E. J.	P. M. & Telegraph Clerk	1st April, '18	31	17	0
Betty, S.	Cook, Morant Bay Public General Hospital	1st Feb., '20	3	8	0
Bhoorasingh	Cook, Dry River Pub. Hospital.	10th June, '04	3	17	6
Blychenden, Margaret	Bookbinder, Govern- ment Printing Office	1st May, '14	13	5	2
Bogle, J. J.	Boatman, Harbour	1st Jan., '20	17	2	8
Booth, Mary	Cleaner, Police Lock-up, Morant Bay	1st Nov., '10	5	12	6
Boyd, M. A.	Matron, Pub. Gen. Hos., Annotto Bay	1st June, '02	6	0	0
Borland, Alex.	Headman, Public Works Department	18th June, '20	19	14	2
Burton, Margaret	Cook, Public Hospital Mandeville	1st Mar., '04	4	10	4
Brown, Alfred	Attendant, Lunatic Asylum	25th Oct., '01	6	10	4
Brooks, C.	Caretaker, Ulster Spring Court House	1st Jan., '20	3	6	3

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Brown, M. G.	Matron Public Hospital, Falmouth	1st April, '09	15 8 0
Brown, George	Headman, Public Works Department	16th Nov., '13	19 18 3
Burke, Alex. T.	Letter Carrier, General Post Office	17th Mar., '18	8 17 5
Burnett, Rebecca	Office Cleaner, Stamp Office and Savs. Bank	6th Nov., '10	3 10 7
Cameron, J. B.	First Class Runner, Internal Rev. Dept.	1st April, '92	14 8 0
Campbell, A. E.	Foreman Bindery Gov. Printing Office	28th Dec., '07	38 6 6
Campbell, Mrs. E. M.	Widow of late Sgt. Major W. I. Campbell	13th Feb., '19	26 0 0
Campbell, N.	Compositor Govt. Printing Office	1st April, '21	48 1 10
Carr, Margaret	Wardmaid, P. G. Hospital, Kingston	18th Feb., '11	7 0 4
Carr, W. B.	Foreman Public Works Department	1st Sept., '18	48 5 3
Carroll, James	Propagator and Carpenter, Cas. Gardens	14th April, '15	10 12 7
Calder, H. A.	Sorter, General Post Office	1st Mar., '21	42 9 1
Chamberlain, C. J.	Bailiff, Morant Bay	1st May, '20	35 4 7
Clark, Ada	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	12th Oct., '13	14 14 4
Clarke, Mary	Office Messenger, Public Works Dept	17th Sept. '18	1 19 3
Cooper, Cath.	Asst. Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk	19th July, '05	10 4 0
Cooper, E.	Postmistress, Montego Bay	1st Oct., '95	51 17 9
Corniffe, E. W.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Oct., '22	26 16 2
Crary, Charles	Messenger, Post Office	16th July, '17	7 4 0
Crooks, Mary	Matron Hanover Dist. Prison	1st April, '95	7 5 10
Davis, J. G.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Sept., '20	24 4 1
Davis, L.	Do. do.	16th Feb., '23	15 16 9
DePass, M. L.	P.M. and Tel. Clerk	19th Mar., '14	22 6 8
DePass, A. S. (nee Clacken)	P.M. and Tel. Clerk	1st Sept., '11	11 7 6
Desdunes, L. L.	Fitter and Engine Attendant Pump. Sta.	3rd Aug., '13	28 13 0
Donaldson, S.	Nurse, Public General Hos. Chapelton	1st Dec., '99	4 3 5
Downie, C.	Binder, Gov. Printing Office	7th Jan., '13	20 6 3
Douglas, I. S.	Revenue Runner	1st Dec., '20	38 15 1
Duncan, M.	Cook, Pub. Hos., Kgn.	13th Dec., '19	9 19 5
Eaton, D. R.	Late Messenger, Public Works Department	1st April, '20	25 16 7

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date	Amount
			£ s. d.
Edwards, M.	P.M. and Tel. Clerk	—	25 0 6
Edmondson, D. A.	Mail Courier	1st April, '21	8 18 6
Ferguson, J. S.	Headman, Public Works	11th Feb., '21	22 14 8
Foster, Theresa	Messenger, Attorney General's Office	1st Oct., '05	5 9 6
Franklin, W. J.	Revenue Runner	1st Oct., '19	17 0 11
Fraser, J. C.	Sergeant of Consb.	1st Nov., '96	27 7 6
Gauntlett, A. B.	Under Nurse, Pub. Gen Hos. Montego Bay	4th Sept., '11	34 6 0
Grant, O. A.	Telegraph Clerk, Kgn. Post Office	1st April, '18 1st April, '20	{ 55 8 4 22 3 4
Gregg, R. J.	Second Class Runner In. Revenue Dept.	1st Jan., '13	9 18 0
Gunning, N. R.	Rev. Runner, Westmoreland	15th April, '18	10 5 8
Green, Lewis	Drill Instructor, Stony Hill Industrial School	1st May, '21	14 19 11
Gray, Chas.	Interpreter Immigration Dept.	1st Aug., '22	14 1 3
Hall, Robert	Messenger and Cartman, Indus. School	1st Nov., '13	21 4 10
Harty, A. P.	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	9th Aug., '16	18 4 0
Harty, M. A.	Assistant Clerk, Postal Telegraph Service	7th Dec., '03	7 3 9
Hendriks, E.	Matron, Pub. Hospital	1st Sept., '14	11 4 0
Henry, G. S.	Messenger Gen. Post Office	1st July, '20	19 9 6
Hollé, C. E.	P.M. and Tel. Clerk	4th April, '19	32 0 2
Hollé, S. J.	Postal & Telegraph Clerk	1st Aug., '20	34 19 6
Ince, J. E.	Mason and Bricklayer Indl. Sch., Stony Hill	1st Mar., '13	22 10 5
Jenkins, Wm.	Interpreter Immigration Dept.	1st July, '22	17 15 6
Jennings, Alfred A.	Messenger, Parcel Post Office	5th Feb., '17	9 15 0
Kerr, R.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	17th Dec., '20	23 11 2
King, H. A.	P.M. and Tele. Clerk	3rd Jan., '10	13 8 5
Kirton, S. J.	Rev. Runner, Hanover	1st Jan., '18	18 0 9
Laidley, T. A.	Revenue Runner	9th Mar., '20	69 15 9
Lee, N. W.	Compositor, Govt. Printg. Office	18th July., '18	43 4 6
Lindo, C. S.	Foreman, Public Works	28th July, '07	37 3 4
Lindsay, Margt.	Wardmaid, Public Hos. Kingston	16th Mar., '07	4 19 8
Lothian, Rebecca	Cook, Jubilee Hospital	—	10 1 5
Lowe, John	Under-keeper Morant Point Lighthouse	1st Oct., '15	26 0 0
Mason, Josephine	P.M. and Tel. Clerk	22nd Mar., '17	12 17 10
Matthews, Jestina	House Cleaner, Hordley Hospital	19th Oct., '19	4 17 8

PENSIONERS. *continued.*

Name.	Service	Date.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
Matthews, Emily	Nurse, Boys' Industrial School, Stony Hill	1st May, '16	13	7	8
McDaniel, V.	Matron, Stony Hill Industrial School	1st June, '21	19	14	6
McDonald, Jestina	Under Nurse, Public Hospital	29th June, '07	6	9	0
McDonald, J. G.	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	24th Dec., '15	16	2	4
McDonald, E. E.	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	do	15	18	6
McDowell, Caroline	Ward Maid, Public Hospital	15th Nov., '21	9	4	11
McGahan, L. J.	Asst. Matron, Victoria Jubilee Hospital	1st Dec., '12	20	7	1
McKenzie, A. P. (nee Teal)	P. M. and Telegraph Clerk	1st Jan., '01	15	6	8
McLean, A. G.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Sept., '20	23	8	7
McLean, F. E.	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	19th Sept. '18	16	13	8
McLellan, R. E. (nee Gray)	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	20th July, '16	12	17	10
McMillan, A. C.	P. M. Half-way Tree	14th June, '11	14	8	2
McPherson, D. L.*	Matron, Dry River Pub. Hospital	1st May, '05	6	6	0
McTarvish, E.	Under Nurse, Morant Bay Hospital	7th May, '99	3	13	11
Mills, Catherine	House Cleaner, Col. Secretary's Office	18th April, '09	9	8	6
Morris, L. T.	Messenger, Audit Office	22nd Oct., '03	10	19	1
Mowatt, Elsie	Under Nurse, Public Gen. Hos. Mon. Bay	2nd June, '12	3	10	11
Nash, Emma M.	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	1st April, '16	8	10	6
Neufville, A.	Customs Guard	6th Mar., '17	12	13	0
Nixon, Alex.	Sorter, General Post Office	3rd Jan., '09	24	6	2
Nugent, Margt.	Nurse, Boys' Reformatory, Stony Hill	13th Mar., '10	11	15	1
Nugent, Godfrey	Cook and Baker Indus. School, Stony Hill	1st April, '13	13	6	11
Orr, J. H.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st July, '20	26	18	6
Orrett, O. A.	Matron, Public Hos. Port Antonio	16th May, '10	21	0	0
Oxley, Maria	Wardmaid, Public Hos., Kingston	17th Feb., '11	4	13	4
Patton, R. A.	P. M. Mile Gully	20th July, '22	12	0	0
Patrickson, E. U.	Schoolmaster, Boys Reformatory	1st May, '02	12	16	8
Peart, Francella	Postmistress, Chapelton	1st Nov., '15	18	4	0
Pinkey, A.	Nurse, Public Hos. Sav-la-Mar	1st June, '07	5	5	7
Plummer, Eliz.	Keeper and Cleaner Ct. House	1st Aug., '22	13	9	6
Prendergast, A.	Carpenter, Boys' Reformatory	17th April, '04	30	1	8
Redwood, R. R.	Compositor Government Printing Office	1st Jan., '21	38	3	11
Richardson, P. J.	Runner, Reve. Dept.	1st Jan., '17	16	14	1

*In abeyance.

PENSIONERS. *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Rochester, Z.	Additional Bailiff, St. Mary	1st Jun., '21	9 11 8
Robinson, Chas.	Gardener and Garden Constable Kgn.	25th Feb., '17	16 16 7
Rogers, J. J.	D.M.O., Gordon Town	1st April, '12	35 12 6
Rotchford, Wilhelmina	Matron, Morant Bay Hospital	7th June, '17	28 0 0
Samuel, Margt.	Nurse, Buff Bay Hospital	1st June, '18	4 13 7
Samms, O. A.	Rev. Runner, St. Elizabeth	1st Dec., '18	15 17 5
Scoby, George	Machine-minder, Govt. Printing Office	14th Mar., '08	13 19 0
Scott, Elizabeth	Cook, Montego Bay Hospital	13th Nov., '97	4 3 5
Soares, Levi	Messenger Government Printing Office	28th Nov., '20	10 12 2
Spence, J. T.	Revenue Runner	1st April, '21	26 10 8
Shaw, G. A.	Headman, Pub. Works Department	1st April, '12	11 14 0
Shaw, H. J.	Keeper, Folly Point Lighthouse	1st Jan., '12	16 6 3
Simms, Eliza	Nurse, Lunatic Asylum	9th June, '22	16 5 8
Smith, Attewell	Foreman, Bindery Gov. Printing Office	28th Aug., '19	50 10 5
Smith, George S.	Foreman, Public Works Department	1st Jan., '18	30 0 7
Smith, Harriett	Night Nurse, Lepers' Home	3rd July, '21	0 15 2
Spence, E. W.	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	26th Nov., '11	17 1 3
Spence, Jos.	Bathman, Public Hos.	30th May, '03	10 8 7
Talbot, W. C.	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	4th May, '99	19 3 4
Taylor, Susan	Keeper, Court House	1st Oct., '11	3 5 3
Thompson, Margaret (nee Amour)	Messenger, Supreme Court	11th Nov., '16	9 2 0
Tomlinson, Hugh A.	Mail Courier	27th Feb., '21	4 11 5
Tomlinson, Olivier	Cartman, Pub. Works Department	15th Oct., '10	4 13 7
Walker, R.	Head Nurse, Pub. Hos.	30th Mar., '07	13 0 8
Walters, E.	Messenger & Cleaner Pub. Works Dept.	1st Oct., '18	2 12 8
Welsh, Francis	House Cleaner, Man. Hospital	8th Oct., '11	4 1 11
White, E. C.	Resident Clerk Kgn. Telegraph Office	3rd June, '19	34 11 2
Williams, A. E.	Matron, Public Gen. Hos. Sav.-la-Mar	5th May, 1908	9 16 0
Williams, Rachael	Office Cleaner, Res. Mag. Ct., Kgn.	1st Aug., '10	6 3 6
Williams, Sarah	Cook, Pub. Gen. Hos. St. Ann's Bay	2nd June, '12	1 19 8

PENSIONERS, *continued*.

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Williams, Ella (now Dwyer)	Nurse, Victoria Jub. Hospital	30th Nov., '12	13 1 10
Wilson, William	Watchman, Pub. Works Department	1st April, '10	9 9 7
Wilkins, Alex.	Guard, Customs	23rd July, '16	24 12 9
Wiltshire, Angelina	Wardmaid, Pub. Hos.	30th Mar., '12	6 8 8
Wright, W. L.	Runner, In. Rev. Dept.	1st June, '05	12 14 11
Prisons			
Black, Robt.	Asst. Warder, St. Catherine District Prison	9th Feb., '15	6 14 10
Cole, Herbert	Asst. Warder, Gen. Penity.	2nd Aug., '18	4 19 2
Cowell, Robt.	Prison Warder	1st June, '19	36 10 0
Cox, James	Prison Warder	23rd Sept. '19	4 3 8
Cruikshank, J. W.	Prison Warder	23rd April, '17	39 0 0
Cunningham, D.	Prison Warder	13th March, '08	26 0 0
Downer, R. B.	Prison Warder	1st April, '09	12 3 9
Foster, Auckland	Prison Warder	1st April, '23	27 6 0
Harris, Alexander	Prison Warder	23rd Nov., '04	9 3 3
Henry, C. R.	Prison Warder	15th Jan., '11	13 17 4
Phillips, C. R.	Prison Warder	15th Sept. '13	20 16 0
Ramsay, Jos. T.	Prison Warder	4th July, '17	63 17 6
Thomas, A. B.	Asst. Warder	19th June, '17	13 0 0
Wallace, A.	Warder, General Penitentiary	15th May, '20	23 3 10
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.			
Allen, G. A.	Government Teacher	27th June, '21	21 10 0
Armstrong, R. E.	do	1st July, '21	32 5 0
Anderson, Jos. F.	do	..	25 10 0
Anderson, Jas. D.	do	..	23 10 0
Anglin, Alfred	do	..	28 10 0
Arnold, Richd.	do	11th Jan., '19	36 15 0
Ainsworth, A. N.	do	..	23 0 0
Bailey, Wm. F.	do	19th May, '23	24 15 0
Brown, Mrs. S. V.	do	18th Dec., '18	27 15 0
Buchanan, R. T.	do	31st May, '17	24 0 0
Burton, E. F.	do	1st Jan., '17	25 0 0
Blake, H. G.	do	..	24 15 0
Bryan, Ed. Rose	do	..	21 0 0
Bryan, J. R.	do	26th May, '20	29 5 0
Chamberlain, Fred. A.	do	..	22 10 0
Clarke, E.	do	..	17 10 0
Cleaver, Thos.	do	1st April, '21	23 0 0
Cohen, E.	do	..	30 15 0
Daly, B. D.	do	..	20 0 0
Doran, Mrs. F. E. (nee McDaniel)	do	..	21 0 0
Dillon, L. B.	do	12th Dec. '19	24 15 0
Drummond, D. L.	do	1st Mar., '19	39 15 0
Fuller, Jas. A.	do	..	22 10 0
Fullerton, B. E.	do	..	40 10 0
Gauld, Edgar	do	1st June, '18	15 0 0
Gayle, Ed. Alex.	do	..	21 0 0

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Gordon, Daniel	Government Teacher	1st June, '18	24 0 6
Green, Wm. A.	do	..	20 10 0
Griffiths, T. B.	do	1st Jan., '17	14 0 0
Harrison, J. B.	do	..	30 0 0
Hause, H.	do	1st Jan., '17	24 0 0
Hall, C. M.	do	22nd July, '19	19 0 0
Henry S. B.	do	1st Jan., '20	18 0 0
James, Josiah E.	do	5th Jan., '17	22 0 0
James, J. H.	do	1st July, '23	26 0 0
Kelly, Joseph	do	..	17 0 0
Lalor, David S.	do	..	26 10 0
Legister, L. L.	do	1st Aug., '18	21 10 0
Lewison, J. H.	do	13th May, '20	30 15 0
Mills, J. W.	do	..	38 5 0
Markes, A. E.	do	1st April, '19	19 10 0
Marshall, Jos. A.	do	1st Mar., '19	33 15 0
McCalls, Colin	do	1st April, '23	40 10 0
Miller, Geo. S.	do	28th July, '19	17 10 0
Morrison, D. A.	do	1st Sep., '18	27 10 0
Morrison, Mary E.	do	1st Sept. '18	19 0 0
Munroe, J. T.	do	19th Feb., '23	33 0 0
Murray, Fred.	do	..	38 5 0
McAdam, Robt.	do	..	22 10 0
McFarlane, C. S.	do	1st April, '20	15 0 0
Neilson, John A.	do	..	37 10 0
Panton, Saml. A.	do	..	31 10 0
Patten, E. N.	do	1st Jan., '20	23 0 0
Pennicott, Jas.	do	..	25 10 0
Prince, Jas.	do	16th Nov., '22	39 15 0
Pryce, David	do	..	26 10 0
Reid, J. H.	do	1st Aug., '21	20 10 0
Richards, J. M.	do	1st Sept., '23	21 0 0
Robinson, G. A.	do	..	18 0 0
Samuels, Ed. J.	do	..	37 10 0
Sibbles, W. A.	do	1st Jan., '19	18 0 0
Sister Mary Agatha	do	1st Aug., '19	25 10 0
Somerville, T. G.	do	1st June, '23	26 0 0
Speid, Nathan W.	do	..	24 10 0
Stewart, C. J.	do	..	39 0 0
Stuart, W. H.	do	16th Feb., '23	18 0 0
Taylor, Wm. A.	do	..	24 0 0
Thomas, Wm. E.	do	1st July, '17	19 10 0
Thompson, G. L.	do	30th Jan., '23	26 10 0
Virgo, H. M.	do	..	15 0 0
Vassal, R. T.	do	30th April, '23	22 10 0
Watson, Mrs. R. L.	do	..	18 10 0
Walker, E. A.	do	1st Nov., '20	17 0 0
Wallen, J. M.	do	1st Jan., '19	27 0 0
Williams, W. J.	do	1st July, '21	28 10 0
Williams, W. W.	do	1st July, '23	39 15 0
Witter, J. S.	do	1st April, '20	31 10 0
Wright, J. J.	do	1st Feb., '20	17 10 0
Wright, J. C.	do	21st April, '23	30 0 0

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

THIS Fund, created by the Public Servants of the Colony under the provisions of Law 11 of 1875, and amending laws, and which at 31st March, 1903, stood at £100,393 11s. 11d. was, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1903, absorbed in the general revenue of the island, the Government thereafter receiving all revenues appropriable for making provision for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Public Officers and assuming all the commitments—immediate and contingent—of the Association, which thereupon ceased to be an independent organization.

By Law 21 of 1904, the several laws having reference to the granting of pensions to Widows and Orphans of Public Officers were revised and consolidated and brought within the compass of a single enactment.

Besides safeguarding rights and privileges acquired under repealed laws, provision is made by this Law for the Widows and Orphans of future public servants, the following being among its main features:—

- I. All Public Officers on being appointed to an office with £100 a year or upwards to contribute 4 per cent. of their salaries to general revenue.
- II. Such contributions to continue for 35 years or to age 65, if Public Officer remaining in the public service so long.
- III. Provision is made for adjusting pensions in cases where contributions are increased or reduced from any cause or where they cease before the full number of payments have been made.
- IV. And for refunding a portion of their contributions when leaving the Public Service or completing their term of contribution, to bachelors or childless widowers.
- V. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are calculated under the tables attached to the law, these having been constructed on the actual mortality experience of the late Association during its operation, extending over 28 years.
- VI. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are not concurrent but are payable to the Widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the Orphans in the following proportions:—

If three in number or less each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided among them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The administration of the law is vested in an officer styled the Comptroller, and his report for 1921-22 shows that in that year pensions to the extent of £10,870 6s. 0d. were paid; the refunds to members were £235 0s. 2d.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Amount
Widows.			£ s d.
Adams, S. L. ..	W. N. A. Adams, Inspector of Police	9th April, '17	42 3 0
Addison, A. O. ..	J. Addison, Asst. Collector of Taxes	21st May, '11	77 17 0
Anderson, Lady M. D.	Sir W. J. Anderson, Res. Mag.	28th Aug., '18	198 6 0
Arrowsmith, H. M.	W. C. G. Arrowsmith, Chief Clerk, Audit Office	12th April, '20	1 1 10 0
Andrews, A. I. ..	E. J. Andrews, Treasurer	12th Nov., '15	71 8 0
Ashman, A. M. A.	T. A. Ashman, Landing Waiter Customs	7th Aug., '08	35 10 0
Anderson, Alice ..	C. C. Anderson, Island Treasurer	23rd Oct., '21	4 10 4
Allwood, B. E. ..	I. W. Allwood, Clerk of Courts	16th Nov., '18	43 3 0
Allwood, Marg. R.	J. A. Allwood, late of the Medical Dept.	6th July '23	67 17 7
Bartlett, E. ..	T. Bartlett, Warden District Prison	12th Oct., '93	34 15 0
Butler, E. S. ..	E. Butler, Medical Storekeeper	2nd May, '13	112 10 0
Balfour, I. M. ..	D. Balfour, Registrar General	21st May, '22	97 8 5
Baines, Jessie	E. C. Baines, Collector of Taxes	14th July, '22	113 17 3

PENSIONERS, *contd.*

Name	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
Bell, E. G.	V. G. Bell, Director Public Works	30th May '08	224	14	0
Brice, A. B.	R. H. Brice, Asst. Collector Taxes	13th June, '06	19	5	0
Bourne, K. H.	H. C. Bourne, Colonial Secretary	7th Jan. '09	132	19	0
Barned, M. A.	Hiram Barned, late of Revenue Dept.	12th March '23	40	1	0
Capper, A. J.	T. Capper, late Sup. Insp. of Schools	16 Aug., '17	238	6	0
Castle, G. E.	C. W. Castle, Medical Officer	15th July, '16	108	15	0
Chisholm, C. A. E.	I. G. Chisholm, Collector Taxes	1st Nov. '14	27	18	0
Campbell, K. F.	A. B. Campbell, District Med. Officer	13th Sept. '79	45	6	0
Campbell, Sarah	H. D. Campbell, Locker	20th May '06	17	10	0
Carroll, M. A.	J. Carroll, Prisons Department	9th Mar. '08	27	17	0
Charley, M. D.	T. H. Charley, Inspector Police	12th Mar. '18	54	16	0
Chapman, L. S.	P. E. Chapman, Admstr. Genl.	1st Mar. '04	181	13	0
Curran, M. A. F.	C. R. Curran, Puisne Judge	28th Aug. '92	147	7	0
Clark, H. M.	Dr J. H. Clark, District Med. Officer	9 July, '96	78	8	0
Cole, M. P.	F. E. Cole, formerly Clerk Cts.	11th Oct., '18	41	10	0
Calder, J. M.	W. J. Calder, Constabulary Depart.	14th Oct., '14	59	2	0
Cargill, C. I.	G. F. Cargill, Judge Kings on Court	24th Oct., '18	134	18	0
Clare, L.	H. L. Clare, D.M.O.	25th Jan., '20	158	11	0
Corinaldi, M.	J. C. B. Corinaldi, 3rd Class Coll. Taxes	18th Sept., '22	38	11	4
Cox, F. E.	S. A. G. Cox	6th Dec., '22	47	10	0
Cocking, H. A.	R. M. Cocking, Admr. Genl's. Office	4th Janv. '23	82	3	6
Depass, A. C.	T. E. DePass, Inspector of Police	8th Aug. '04	81	5	0
DePass, A. T.	A. H. DePass, Govt. Savings Bank	15th Jan. 1907	54	6	0
Delmege, R. A.	L. E. Delmege, D.M.O.	1st Jan., '18	82	5	0
Dodd, H. E.	E. A. Dodd, Jamaica Railway	15th Dec. '17	40	11	0
Doorly, S. L.	W. A. Doorly, Collector of Taxes	28th Sept., '86	49	12	0
Duquesnay, A. E.	E. L. Duquesnay, Public Works Dept.	15th Jan. '07	45	13	0
Dumont, L.	E. Dumont, Audit Office	31st Oct., '18	80	17	0
Egerton, C. M.	R. Egerton, Resident Magistrate	7th Oct. 1900	85	17	0
Eves, E. E.	F. A. D. Eves, Revenue Dept.	26th July, '15	67	3	0
Earle, Marie R.	E. R. C. Earle, Health Officer, Port Royal	22nd May, 1922	52	14	1
Fawcett, A. G.	M. Fawcett, Inspector General Police	23rd Sep. '99	70	17	0
Fisher, E. G.	H. S. Fisher, Clerk of the Courts	24th Sep. 1900	87	6	0
Forbes, H. W.	A. A. Forbes, of Administrator General's Office	31st Mar. '12	7	18	0
Foster, L. E.	G. F. Foster, formerly Schoolmaster, General Penitentiary	28th July, '18	23	16	0
Fraser, G. M.	T. A. Fraser, Revenue Dept.	12th Nov., '18	26	6	0
Fisher, A. M.	W. W. Fisher, Res. Magistrate	3rd June, '15	40	0	0
Fletcher, V.	E. P. Fletcher, Record Office	29th Mar. '18	18	3	0
Fletcher, M. A.	Joseph Emanuel Fletcher, Gen. P.O.	6th Jan., '20	44	18	0
Farmer, M. L.	N. B. Farmer, Deputy Clerk Courts, St. Thomas	9th Mar., '21	27	17	0
Ford, Dolly	J. C. Ford, Supt. Govt. Printing Office	9th Dec., '21	113	6	0
Fonseca, B. A.	R. E. Fonseca, 3rd Class Coll. Taxes	25th Nov., '22	38	6	3
Foster, Helen R.	E. A. Foster, late of Medical Dept.	8th Feby. '23	154	17	0
Gayleard, M. E.	T. Gayleard, Pub. Works Department	11th Sep. '98	58	1	0
Gooden, L. A.	F. T. Gooden, Medical Department	5th Feb. '08	29	18	0
Gordon, C. A.	T. E. R. Gordon, Asst. Col. Taxes.	18th June, '02	54	12	0
George, E. E.	H. J. George, D. M. O.	17th Nov., '15	28	13	0
Griggs, J. I.	W. J. Griggs, Locomotive Superin- tendent, Jamaica Railway	21st May, '17	77	3	0
Harrison, M. E.	Thomas Harrison, Surveyor General	28th Oct. '94	61	17	0

PENSIONERS, *contd.*

Name.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Amount.	
			£	s. d.
Hancock, A. M. B.	Sir H. J. Burford-Hancock, Ch. Jus.	24th Oct. '95	99	6 0
Hastings, C. E.	Capt. W. H. Hastings, Imgmt. Dept.	22nd Jan. '02	53	15 0
Henry, M.	John Henry, H. M. Customs	7th Mar. '14	8	14 0
Hendriks, M. A.	T. B. Hendriks, Accountant G. S. Bank	27th July, '14	174	4 0
Haughton, E. M.	R. S. Haughton, Railway	24th Jan. '19	27	9 0
Hocking, E. M.	Sir H. H. Hocking, Attorney General	10th June, '07	406	6 0
Huggard, C. E.	W. T. Huggard, Locker and Gauger	16th Sep. '05	17	8 0
Hart, J.	J. H. Hart, late Botanical Dept.	21st Feb. 1911	69	3 0
Humber, J. J.	J. C. Humber, Clerk Courts	25th Nov., '13	265	6 0
Hussey, A. A.	H. G. Hussey, Bailiff Courts	27th June, '16	16	6 0
Hall, A. G.	Maxwell Hall, Res. Magistrate	21st Feb., '20	87	1 0
Hawkins, Laura	F. H. Hawkins, Ck. Paro. Board	13th Jan. '23	13	9 6
Isaacs, M. A.	H. F. Isaacs, 2nd Class Col. Taxes	7th Nov. '22	79	6 7
Jeffrey-Smith, F.	C. A. Jeffery-Smith, Public Works	29th June, '15	91	6 0
Ker, E.	J. E. Ker, Suptg. M. d. Officer.	24th Oct., '18	109	1 0
Lawes, M. L.	H. D. Lawes, Prisons Department	18th Jan. '04	61	2 0
Lee, M.	H. H. Lee, K. & L. Water Comrs.	20th Sept., '03	149	5 0
Little, M. H.	G. G. Little, Dist. Court Judge	26th May, '07	357	1 0
Lumb, S.	Sir C. F. Lumb, Puisne Judge	23rd Feb., '11	127	8 0
Lopez, F. G.	A. E. Lopez, Clerk Courts	17th Nov. '14	79	3 0
Liddell, M. A.	C. Liddell, Surveyor General	6th Oct., '16	145	5 0
Mudie, C. A.	E. P. Mudie, Collector of Taxes	2nd April, '22	82	18 8
McCrae, O.	H. McCrae, Dep. Insp. General	4th May, '13	87	4 0
Murray, E. A.	H. G. B. Murray, Asst. Coll. Taxes	5th May '04	47	2 0
McLeod, H. E.	W. McLeod, Inspector of Police	26th Nov. '04	108	14 0
Madden, E. F.	T. P. Madden, District Medical Officer	16th Mar. '89	54	16 0
Musson, J. M.	S. P. Musson, Island Treasurer	13th Dec., '02	185	14 0
Musson, G. W.	J. T. Musson, Res. Magistrate	3 Sep., '20	96	6 0
McLavery, E. C.	E. H. E. McLavery, 1st Class Collector Taxes	6th Oct., 1922	172	12 10
Maunsell, Jemima	H. E. Maunsell, late of Med. Dept.	30th Nov. '22	86	12 9
Neish, A. G.	D. Neish, Health Officer, Port Royal	15th May, '15	88	7 0
Northcote, H. J.	Sir E. A. Northcote, Puisne Judge	14th May, '15	264	0 0
Neish, C. A.	Dr. W. D. Neish, Lepers' Home	10 h April, '19	100	8 0
Oughton, N. O.	T. B. Oughton, K.C., Attorney Genl.	10th Aug., '09	191	9 0
Orgill, K. M. M.	B. C. Orgill, Supervisor Revenue Offices	5th Oct. '08	206	4 0
O'Meally, G. E.	A. O'Meally, Int. Rev. Dept.	2nd Feb. '11	62	3 0
O'Meally, M. M.	H. C. O'Meally, Locker & Gauger	16th Nov., '18	33	16 0
Passmore, S. A.	C. A. Passmore, Asst. Collector Taxes	30th Aug., '04	44	2 0
Pearson, G. F.	W. J. Pearson, Collector of Taxes	27th July, '07	142	17 0
Preston, S. A.	L. J. Preston, Resident Magistrate	21st Oct., '08	137	1 0
Pyne, C. L.	R. Pyne, Revenue Department	1st Mar. '15	20	2 0
Penny, E. B. M.	E. W. Penny, Judicial Dept.	13th Feb., '19	45	8 0
Pearson, E. M.	O. C. Pearson, Revenue Dept	23rd Nov., '21	49	2 0
Quin, F. A.	Dr. Quin, District Medical Officer	27th Oct., '87	34	15 0
Richmond, E. F.	James Richmond, Director Railway	21st Mar., '14	557	3 0
Rankine, C. J.	G. G. Rankine, Education Dept.	22nd May, '16	23	16 0
Romney, A. E.	E. U. Romney, Treasury	25th June, '15	63	2 0

PENSIONERS, *contd.*

Name.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Amount
			£ s. d.
Robertson, Margaret	D. M. Robertson, Revenue Dep't.	6th Jan., '22	20 14 0
Reynolds, M. A. C.	D. Reynolds, Deputy Supt. General Penitentiary	18th Sept., '22	48 9 4
Santfleben, A.	D. A. P. Santfleben, District Engineer	18th Feb., '03	93 0 0
Shackleton, L. T.	T. F. Shackleton, Medical Officer, Lunatic Asylum	9th Aug., '21	57 0 0
Solomon, Gladys	A. Welby Solomon, Judicial Dept.	30th Mar., '22	21 0 0
Sinclair, C. A. R.	A. C. Sinclair, Supt. Govt. Ptg. Office	28th Jan., '91	40 17 0
Speck, S. J.	Wm. Speck, Prisons Department	26th Jan., '92	24 19 0
Smeeton, J.	S. P. Smeeton, Registrar General	20th July, '16	93 9 0
Squire, A. I.	H. E. Squire, Clerk Treasury	14th Mar., '18	25 2 0
Strickland, E.	R. B. Strickland formerly of Education Dept.	30th Oct., '16	17 11 0
Sturgeon, J. S.	W. A. Sturgeon, Keeper Folly Point Light House	1st May, 1921	13 8 0
St. Aubyn, A. L.	G. P. St. Aubyn, Res. Magistrate	21st Aug., '21	46 14 6
Smith, H. M.	E. Smith, H. M. Customs	18th July, '19	21 9 0
Spratt, Helen L.	A. S. Spratt, Chief Clerk, Revenue Dept.	17th Aug., '23	09 8 8
Taylor, C. E.	G. W. Taylor, Lunatic Asylum	18th Jan., '18	63 6 0
Thomson, E. J.	R. Thomson, Sup. Botanic Gardens	29th Dec., '08	123 2 0
Thompson, Ellen	J. Thompson, St. Cath. Dist. Prison	13th Nov., '10	61 6 0
Thompson, N. E.	Dr. Thompson, Med. Officer Lun. Asy.	2nd Nov., '04	90 1 0
Tillman, A.	Dr. H. G. Tillman, Dis. Med. Officer	24th Jan., '13	48 16 0
Thomas, A. E.	W. R. Thomas, late Genl. Post Office	2nd May, '96	15 18 0
Thomson, C. E.	G. W. Thomson, Medical Dept.	17th Oct., '18	18 16 0
Thomas, L.	J. S. Thomas, Clerk of the Courts	31st Mar., '03	79 7 0
Towers, J. J.	J. Towers, Supt. Hanover Dist. Prison	11th Aug., '96	18 5 0
Tucker, S. G.	D. A. Tucker, Clerk Courts	26th Feb., '17	82 0 0
Valencia, C. E.	J. E. Valencia, Clerk Isld. Med. Office	28th July, '90	31 18 0
Walcott, W. J.	R. A. Walcott, Res. Magistrate	20th June, '08	192 4 0
Ward, I. H.	B. M. Ward, Registration Dept.	19th Aug., '21	32 10 0
Wright, A. D.	E. F. Wright, Insp. Genl. Police, etc.	17th Nov., '04	82 12 0
Willoughby, E. M.	P. R. A. Willoughby, Dir. Pub. Wrks.	2nd May, '13	145 8 10
Williams, M. E.	J. R. Williams, Dir. Education	24th April, '16	126 1 0
Williams, L. M.	F. C. Williams, formerly District Court Judge	24th Mar., '17	40 3 0
Williams, C. M.	R. A. Williams, Clerk Parochial Board, St. Andrew	20th Mar., '21	70 3 0
Wedderburn, H. C.	A. A. H. Wedderburn, Dep. Insp. Genl. of Police	12th April, '19	22 3 0
	ORPHANS.		
Lynch, H. T. L.	E. E. Lloyd Lynch, Clerk Courts	5th Dec., '17 on re-marriage of mother.	10 9 0 16 9 9
Malabre, Jessie F.	P. O. Malabre, District Medical Officer	12th Nov., '14 on re-marriage of mother	16 9 9 7 19 6
Malabre, Joy C.	G. J. Neish, District Medical Officer	10th Aug., '21 on re-marriage of mother	7 19 6 7 19 6
Neish, Cicely	G. J. Neish, District Medical Officer	10th Aug., '21 on re-marriage of mother	
Neish, Majorie	G. J. Neish, District Medical Officer		

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

APPROVED OF BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government.
 2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
 3. The Chief Justice.
 4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
 5. Members of the Privy Council.
 6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
 7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
 8. Puisne Judges.
 9. Members of the Legislative Council.
 10. Custodes of Parishes.
 11. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 12. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 13. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 14. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 15. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 16. The Director of Education (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 17. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (not being Member of Legislative Council).
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PART VI.
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(*Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.*)

THE Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica as it now exists was constituted by the Judicature Law 1879. The Court is a Superior Court of Record and now exercises the jurisdiction, power and authority formerly possessed by the Supreme Court of Judicature, the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy, the Circuit Courts or any of the Judges or those Courts or the Governor as Chancellor or Ordinary acting in any Judicial capacity and all ministerial powers, duties and authorities incident to any part of such jurisdiction, power and authority.

The Supreme Court now consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

In case of an appeal from the judgment of one of these Judges, such Judge does not sit in the Full Court on the hearing of the appeal but his place is taken by the Judge of the Kingston Court who while sitting rank after the junior member of the Court.

The Full Court holds a Session in Kingston three times a year, but a special sitting of the Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Chief Justice	E. St. John Branch, B.A., B.C.L., Durham, K.C.	2,000 0 0	May, '98
Puisne Judge	Anthony De Freitas, .. O.B.E., B.A.	1,200 0 0	7th May, '04
Puisne Judge	H. I. C. Brown, B.A. .. K.C.	1,200 0 0	30th April, '06
Registrar and Librarian	Vacant ..	700 0 0	—
Chief Clerk	Reginald Seaton ..	400 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Second Class Clerk	C. O. Segre ..	260 0 0	1st April, '09
Assistant	F. G. Soutar ..	115 0 0	1st May, '20
Usher	John McC. Reeves ..	147 0 0	1st August, '06
Typist	Miss Sheila Condell ..	78 0 0	1st Sept., '23

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Attorney General	F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C., M.A.	£ 1,500 s. 0 d. 0	Sept., 1909
Asst. to the Attorney General	Hector Josephs, K.C., B.A., LL.M., LL.B. (a)	500 0 0	1st Jan., 1912
Crown Solicitor	A. J. Corinaldi	1,000 0 0	1st May, 1919
Clerk to the Attorney General	O. E. Tomlinson	350 0 0	13th Aug., 1907

(a) Also Referee of Titles.

THE BAR.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

Retired from practice or holding Government appointments and precluded from practice marked*.

Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907, marked †.

Left the Island, marked ‡.

Name.	Called to the Bar	Admitted in Jamaica
Beard, C. Halman	Inner Temple, 21st June '82	24th April, 1921
Branch, E. St. John, K.C., B.A., B.C.L., Durham ‡	Gray's Inn, May, 1892	11th November, 1909
Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford, K.C.*	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1899	6th April, 1899
Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A., Oxford †	Inner Temple, 9th May '06	21st August, 1907.
Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab.*	Inner Temple, Nov., 1890	December, 1890
Cox, E. F. H.	Middle Temple, 18th November, 1907	2nd May, 1910
Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C. †	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1873	24th October, 1907
DeMontagnac, Louis Ivan*	Middle Temple, 26th January, 1914	15th February, 1917
Durrant, F. C. Wells, K.C., M.A.*	Middle Temple, 17th November, 1886	October, 1921
Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A., K.C. †	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1897	9th August, 1907
Humphreys, Travers ‡	Inner Temple, 8th November, 1889	30th December, 1910
Josephs, Hector Archibald, K.C., B.A., LL.B., Cantab., LL.B., Lond. †	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896	25th November, 1896
King, John Leopold, B.A., LL.B.	Gray's Inn, 8th June, 1910	14th June, 1910
Levy, Leslie Charles, LL.B., Cantab.*	Gray's Inn	27th June, 1910
Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cantab. ‡	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1900	7th May, 1907
Manley, Norman Washington, B.A., B.C.L.	Gray's Inn, 20th April, 1921	30th August, 1922
McGregor, Colin Malcolm	Middle Temple 10th May, '22	13th December, 1922
Mosse, Jonathan Cardie, B.A., LL.B. ‡	Middle Temple, 25th January, 1923	15th March, 1923
Oldfield, Josiah, M.A., D.C.L.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, '92	2nd December, 1920
Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cantab. †	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	2nd August, 1907
Radcliffe, Henry Milne	Middle Temple, June, 1909	18th Oct., 1909
Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford*	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	1st September, 1902
Ryan, Hugh Kaye, M.A., LL.M. ‡	Inner Temple, 17th May, '05	25th November, 1921

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA, *contd.*

Name	Called to the Bar	Admitted in Jamaica.
Rennie, Alfred Baillie, LL.B.†	Gray's Inn, 10th May, 1922	2nd June, 1922
Reid, John Alan Lincoln†	Middle Temple, 8th June, 1921	November, 1921
Sanders, Gerald Stanley†	Middle Temple, 23rd April, 1902	19th March, 1914
Stern, Philip, K.C.	1869	— 1870
Sisnett, Herbert K. McD.†	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894	21st March, 1898
Smith, James A. G., <i>cert. of honour</i>	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1910	30th Sept., 1910
Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall, K.C.†	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880	16th August, 1907
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892	29th November, 1892
Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., Cambridge, K.C.†	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879	2nd August, 1907

SOLICITORS.

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice, are marked *.

Those who are no longer resident in the Island are marked by †.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address
Aris, Julius A.	16th August, 1922	Kingston
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian	10th December, 1918	Port Antonio
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel	9th February, 1891	Chapelton
Aguilar, A. W. O.	25th June, 1906	Sav-la-Mar
Alberga, Louis P.	26th April, 1921	Kingston
Alexander, Harold V., (Livingston & Alexander)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber (Allwood & Dickenson)	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Ashenheim, Lewis (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Baquin, Robert, Cyril	2nd March, 1891	Mandeville
Baquin, M. M.	17th July, 1903	Spanish Town
Bell, C. T.	9th October, 1882	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.*	9th April, 1890	Montego Bay
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke)	21st March, 1907	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	15th January, 1900	Kingston
Brandon, K. R.*	26 April, 1917	Kingston
Brown, G. Philpotts (Brown & Thomson)	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Bryant, Robert W.	21st January 1898	Kingston
Burrow, J. D. (Aston Simpson & Burrow)	4th March, 1914	Kingston
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881	Sav-la-Mar
Campbell, Geo. A.	10th February, 1905	Montego Bay

SOLICITORS, *continued*

Name	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Cargill, J. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn) ..	4th February, 1902 ..	Kingston
Cargill, S. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn) ..	16th December, 1892 ..	Kingston
Clarke, E. C. ..	27th February, 1902 ..	Chapelton
Clark, G. Harvey* ..	17th September, 1897 ..	Mandeville
Clark, W. P.* ..	18th December, 1886 ..	Kingston
Clarke, E. V. ..	22nd December, 1921 ..	Kingston
Coke, Wm. Henry ..	6th September, 1900 ..	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J. ..	1st July, 1902 ..	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J.* ..	17th December, 1880 ..	Kingston
Cox, Arthur J.* ..	8th March, 1922 ..	Spanish Town
D'Costa, Alfred H.* ..	31st March, 1894 ..	Kingston
Davis, H. E., Henderson ..	9th May, 1884 ..	Port Antonio
Dayes, Harold W. W. (Dayes & Dayes)	13th August, 1891 ..	Kingston
deCordova, O'Connort ..	8th March, 1888 ..	Kingston
Dunn, H. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn) ..	13th June, 1904 ..	Kingston
Dickenson, J. A. (Allwood & Dickenson)	29th March, 1910 ..	Brown's Town
Delfosse, Oswald Keith ..	2nd April, 1918 ..	Kingston
De Souza, Solomon Moss Ansell ..	10th September, 1919 ..	Kingston
Duff, C. Stuart ..	8th March, 1922 ..	Kingston
Delaphena, E. S. ..	1st June, 1891 ..	Kingston
Ewen, Guy S. ..	31st March, 1894 ..	Falmouth
Farquharson, Arthur W. ..	22nd February, 1884 ..	Kingston
Fleming, Alfred Augustus ..	16th August, 1888 ..	Spanish Town
Finlason, A. W. R.* ..	27th January, 1898 ..	Christiana
Foote, Archd. ..	22nd September, 1914 ..	Black River
Fletcher, Stanley Fitzallan ..	23rd April, 1918 ..	Spanish Town
Fraser, Noel Joslyn ..	27th March, 1923 ..	Kingston
George, A. C. (George & Vendryes) ..	12th July, 1906 ..	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson ..	6th August, 1883 ..	Port Maria
Gray, W. Baggett ..	10th June, 1878 ..	Kingston
Gunter, G. G. ..	2nd December, 1889 ..	Mandeville
Gunter, J. E. ..	21st August, 1896 ..	Kingston
Grossett, Fred. V. ..	9th April, 1922 ..	Port Antonio
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart) ..	23rd June, 1902 ..	Kingston
Hart, Danie. ..	15th October, 1875 ..	St. Ann's Bay
Holmes, R. C. ..	2nd July, 1906 ..	Montego Bay
Jaquet, Sydney ..	1st June, 1885 ..	Port Antonio
Jones, Ernest Hann ..	14th June, 1892 ..	Sav-la-Mar
King, Mervin T. ..	10th July, 1915 ..	Black River
Kingdon, A. V. ..	30th December, 1885 ..	Kingston
Kirkcaldy, J. A. Cosmo ..	16th August, 1922 ..	Montego Bay
Lake, H. A. (Lake & Nunes) ..	20th February, 1911 ..	Kingston
Leach, J. V.* ..	14th June, 1881 ..	Spanish Town
Lewis, Walter Everard ..	6th July, 1891 ..	Mandeville
Livingston, Noel B. (Livingston & Alexander)	26th June, 1906 ..	Kingston
Lyons, Trevor (Robinson & Lyons) ..	9th March, 1915 ..	Richmond
Lindo, Arthur Septimus DaSilva ..	27th March, 1923 ..	St. Ann's Bay
McGregor, J. M. ..	19th July, 1897 ..	Mandeville

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
McLaughlin, Raynor H. ..	26th April, 1921 ..	Richmond
McMillan, T. R. ..	26th March, 1903 ..	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart) ..	5th March, 1901 ..	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)†	9th June, 1887 ..	London
Morrison, Wm. (Morrison & Morrison)	6th July, 1899 ..	Kingston
Morrison, C. S. (Morrison & Morrison)	20th February, 1911 ..	Kingston
Muirhead, Frank Terence ..	10th May, 1909 ..	Kingston
Murray, Arthur E. ..	18th February, 1902 ..	Brown's Town
Myers, A. deC. ..	20th June, 1901 ..	Kingston
Motta, A. E. ..	13th June, 1904 ..	Kingston
Nash, John S. ..	21st July, 1904 ..	Sav-la-Mar
Nunes, R. K. (Lake & Nunes) ..	29th March, 1920 ..	Kingston
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab. ..	4th February, 1892 ..	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald* ..	14th October, 1889 ..	Kingston
Ogilvie, Percy C.* ..	16th March, 1907 ..	Porus
Orrett, W. H. ..	11th October, 1881 ..	Kingston
Oppenheim, Percy Guy ..	19th September, 1919 ..	Kingston
Pickwick, William Samuel ..	5th December, 1890 ..	Port Maria
Phillips, F.† ..	20th June, 1901 ..	—
Reid, William O.* ..	13th October, 1904 ..	Sav-la-Mar
Reirie, Richard Pitt ..	25th April, 1892 ..	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.* ..	11th October, 1892 ..	Kingston
Robinson, K. Aubrey (Robinson & Lyons)	13th June, 1904 ..	Richmond
Samuel, O. L. (Samuel & Samuel) ..	25th April, 1917 ..	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. (Samuel & Samuel)†	13th June, 1878 ..	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. (Samuel & Samuel)	18th January, 1906 ..	Kingston
Sanguinetti, J. F. B. ..	7th September, 1921 ..	Kingston
Scholefield, Wm.* ..	21st July, 1911 ..	St Ann's Bay
Scott, H. W. R. ..	28th January, 1904 ..	Port Maria
Scott, Sydney L. ..	19th September, 1920 ..	Kingston
Sharp, Thomas Hicks ..	26th April, 1917 ..	Christiana
Simpson, Aston H. L. (Aston Simpson & Burrow)	18th July, 1907 ..	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L. (Simpson & Thomson)	21st July, 1898 ..	Kingston
Southby, T. G.* ..	8th January, 1906 ..	May Pen
Stern, Philip ..	30th August, 1872 ..	Kingston
Stone, L. J. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	16th February, 1899 ..	Kingston
Symonds, Henry S. P.† ..	15th May, 1914 ..	Kingston
Silvera, Derwent Victor ..	1st March, 1920 ..	Morant Bay
Trench, C. LeP. ..	25th June 1896 ..	Morant Bay
Thomson, Arthur A. F. (Brown & Thomson)	2nd September, 1913 ..	Montego Bay
Tenquee, George Shui Tai ..	28th July, 1922 ..	Kingston
Thomson, A. O. (Simpson & Thomson)	5th September, 1923 ..	Kingston
Vaughan H. E., B.A., London ..	19th July, 1897 ..	—
Vendryes C. H. ..	9th April, 1903 ..	Port Antonio
Vendryes, Bernard Louis (George & Vendryes)	27th March, 1923 ..	Kingston
Wesleygammon, C. B. ..	6th March, 1913 ..	Sav-la-Mar
Williams, R. Gordon ..	7th September, 1921 ..	Kingston
Wood, S. Malcolm† ..	7th September, 1921 ..	Kingston

Rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure (including scales of fees and evidence) in respect of proceedings under the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923.)

Under the powers conferred upon the Chief Justice of Jamaica by the Judicature Law 1879, the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and all other powers enabling in that behalf, and with the concurrence of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica, I do hereby order and direct as follows:—

1. Any application under section 2 (1) of the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) for leave to have a judgment obtained in a superior court in the United Kingdom or in a superior court in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Law extends registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made *ex parte* or by summons to a judge. If the application is made *ex parte* the judge to whom it is made may direct a summons to be issued.

2. The application shall be supported by an affidavit of the facts exhibiting the judgment or a verified or certified or otherwise duly authenticated copy thereof and stating that to the best of the information and belief of the deponent the judgment creditor is entitled to enforce the judgment and the judgment does not fall within any of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law a judgment cannot properly be ordered to be registered. The affidavit must also, so far as the deponent can, give the full name, title, trade or business and the usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively.

3. The affidavit and the summons (if any) shall be entitled:

"In the Matter of the Reciprocal enforcement of judgments and Awards Law, 1923
..... (describing the court) and.....
In the Matter of a judgment of the..... obtained in.....
..... (describing the cause or matter) and dated the..... day of.....
.....19...."

4. The summons (if any) for leave to register shall be an originating summons and (unless otherwise ordered by a judge) shall be served in the same manner as a writ of summons is required to be served. The Judgment debtor shall not be required to enter any appearance thereto.

5. Any order giving leave to register shall be drawn up by or on behalf of the judgment creditor and when the order is made on a summons the order shall be served on the judgment debtor but where the order is made on an *ex parte* application service of the order on the judgment debtor shall be required.

6. The order giving leave to register the judgment shall state the time within which the judgment debtor is to be entitled to apply to set aside the registration. Such time where the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, within the jurisdiction of the Court shall ordinarily be fourteen days and when the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, out of the jurisdiction of the Court shall be such time as the Court may fix.

7. The register of judgments ordered to be registered under the Law shall be kept in the Office of the Court by or under the direction of the Registrar. The judgment shall be registered therein in accordance with the order giving leave to register it.

8. The register shall be arranged in alphabetical order in the surname of the judgment debtor and there shall be entered in the register the date of the order for registration and of the registration, the name, title, trade or business and usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment debtor and judgment creditor and the amount for which the judgment is signed and any special directions in the order for registration as to such registration and or execution thereon and the particulars of any execution issued thereon.

9. Notice in writing of the registration of the judgment must be served on the judgment debtor within a reasonable time after such registration. Such notice shall (in the absence of an order by the judge as to the mode of service thereof) be served on the judgment debtor by personal service (with power to order substituted service or service out of the jurisdiction or both) as in the case of a writ of summons, but the judge may at any stage of the proceedings authorise or direct some other mode of service and if he does so the service shall be effected in accordance with such authority or direction.

10. The notice of registration shall contain full particulars of the judgment registered and of the order for such registration and shall state the name and address of the judgment creditor or of his solicitor or agent on whom and at which service of any summons issued by the judgment debtor may be served. The notice shall state that the defendant is entitled, if he has grounds for doing so, to apply to set aside the registration and shall

also state the number of days for applying to set aside the registration limited by the order giving leave to register.

11. The party serving the notice shall, within three days at most after such service; endorse on the notice or a copy or duplicate thereof the day of the month and the week of the service thereof, otherwise the judgment creditor shall not be at liberty to issue execution on the judgment; and every affidavit of service of such notice shall mention the day on which such endorsement was made. This rule shall apply to substituted as well as other service. The three days limited by this rule may under special circumstances be extended by order of a judge.

12. The judgment debtor may at any time within the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on him of the notice of the registration of the judgment apply by summons to a judge to set aside the registration or to suspend execution on the judgment and the judge on such application if satisfied that the case comes within one of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law no judgment can be ordered to be registered or that it is not just or convenient that the judgment should be enforced in Jamaica or for other sufficient reason may order that the registration be set aside or execution on the judgment suspended either unconditionally or on such terms as he thinks fit, and either altogether or until such time as he shall direct: Provided that the judge may allow the application to be made at any time after the expiration of the time herein mentioned.

13. The summons referred to in rule 12 shall be an ordinary summons intitled in the same manner as the affidavit referred to in rule 3.

14. No execution shall issue on a judgment registered under the Law until after the expiration of the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on the judgment debtor of notice of the registration thereof. Provided that the judge who makes the order for such registration or a judge at Chambers, may at any time order that execution shall be suspended for a longer time.

15. Any party desirous of issuing execution on a judgment registered under the Law must produce to the Registrar an affidavit of the service of the notice of registration.

16. A writ of execution on a judgment registered under the Law may be thus varied:— Instead of "which said sum of money and interest were lately before us in our said Court, etc.," insert "which said sum of money and interest were lately in (describing the court in which judgment was obtained)" etc., and which judgment has been duly registered in our Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica pursuant to the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923, (No. 1923.)

17. Any application under section 3 of the Law for a certified copy of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made ex parte to a judge of the said Court on an affidavit made by the judgment creditor or his solicitor giving the particulars of the judgment and showing that the judgment debtor is resident in the United Kingdom or some (stating what) part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom to which the Law has been extended and stating to the best of his information and belief the title, trade, business or occupation of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively and their respective usual or last known places of abode or business.

18. The certified copy of the judgment shall be an office copy and shall be sealed with the seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and shall be certified by the Registrar as follows:—

"I certify that the above copy judgment is a true copy of a judgment obtained
"in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and this copy is issued in accord-
"ance with section 3 of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law,
"1923 (No. 16 of 1923)."

(Signed)

Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature
of Jamaica.

19. In this order the expression "the Law" means the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and the definitions contained in section 5 (1) of the Law shall apply:

20. The fees set out in the schedule to these Rules shall be payable in respect of the registration of judgments under the Law.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

	s.	d.
On Affidavit in support of Application	10	0
Any other Affidavit	5	0
On issuing Summons for leave to register	10	0
Any other Summons	5	0
On the Order for Registration	10	0
On issuing execution	(The same fee as on a judgment of the Supreme Court)	
On a certified Copy Judgment	10	0
Other fees the same as those payable in proceedings in the Supreme Court.		

ANTHONY DEFREITAS,
Chief Justice (Acting.)

We concur—

H. I. C. BROWN, P.J.
R. T. ORPEN, Actg. P.J.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 24th day of July, 1923.

L. PROBYN,
Governor.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 1899

SCHEDULE A—CLASS I.

For every day of attendance

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens exceeding 100 acres, Merchants, General Factors Wholesale Dealers, Bankers and Professional persons £0 7 6 to £0 10 6

CLASS II.

Proprietors, Occupiers or Attorneys of Estates or Pens not exceeding 100 acres, Overseers or Bookkeepers of Estates or Pens, Tradesmen, (including First Class Retailers), Commission Agents, Auctioneers, Accountants, Interpreters 0 5 0 to 0 7 0

CLASS III.

Clerks, Small Shopkeepers, Skilled Workmen, Tailors Journeymen, District Constables 0 2 0 to 0 4 0

CLASS IIIA.

Servants, labourers and the like 0 1 0 to 0 2 0

CLASS IV.

Reg. Med. Practitioners for giving professional evidence .. — 1 1 0

Registered Medical Practitioners, for attending to examine a body without dissection and for making the required report — 1 1 0

Registered Medical Practitioners for the same services when dissection is performed — 2 2 0

N.B.—The minimum amount to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. Where there is a railway, or other public conveyance the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

SITTINGS FOR 1924.

FULL COURT.

Sittings of the Full Court will be held, commencing on the following dates:—

25th February, 7th July, 3rd November.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Home Circuit.—Kingston—7th January; 12th May; 16th September

Western Circuit.—Spanish Town—14th January; 19th May; 22nd September. May Pen—17th January; 22nd May; 25th September. Mandeville—21st January; 27th May; 29th September. Black River—21st January; 23rd May; 2nd October.

Northern Circuit.—Sav-la-Ma—28th January; 2nd June; 6th October. Lucea—31st January; 5th June; 9th October. Montego Bay—4th February; 9th June; 13th October. Falmouth—7th February; 12th June; 16th October.

Eastern Circuit.—St. Ann's Bay—11th February; 16th June; 20th October. Port Maria—14th February; 17th June; 23rd October. Port Antonio—18th February; 23rd June; 27th October. Morant Bay—21st February; 26th June; 30th October. Judge's Chambers... Chief Justice—Tuesday and Thursday.

Puisne Judges—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Vacations of the Court. Christmas—From the day preceding Christmas Day to the same day in the following week, both inclusive.

Easter—From the day preceding Good Friday to the same day in the following week, both inclusive.

Summer—From 1st August to 15th September, both inclusive.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Order of King Edward VII. in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 15th day of February, 1909, it was ordered that any person may appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in His or their Privy Council.

- (a) as of right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of £300 sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £300 sterling or upwards and:—
- (b) at the discretion of the said Court, from any other judgment of the said Court whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion or petition for leave to appeal within 21 days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from, notice of the intended appeal to be given to the opposite party. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court may seem just. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be entered into within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

The order also contains directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the Order. Directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are also contained in the said Order.

By this Order it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the record is transmitted.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

By an Order of Queen Victoria in Council dated the 28th May, 1889, reciting that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) States when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money, stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissariat Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica ((sects. vi, vii) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceedings with reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September, 1873, continues in force, but upon coming into operation of the Judicature Law 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January, 1880, the Local Incumbered Estates Court was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April, 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignees or factors' liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.)

UNTIL the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice-Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, and 30 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54

Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th Nov., 1890, page 741, by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last-mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purposes of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the like places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to international law and the comity of nations, as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the King in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, droits of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891. The Admiralty Court is now part of the Supreme Court with the same officers.

By Law 38 of 1894 (23 May, 1894) as amended by Law 18 of 1906 (14 May, 1906) provision is made for the appointment of an Admiralty Bailiff of the Supreme Court.

Rules of Court were prepared by the then Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law. These rules were approved by Queen Victoria in Council, on 30th January, 1893 and were published in the Jamaica Gazette of 13th April, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King St.)

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who died either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personality amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his Office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of general revenue.

During the year 1922, Letters of Administration to the estates of thirteen deceased persons (three with Wills annexed), and Probate of the Wills of two deceased persons were granted to the Administrator-General in the Supreme Court.

There were also granted to him in the Kingston and Resident Magistrate's Courts of this Island, Letters of Administration to the estates of 37 deceased persons (two with Wills annexed.)

The Administrator-General was also appointed committee of the estate of 1 lunatic and to act under one Power of Attorney, three Appointments of New Trustee, and three appointments of Trustee under the Settled Land Law 1888.

The estates of 215 deceased persons who died in Panama, Costa Rica and Cuba, were also during this period referred to the Administrator-General to be dealt with under the provisions of Law 21 of 1906.

At the 31st December, 1922, the amount at credit of the Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics, custodian enemy property, Receiverships and Trusts was £479,073 15s. 5½d.

The accounts of the Administrator General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcies occurring in that Court in the hands of that officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The same Law provides for bankruptcy administration in the Resident Magistrate's Courts of the Island; the Clerks of which Courts are Trustee in their respective Courts. The Law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions. The amending Laws now in force *inter alia* provide:—

- (a) that it shall be incumbent upon Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £; otherwise their discharge may be suspended for two years;
- (b) for the administration of deceased persons' estates in Bankruptcy;
- (c) for books of account of debtors to have been kept in English;
- (d) that undischarged Bankrupts obtaining credit to the extent of £20; or more, without disclosing disability, are liable to imprisonment, not exceeding two years;
- (e) that sale by a trader of his stock-in-trade, etc., without consent of three-fourths, in number and value, of his creditors; or unless made after 21 days notice in Jamaica Gazette, and a daily paper published in Kingston; shall be void against creditors in case of his Bankruptcy; and
- (f) that such advertisement may be alleged as an act of Bankruptcy, after notice in the prescribed form by the Petitioning Creditor.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868:—

1861 .. 16	1863 .. 75	1865 .. 39	1867 .. 64
1862 .. 76	1864 .. 40	1866 .. 47	1868 .. 39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last 16 years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law:—

1907 .. 3	1911-12 .. 38	1915-16 .. 18	1919-20 .. 3
1908 .. 3	1912-13 .. 23	1916-17 .. 19	1920 .. 7
1909-10 .. 7	1913-14 .. 27	1917-18 .. 14	1921 .. 64
1910-11 .. 16	1914-15 .. 42	1918-19 .. 10	1922 .. 36

The judicial statistics of the Colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1840, and May, 1845 (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows:—in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d. and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

During the year 1922, there were 35 Provisional Orders in Bankruptcy made in the Supreme Court upon Creditors' Petitions, of which 15 were made Absolute, and 11 were revoked; whilst the remaining 9 were pending at the end of the year.

One Order for Administration of a deceased person's estate in Bankruptcy was made during the year.

Absolute Orders in respect of proceedings commenced in previous years were made in five cases.

On the 31st December, 1912, the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £6,753 10s. 11d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy ..	J. M. Nethersole ..	£500 0 0 and fees	1st Sept., '93
Deputy Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy ..	A. O. Ritchie ..	550 0 0	1st April, '02
<i>Administrative and Correspondence Branch—</i>			
Senior First Class Clerk ..	Vacant ..	—	—
Second Class Clerk ..	E. N. Bird ..	220 0 0	13th Mar., '17
Assistant ..	H. McD. White ..	145 0 0	3rd August, '20
Stenographer and Typist ..	Miss N. C. Smith ..	156 0 0	1st Mar., '10
do ..	Miss C. L. Richards ..	156 0 0	1st Dec., '15
do ..	Miss L. E. Gourzong ..	156 0 0	1st Oct., '17
do ..	Miss A. R. Waite ..	130 0 0	1st July, '20
do ..	Miss E. I. Hudson ..	130 0 0	1st Oct., '20
<i>Accounting Branch—</i>			
First Class Clerk ..	G. B. Corbett ..	375 0 0	16th Feb., '20
do ..	W. Kirkpatrick ..	200 0 0	1st Jan., '23
Second Class Clerk ..	G. V. Rennie ..	270 0 0	14th Jan., '18
do ..	A. S. Lyon ..	270 0 0	15th Dec., '19
do ..	R. E. Collins ..	220 0 0	19th Feb., '12
do ..	H. F. Barry ..	200 0 0	9th Mar., '17
<i>Bankruptcy—</i>			
First Class Clerk ..	W. A. Lindo ..	375 0 0	14th Jan., '18
Second Class Clerk ..	J. M. Hippolite ..	220 0 0	19th July, '13
Assistant ..	R. Charlton ..	145 0 0	25th Jan., '21
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
First Class Clerk ..	Michael Levy ..	325 0 0	6th Jan., '08
Second Class Clerk and Cashier ..	A. L. Hylton ..	270 0 0	9th Dec., '10
<i>Allowance</i>			
Assistant ..	H. D. Chambers ..	145 0 0	20th Jan., '21
do ..	I. B. O'Sullivan ..	130 0 0	8th Nov., '21

NOTARIES PUBLIC

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Statute 28 Vic. chap 16, to discharge the duties assigned to such office by the Laws of Great Britain and of this Island, or by the practice of commerce. The Statute also enacts that Notaries Public shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows :—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island ..	£10 0 0
ditto ditto the City and Parish of Kingston ..	6 0 0
ditto ditto any other parish ..	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings

The fees demandable by Notaries Public exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest £0 10 6d.

For drawing and preparing same if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian ..	15th March, 1920	The whole Island
Aguilar, A. W. O. ..	28th January, 1908	Westmoreland
Alexander, H. V. ..	4th September, 1916	The whole Island
Ashenhain, L. ..	7th January, 1899	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A. T. ..	20th April, 1891	St. Catherine
Bourke, Wellesley ..	22nd August, 1908	The whole Island
Brown, G. P. ..	6th August, 1906	St. James
Calder, Charles MacClair ..	5th April, 1882	St. Elizabeth
Calder, Charles MacClair ..	1st September, 1882	Westmoreland
Cargill, J. H. ..	12th July, 1912	Kingston
Cargill, Sidney Raynes ..	20th February, 1907	St. Andrew
Davis, H. E. H. ..	21st August, 1886	The whole Island
Dickenson, James Alexander ..	30th January, 1924	The whole Island
Dunn, H. H. ..	4th September, 1916	The whole Island
Farquarson, A. W. ..	2nd June, 1899	The whole Island
Flemming, A. A. ..	20th August, 1908	St. Catherine
Foote, Arnold ..	16th October, 1919	Westmoreland
George, A. C. ..	10th July, 1916	The whole Island
Goffe, C. H. C. ..	4th April, 1889	St. Mary
Gray, W. Baggett ..	5th May, 1879	Kingston
Grossett, Frederick Vincent ..	1st June, 1922	Portland
Gunter, G. G. ..	18th November, 1890	The whole Island
Gunter, J. E. ..	16th May, 1903	Kingston
Hart, Ansell Henry Lister ..	15th June, 1922	Kingston
Hart, Daniel ..	12th November, 1880	The whole Island
Jaquet, Sidney ..	26th February, 1896	The whole Island
King, M. T. ..	4th February, 1920	St. Elizabeth
Livingston, Noel Brooks ..	4th September, 1916	The whole Island
Manton, Victor Evelyn ..	15th June, 1922	Kingston
Miltholland, J. F.* ..	29th April, 1893	The whole Island
Myers, A. deC. ..	12th June, 1908	Kingston
Nuttall, E. ..	25th March, 1903	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M. ..	11th April, 1891	The whole Island
Pickwick, W. S. ..	29th January, 1902	St. Mary
Sanftleben, Geo. ..	21st October, 1907	Hanover
Samuel, Lionel Vincent Disraeli ..	4th April, 1918	Kingston
Stone, L. J. ..	14th April, 1919	Kingston
Thomson, A. A. F. ..	5th May, 1917	St. James
Vendryes, Charles Henry ..	4th June, 1921	Portland

* Off the Island.

PRIZE COURT.

PRIZE JURISDICTION in Jamaica is vested in and exercised by the Supreme Court, that Court being the Local Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Statute 53 and 54 Vic. c. 27. This jurisdiction is derived from the warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 7th December, 1905), authorizing the Supreme Court to act as a Prize Court. The warrant by its terms defines and limits the jurisdiction which became exercisable when the proclamation of the outbreak of war was made. There is an appeal to His Majesty in his Privy Council.

The Order in Council prescribing the Rules and Tables of Fees to be observed and taken in Prize Proceedings is published in the Jamaica Gazette of September 12, 1914.

The Judges of the Court are the Chief Justice (President) and the Puisne Judge; the Registrar is the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the Marshall is Mr. R. E. Seaton.

During the war the following causes were adjudicated by the Court:—

- (a) "The Bethania" captured at sea by H.M.S. "Essex" (Captain Hugh Dudley Richard Watson). The ship was delivered to the Crown by order of the Court on an undertaking being given. Part of the cargo was condemned and sold, and part released to neutral claimants.
- (b) The Lighters 1/16, 2/16, 3/16 and the "Atlas" (a launch) were seized in the port of Kingston by Officers of the Customs and orders of detention made.

These orders were subsequently superseded and orders of condemnation made and the Lighters and "Atlas" were delivered to the Crown on an undertaking being given as provided in the Prize Rules.

THE KINGSTON COURT.

By Law 36 of 1909, a special Court was created "to transact the civil jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew." This Law came into operation on 1st January, 1910, by proclamation of the Governor, and the late Jasper Farmer Cargill, Esq., was appointed to be the judge, under letters patent, during His Majesty's pleasure.

DATES FOR THE HOLDING OF THE KINGSTON COURT, 1924.

January, 7th and 21st; February, 4th and 18th; March, 3rd and 17th; April, 7th and 28th; May, 5th and 19th; June, 9th and 23rd; July, 7th and 21st; August, 4th and 18th; September, 1st and 15th; October, 6th and 20th; November, 3rd and 17th December, 1st and 15th.

N.B.—The above dates are only dates on which actions are returnable, Special fixtures are made for contested cases and Judgment Summonses.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s d.	
Judge of Kingston Court	R. T. Orpen	900 0 0	18th June, '10
Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	450 0 0	1st March, '83.
Senior Asst. Clerk	J. A. Lawrence	270 0 0	1st March, '94
Assistant	W. M. Penny	160 0 0	6th Feb., '06
Assistant	D. McK. Seivright	100 0 0	1st Aug., '23
Assistant	J. Lammie	100 0 0	19th July, '22
Bailiff	H. P. C. Cox	*80 0 0	1st April, '91

* And Fees.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1883, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867 ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated

by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, (Law 28 of 1904). The Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrate's Court, and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the Island, with as many stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates' Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident Magistrate's Court of one parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other parish or parishes, either generally, or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates' Courts.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Practitioners, for Court Fees, and for Bailiffs' Fees published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 18th February, 1892, 2nd March, 1899, and 11th December, 1902, and referred to in Section 142 of Law 28 of 1904.

FEEs FOR PRACTITIONERS.

The following shall be the scale of costs and fees, as well between party and party, as between Solicitor and client payable in all cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court where Solicitor's costs or Counsel's fees shall be awarded, except where by any Statute or Law special provisions as to costs or fees have been enacted.

Solicitor's costs in contested cases in Common Law and equity, when a Barrister is not employed:—

When the amount recovered or the value of the claim does not exceed £10 ..	£2 2 0
When the amount recovered or the value of the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20 ..	3 3 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £30 ..	4 4 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50 ..	5 5 0
When the amount recovered or the value of the claim exceeds £50 and does not exceed £200 ..	7 7 0

Where a Barrister is employed one-half the above rates.

In cases which are not contested—Common Law.

Where the amount recovered does not exceed £10 ..	0 13 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20 ..	0 17 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50 ..	1 8 0

Provided that when the defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the summons, the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than the amount prescribed in the following table:—

In cases where the claim does not exceed £10 ..	£0 8 0
Where the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20 ..	0 12 0
Where the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50 ..	0 18 0

EQUITY.

Cases going by default or settled before hearing ..	3 3 0
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Fees to Counsel.

When the subject matter or the sum recovered does not exceed £10 ..	1 1 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50 ..	£2 2 0 to 3 3 0

When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50 ..	£5 5 0
When the trial lasts more than one whole day, or is adjourned for want of time, further consideration, or upon payment of the costs of the day, a refresher may be allowed by order of the Judge not exceeding £1 ls., in cases where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50: and where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £50, from £1 ls. to ..	2 2 0

In Equity Cases where, from the number of attendances or from the difficulty of the case, the Judge shall think the highest of the above fees insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or when any such case shall have required extraordinary skill and labour, and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of, the Judge may augment the Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees charged on the basis of this tariff by a further sum not exceeding £10.

In any action in which the title to any real or personal property is bona fide in dispute or which is brought to try a right in addition to or irrespective of a right to damages the Judge may allow to the successful party such costs as he may think fit, not exceeding in amount what would be allowed if the demand exceeded £200.

In any action where the trial has in the opinion of the Judge, been unnecessarily protracted by reason of the calling of unnecessary witnesses or otherwise by the conduct of the Solicitor or Counsel in unnecessarily prolonging the proceedings, the Judge shall be empowered to award in addition to the above rates costs not exceeding £3 3s., per day for every day of the trial after the first day.

In Actions under Section 149 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1901, and Judgment Summonses.

In cases where the claim exceeds £2 and under £10 ..	£0 8 0
Do. do £10 do £20 ..	0 12 0
Do. do £20 and up to £50 ..	0 18 0

In Judgment Summonses where unpaid debt exceeds £5—

£5 and under £10 ..	0 10 0
£10 and under £25 ..	0 15 0
£25 and up to £50 ..	0 18 0

Costs as provided by Section 150 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1901.

In cases where an order is made under section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, in addition to the costs which may be awarded on the recovery of the amount, Solicitor's costs may be allowed on the following scale:—

Where the judgment debt does not exceed £5 ..	£0 10 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 ..	0 15 0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25 ..	0 18 0
Exceeding £25 ..	1 1 0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In non-contentious cases when the real and personal estate does not exceed £100 ..	2 2 0
Exceeding £100 ..	3 3 0
In contentious cases where the real and personal estate does not exceed £100 ..	5 5 0
Exceeding £100 ..	7 7 0
In contentious cases where a Barrister is employed, one-half the above rates.	

Fees to Counsel—£3 3s. in cases up to £100. £5 5s. in cases exceeding £100.

LAND.

In any contested or non-contested suit under the land jurisdiction of the Court, inclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits (Sections 85 to 106, inclusive, of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904):—

£2 2s. to £7 7s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.
When Counsel is employed £1 ls. to £2 12s 6d.

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Fees to Counsel.—£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

REPLEVIN AND INTERPLEADER.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed, £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.—£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

New Trial.

On every motion for a new trial £0 10 6

Costs of new trial to be allowed on same scale as the original trial.

Adjournment.

For attendance in Court when the case is called on and adjourned 0 5 0

Arbitration.

Attending reference with Counsel or without Counsel, the same as at the hearing in Court of a contested case.

Fee to Counsel for each sitting, sum paid not exceeding the rate payable on the trial of a case of the same amount in Court.

Witnesses' expenses as provided by Laws 35 of 1896 and 9 of 1899.

Note—Costs of Counsel and Solicitor, or of a Solicitor on attending reference shall be in the award of the arbitrator, unless otherwise provided by the order of reference.

Travelling Expenses.

No travelling expenses shall be allowed for Barristers or Solicitors, except by the special direction of the Judge, which direction the Judge is hereby authorized to give if he thinks the travelling expenses ought to be allowed. When any such direction is given the Judge shall himself fix the amount to be allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant before transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal £1 1 0

Note—The costs of an appeal after the transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal will be regulated by the order of the Court of Appeal.

When the defendant is successful, Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees shall be on the basis of the above scales, but calculated on the amount claimed, or when the matter does not admit of such calculation, on the value of the property or thing in dispute.

Applications for Sale of Lands under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied, or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the order for the sale of the land £2 2 0

In addition to the above fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realizes less than £20 1 1 0

More than £20 but not less than £50 2 2 0

More than £50 but not less than £100 3 3 0

More than £100 5 5 0

Provided that where from the number of parties to be served, or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or encumbrancer, the Judge shall be of opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application, he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding 5 5 0

When costs of parties other than the judgment creditor's are awarded the Judge shall fix the amount of such costs.

COURT FEES.

The following shall be the scale of fees payable in all cases to the Clerk of the Court by the party requiring anything to be done in respect of which any such fee is payable:

On lodging every plaint and issuing summons thereon where amount claimed does not exceed £2 £0 2 0

On lodging every plaint and issuing Summons thereon, where amount claimed exceeds £2 0 0 9

in the £ or part of the £

This scale shall apply to fees required by Section 154 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, to be paid by any Defendant giving notice of a counter-claim. Provided that in Plaints for the recovery of damages for trespass to land (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law) the minimum fee payable on lodging a Plaint shall be 0 10 0

On every Plaint in proceedings under Section 9 of Law 25 of 1914 0 15 0

On every injunction 0 5 0

On each Judgment Summons	£0 4 0
The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under Section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904	
On every application for the sale of land under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904	0 15 0
Every original Subpoena (which may include three persons)	0 1 0
Entering notice of special defence	0 1 0
Every search into the books (for every three hours or part thereof)	0 1 0
Issuing Warrant to Levy, of Commitment, of Attachment of Execution, or any other warrant	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, or extracts from or copies of the books for every sheet of 160 words, or fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
For entering every Appeal	0 10 6
In addition there shall be paid by the Appellant, at the rate above prescribed for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal	
On lodging every plaint or other document requiring transmission through the post	0 0 6

NOTE—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as cost against the defendant.

REPLEVIN

For a warrant to replevy	£0 2 6
For a replevin bond, when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	0 2 6
Where it exceeds £20	0 5 0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, whichever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Judge at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

In all cases (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons)	£1 0 0
ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.	
For recording each Assignment	0 5 0

LAND.

On all plaints brought within the Land Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Court (exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits)	0 15 0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the fee of in the pound on the amount of the claim.	0 0 9

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity be calculated—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 108 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage charge of lien—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust estate or fund, to which the proceeding relates—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant—in proceedings under sub-section 7 on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument. Provided always, that no single fee shall in any case exceed the amount of forty shillings.

There shall also be paid in all proceedings in Equity, the fees following, that is to say—

On each order for injunction	£0 5 0
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Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	£0 2 6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant	0 1 0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer	0 1 0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0 5 0
For every additional hour, or part of one hour, beyond one hour	0 3 0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 0
Entering any such report and certificate	0 5 0
On each return of summons notice or warrant	0 1 6
On each common petition or motion	0 2 6
On each suggestion	0 2 6
On each bond or recognizance	0 2 6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

TARIFF OF FEES FOR RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS IN PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. When the Value of the Real and Personal Estate does not exceed £50 £0 8 6

(This fee of 8/6 includes the 2/ Stamp Duty (Law 40 of 1903) for Certificate hitherto paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the Affidavit on oath by the Executor or Administrator.)

Recording fees for recording Wills in the Record Office at the rate of 1/6 a sheet of 160 words to the sheet and 2/3 for the receipt and stamp. Such recording fees shall be collected in cash by the Courts Office from the applicant and paid to the Deputy Keeper of the Records.

On Lodging Caveat 0 1 0
(Judicial Stamp for same to be affixed on Caveat)

II. When the Value of the Real and Personal Estate exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 1 3 6

(This fee of £1 3s. 6d. includes the 7/ fee for Certificate hitherto paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the affidavit or oath of the Executor or Administrator.)
Recording fees for recording Will, etc., in the Record Office (same as above in No. 1 Schedule.)

Recording fees for Court's Office for Probate and Administration Papers, and for making every copy thereof, for every legal sheet of 160 words to sheet, and each fraction of same 0 0 6

On lodging Caveat (stamps to be affixed to same). 0 1 0

III. When the Value of the Real and Personal Estate exceeds £100, and does not exceed £300. 4 13 6

(This fee of £4 13s. 6d. includes the 7/ fee or Certificate hitherto paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the Affidavit or oath of the Executor or Administrator.)

Recording fees for the Record Office (same as set out in Schedule I.)

Recording fees for Courts Office (same as set out in Schedule II.)

On lodging Caveat (Stamp to be affixed on same) 0 1 0

IV.

In any Contentious Proceeding, the Court fee that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the Estate: Provided that no fee shall exceed forty shillings.

SCALE OF FEES IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Court Fees.

Nature of Process.	Amount where assets are under £50.	Amount where assets exceed £50.
	s. d.	s. d.
Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all Schedules, exhibits and affidavits in verification)	3 0	3 0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final and on every Commission <i>de bene esse</i>	0 6	1 0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree or Commission	0 6	1 0
On every attested Copy of any other Proceeding or Document when necessary, per folio of 160 words, any figure being counted as a word	0 6	1 0
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits except affidavits in verification of Petitions	0 6	1 0
For every Summons to appear in Court or in Chambers	0 6	1 0
For every subpoena, with or without duces tecum clause, regardless of the number of names inserted	0 6	1 0
For every copy of such subpoena for service	0 3	0 6
For every Judges Summons, Mandamus or Injunction	0 6	1 0
For every motion, application or notice signed by the Clerk	0 6	1 0
For every copy thereof when necessary	0 3	0 6
For receiving or filing every motion, application, notice or caveat	0 3	0 6
For receiving and filing every claim	0 3	0 6
For every Bond or Recognizance	0 6	1 0
For entering every appeal	5 0	5 0
For taxing every bill of Costs as between party and party or between Solicitor and Client	1 0	2 0

Every other process, proceeding, act or matter, not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for shall, when the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding, act or matter in the Supreme Court; and, when such Assets are sworn to exceed £50, then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.

Whenever the Clerk of the Courts or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing, and those of any Clerk, officer or other class of persons properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him; shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the Assets of the Bankrupt, if sufficient; and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Judge on the Treasurer or Parochial Treasurer.

Bailiff's Fees.

Nature of Work, &c.	Where assets under £50.			Where assets. exceed £50.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For serving every notice, subpoena, summons, order or other document if not personally served ..	0	0	6	0	0	6
The like, if personally served ..	0	1	0	0	1	0
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service, or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court ..	0	1	0	0	1	0
For seizing or taking possession of any Realty or Personalty under any process of the Court ..	0	10	0	0	15	0
For keeping possession of any Realty or Personalty, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as,—having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept—shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation; but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept ..	0	10	0	1	0	0
On Commitment of any person by the Judge, conveying such person to prison (besides all necessary expenses out of pocket, when allowed) ..	0	2	6	0	5	0
For Swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of Execution of Process or any other necessary Affidavit ..	0	0	6	0	1	0

All necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.

For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff he shall be paid on the same principle, and as nearly as may be, the same fees as those provided for similar work by Schedule D to Law 43 of 1887.

Solicitors Fees.

Solicitors employed may charge and shall be entitled to have taxed and allowed to them for work done under the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Courts, the following remuneration, viz:—

- Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn not to exceed in value the sum of £50, then after the rate of one-third of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.
- Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed in value the sum of £50 then after the rate of two-thirds of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.

Note 1—The above scale shall apply as between Solicitor and client, as well as between party and party.

Note 2—All accounts shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Courts, and approved by the Judge. Every such taxation and approval shall be subject to reviewal by the Judge, on the application of any person interested therein but no such reviewal shall be made unless the person desiring the same shall, within seven days after such approval, give a notice in writing to the Clerk of the Courts, and to the person preferring the account, naming the items to which objection is taken.

The costs of such reviewal shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

CRIMINAL.

In any cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instruction, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fee shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid:—

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the Fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Sessions.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable Cases, in so far as the same are applicable, and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such Fee is applicable; the following Fee shall be paid:—

For every Indictment

£1 0 0

Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any indictment under "The Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Offences against the Person" (27 Vic., c. 32), or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic., c. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to property" (27 Vic., c. 34), or under the Prædial Larceny Law, or for the offences of forcible entry and Detainer of Land.

On lodging every appeal under section 292 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904 (not now collected. C.S.O. 24th January, 1900)

1 0 0

NOTE—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Bailiffs' Fees.	Amount of Demand.	
	Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20.
	s. d.	s. d.
1. Serving every summons, or subpoena, or other document within one mile of Court House when the service need not be personal	1 0	1 0
When such service is required by law to be personal	2 0	2 0
If distance above one mile a mileage allowance for every other mile or part of a mile	0 6	0 6
In the case of two or more persons in a summons or other document residing at the same place, mileage for one such person only		
2. Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction	1 0	1 0
3. Taking recognizance or security	1 0	2 0
4. Inquiry into sufficiency of security	1 0	1 6
5. For the delivery of goods replevied	5 0	10 0

Warrants of Commitment.

6. Taking every debtor to prison, including all expenses and assistants 7s.
 If distance above one mile from the prison, then for every mile or part of mile . . . 1s.
 In calculating the distance the same must not be taken as greater than from the debtor's residence to the prison: Provided that where a railway or other public conveyance can be used for the whole or part of such distance then the lowest fare both ways for the bailiff, and one way only for the debtor, must be charged; mileage at the rate aforesaid being only charged when any part of the rate is not covered by such railway or other public conveyance.
7. Where the debtor pays the judgment debt after being arrested by the bailiff and before being lodged in prison the bailiff will be entitled to a fee of 5s. and to all expenses necessarily incurred not exceeding 1s. a mile actually travelled.
 In cases where from the distance in taking a debtor to prison the bailiff must necessarily be absent from his parish for more than 24 hours then he will be entitled to a fee of 8s. for each 24 hours or part thereof after first 24 hours.

Warrant of possession.

9. Executing warrants of possession 6s.
 with mileage at the rate of 6d. per mile for every mile travelled in effecting such execution.

Warrants of execution against goods.

10. Serving every notice of warrants of execution against goods 1s.
 11. A commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on receiving money prior to levy shall be paid to the bailiff in addition to mileage.
 12. Executing writs of execution against the goods, 1s. in the £. poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.
 13. Mileage (once only) at the rate of 6d. per mile from nearest court house when the bailiff succeeds in satisfying at least 25 per cent. of the amount of the writ.
 14. Keeping possession of goods till sale, or until arranged between the parties per day not exceeding 7 days
 where the amount of demand does not exceed £10 1s.
 where the amount of demand exceeds £10 2s.
 15. For the appraisal of goods distrained, 3d. in the £ on the value.

Bailiff as Auctioneer.

6. In cases other than levies, where the bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1s. per cent. on any sum in excess of £100: Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock and the like property the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum: provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

Interpleader Summons.

17. Where the claimant elects under section 81 of Law 28 of 1904. or otherwise, that the bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained then shall he pay to the bailiff as under—
 For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day for each animal, until the return day.
 For the keep of dead stock 6d. per day.
 In the event of the trial being postponed the claimant shall also pay the above rates until the day of hearing.

General.

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that court house of the parish where a Bailiff or Assistant Bailiff is stationed which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.
 19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under section 63 of Law 28 of 1901 it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Courts throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 63.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 70 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution for a habeas corpus to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	H. C. Robinson	800 0 0	1st April, '98
Clerk	K. R. Brandon	475 0 0	18th Aug., '19
Deputy Clerk	M. H. Aarons	350 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Assistant Clerk	H. O. Hendriks	240 0 0	1st Nov., '10
Assistant	A. H. Cotterell	125 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Temporary Clerk	M. M. Davis	105 0 0	13th Sept., '22
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. P. Clark	800 0 0	Dec., '92
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk (Acting)	H. O. Hendriks	340 0 0	1st Nov., '10
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant	S. I. Parry	130 0 0	16th June, '21
Temporary Clerk	V. G. Miller	100 0 0	17th Nov., '22

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. M. St. J. Yates	700 0 0	1st May, '21
	Travelling Allowance	160 0 0	
Clerk	A. H. DeLeon	400 0 0	1st June, '88
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	F. St. John Hill	200 0 0	'12
	Travelling Allowance	60 0 0	
Assistant	I. St. Basil Clare	115 0 0	4th July, '22
Bailiff	G. V. T. B. Parkins	60 0 0*	1st May, '20
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. E. R. Stephens	700 0 0	1st Nov., '21
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	H. G. Gauntlett	440 0 0	1st Mar., '94
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	C. H. Collman	250 0 0	18th Aug., '04
Assistant	C. Bedasee	115 0 0	6th April, '21
Bailiff	C. H. Gale	80 0 0*	1st Dec., '16
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Lt. Col. C. M. Ogilvie	800 0 0	9th Feb., '20
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	(And mileage)
Clerk	E. G. Cooper	410 0 0	1st June, '93
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	(And mileage)
Deputy Clerk	L. A. Hopwood	300 0 0	10th June, '92
Assistant	I. D. Eccleston	100 0 0	14th May, '23
Bailiff	T. A. D. Straw	80 0 0*	1st October, '06
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	T. D. H. Bruce	800 0 0	
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	By mileage 6d. per mile†
Clerk	Wm. Scholefield	400 0 0	12th March, '13
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	Percy Ogilvie	300 0 0	1st May, '20
	Travelling Allowance	30 0 0	
Assistant	V. L. S. Scott	115 0 0	1st Mar., '22
Assistant	S. T. Ellington	130 0 0	July, '26
Bailiff	S. S. Anderson	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '10
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. C. Robinson, B.A.	800 0 0	
	Travelling Allowance	163 0 0	
Clerk	John Verity	400 0 0	1st Sept., '18
	Travelling Allowance	130 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	Harold Levy	220 0 0	1st Mar., '09
Assistant	A. E. Brown	100 0 0	1st May, '23
Bailiff	A. M. Jenkins	60 0 0*	13th Aug., '14
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. A. Bicknell	800 0 0	20th Jan., '02
	Travelling Allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	W. A. Duffus	475 0 0	1st Mar., '93
	Travelling Allowance	130 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	J. S. Wiggan	220 0 0	6th May, '12
Assistant Clerk	R. R. Phillips	115 0 0	1st March, '22
Bailiff	T. C. Greene	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '23

* And Fees.

† See approved regulations dated 6.2.23.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service
		£ s. d.	
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	S. C. Burke, B.A.	800 0 0	1st Sept., '98
	Travelling Allowance	160 0 0	
Clerk	W. H. B. Cathcart	450 0 0	1st Feb., '90
	Travelling Allowance	160 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	R. S. Wilsons	300 0 0	8th Aug., '21
Bailiff	E. T. Francis	60 0 0*	4th July, '23
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	F. J. S. Athawes, B.A.	—	—
Clerk	P. C. Ogilvie	400 0 0	1st July, '18
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. A. Cooper, Actg. Clerk Courts	300 0 0	8th April, '12
Assistant	L. V. D. Turner	115 0 0	7th June, '21
Bailiff	F. L. Williams	70 0 0*	4th Jan., '16
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. H. Yorke-Slader	800 0 0	3rd April, '83
Clerk	H. A. Cooper	425 0 0	8th April, '12
Assistant Clerk	G. A. Hogg	250 0 0	10th Mar., '02
Assistant	C. W. Cox	115 0 0	27th June, '22
Bailiff	E. J. Coombs	60 0 0*	1st Aug., '06
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate †	G. Harvey Clark	800 0 0	—
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	—
Clerk	W. O. Reid		
Deputy Clerk	J. M. Nethersole, Actg. Clerk Courts	300 0 0	1st May, '21
Bailiff	G. L. Palmer	60 0 0*	18th June, '03
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. L. King, Acting		
Clerk	Bertram Burrowes	325 0 0	June, '03
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	Thomas G. Southby	300 0 0	May, '20
	Travelling Allowance	32 0 0	—
Assistant	B. G. McDonald	160 0 0	—
Assistant Clerk	J. E. Gordon	115 0 0	—
Bailiff	C. M. Jones	60 0 0*	16th April, '13
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	925 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling Allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	A. C. McIntosh	475 0 0	1st Feb., '91
	Travelling Allowance	80 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	A. J. Cox	300 0 0	12th Mar., '13
	Travelling Allowance	25 0 0	
Assistant	T. L. W. Tucker	145 0 0	29th June, '20
Assistant	H. G. Keeling	115 0 0	1st July, '22
Assistant	A. A. Peat	100 0 0	1st June, '23
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	Nov., '80

* And Fees.

† With jurisdiction over Alley Court.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 21 of Law 28 of 1904 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks when appointed by the Governor as Deputy Clerks of the Courts, have similar powers except that of issuing warrants.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable—

					£	s.	d.
On each	Information	..	..	..	0	3	0
"	Summons	..	..	..	0	3	6
"	Warrant	..	..	..	0	3	6
"	Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	..			0	3	0
"	Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	..	..	..	0	5	6
"	Subpœna for witness, to contain not more than four names				0	2	0
"	Warrant of distress	..	..	..	0	2	0
"	Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	..			0	3	6
"	Order of Court	..	..	..	0	2	0
"	Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	..	..		0	3	0
"	Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	..			0	15	0
"	Certified copy of proceedings, for every 100 words	..			0	1	0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

KINGSTON— Every Monday except 21st April, 26th May and 10th November.
Every Tuesday except 1st January and 3rd June. Every Wednesday
except 5th March. Every Thursday except 25th December. Every
Friday except 18th April, 1st August and 26th December.

PETTY SESSIONS.

St. ANDREW—Half-way Tree—Every Wednesday, except 5th March, 1924.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.)

Halfway Tree—Every Thursday, except 25th December, 1924.

Stony Hill—The first and third Tuesdays in each month, except 1st January
and 3rd June, 1924. The second Court in January will be held on the
29th.

Gordon Town—The second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

St. THOMAS—Morant Bay—January 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; February 6th, 13th, 20th,
27th; March 12th, 19th, 26th; April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; May 7th,
14th, 21st, 28th; June 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; July 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd,
30th; August 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; September 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th;
October 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; November 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th;
December 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st.

Bath—January 3rd, 17th; February 7th, 21st; March 6th, 20th; April 3rd
17th, May 1st, 15th; June 5th, 19th; July 3rd, 17th; August 7th, 21st;
September 4th, 18th; October 2nd, 16th; November 6th, 20th; December
4th, 18th.

Cedar Valley—January 11th; February 15th; March 14th; April 11th;
May 9th; June 13th; July 11th; August 8th; September 12th; October
10th; November 14th; December 12th.

Yallahs—January 25th; February 29th; March 28th; April 25th; May 23rd,
June 27th; July 25th; August 29th; September 26th; October 24th;
November 28th; December 19th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

Morant Bay—January 7th; February 4th; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th
June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November
3rd; December 1st.

Bath—January 3rd; February 7th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June
5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November
6th; December 4th.

Cedar Valley—January 11th; February 15th; March 14th; April 11th;
May 9th; June 13th; July 11th; August 8th; September 12th; October
10th; November 14th; December 12th.

Yallahs—January 25th; February 29th; March 28th; April 25th; May 23rd;
June 27th; July 25th; August 29th; September 26th; October 24th;
November 28th; December 19th.

NOTE:—Special Courts will be held at any Court Station whenever necessary to do
so.

The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Bath and at Golden Grove for the
purpose of issuing process on the Fridays immediately following the Bath
Court days.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT (CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS).

PORTLAND—Port Antonio—Every Tuesday in each month except the 1st January and
3rd June, 1924, for which the 4th January and 6th June, respectively,
are substituted.

Hope Bay—The 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

Buff Bay—The 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month except the 5th
March, 1924, for which the 6th March is substituted.

Manchioneal—The 4th Thursday in each month except the 25th December,
1924, for which the 31st December is substituted.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

PORTLAND Port Antonio—The 1st Monday in each month.
 Hope Bay—The same as Criminal and Petty Sessions.
 Buff Bay—The same as Criminal and Petty Sessions.
 Manchioneal—The same as Criminal and Petty Sessions.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

ST. MARY Port Maria—Every Tuesday in each month except the 1st January and 3rd June.
 Annotto Bay—Every Thursday in each month except the 25th December.
 Richmond—Every Friday in each month except the 18th April, the 1st August and the fourth Friday in each month.
 Gayle—The fourth Friday in each month except the 26th December.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Port Maria—The 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month except the 1st January and 3rd June.
 Annotto Bay—The 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month.
 Richmond—The 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month except the 18th April and the 1st August.
 Gayle—The fourth Friday in each month except the 26th December.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT (CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS).

ST. ANN St. Ann's Bay—January 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; February 4th, 18th, 25th; March 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; April 7th, 14th, 28th; May 5th, 12th, 19th; June 2nd, 9th, 23rd, 30th; July 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; August 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; September 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; October 6th, 13th, 27th; November 3rd, 17th, 24th; December 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd.
 Brown's Town—January 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; February 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; March, 12th, 19th, 26th; April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30; May 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; June 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; July 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; August 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; September 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; October 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; November 5th, 12th, 9th, 26th; December 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th.
 Cave Valley—January 4th, 18th; February 1st, 15th; March 7th, 21st; April 4th, 25th; May 9th, 23rd; June 6th, 20th; July 4th, 18th; August 8th, 22nd; September 5th, 19th; October 3rd, 17th; November 7th, 21st; December 5th, 19th.
 Ocho Rios—January 10th; February 14th; March 13th; April 10th; May 15th; June 12th; July 10th; August 14th; September 11th; October 9th; November 13th; December 11th.
 Moneague—January 24th; March 27th; May 29th; July 24th; September 25th; November 27th.
 Claremont—January 15th; February 19th; March 18th; April 15th; May 20th; June 17th; July 15th; August 19th; September 16th; October 21st; November 18th; December 16th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT (CIVIL)

St. Ann's Bay—January 7th; February 4th; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.
 Brown's Town—January 9th; February 6th; March 12th; April 2nd; May 7th; June 4th; July 2nd; August 6th; September 3rd; October 1st; November 5th; December 3rd.
 Cave Valley—January 4th; February 1st; March 7th; April 4th; May 9th; June 6th; July 4th; August 8th; September 5th; October 3rd; November 7th; December 5th.

Ocho Rios—January 10th; February 14th; March 13th; April 10th; May 15th; June 12th; July 10th; August 14th; September 11th; October 9th; November 13th; December 11th.

Moneague—January 24th; March 27th; May 29th; July 24th; September 25th; November 27th.

Claremont—January 15th; February 19th; March 18th; April 15th; May 20th; June 17th; July 15th; August 19th; September 16th; October 21st; November 18th; December 16th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

TRELAWNY Falmouth—Every Tuesday in the year except the 1st January and the 3rd June.

Duncans—January 10th; February 7th; March 6th; April 10th; May 8th, June 5th; July 10th; August 7th; September 4th; October 9th; November 6th; December 4th.

Clarks Town—January 24th; February 21st; March 20th; April 24th; May 22nd; June 19th; July 24th; August 21st; September 18th; October 23rd; November 20th; December 18th.

Ulster Spring—January 14th, 30th; February 11th, 27th; March 10th, 26th; April 14th, 30th; May 12th, 28th; June 9th, 25th; July 14th, 30th; August 11th, 27th; September 8th, 24th; October 13th, 29th; November 17th, 26th; December 8th, 24th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL).

Falmouth—January 21st; February 18th; March 17th; April 28th; May 19th; June 16th; July 21st; August 18th; September 15th; October 20th; November 24th; December 22nd.

Duncans—Same as Criminal Courts.

Clark's Town—Same as Criminal Courts.

Ulster Spring—Same as Criminal Courts.

SAINT JAMES—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Montego Bay—Every Friday except Good Friday, 1st August and 26th December, when the Courts will be on 17th April, 31st July and 23rd December.

Spring Mount—The first Wednesdays in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November, except the 5th March, when it will be on the 4th March.

Cambridge—The Wednesdays following the 2nd and fourth Mondays in every month.

Adelphi—The third Thursday in every month.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS—CIVIL BUSINESS.

Montego Bay—The second Monday in every month except in the months of June, October and November, when it will be on the third Monday.

Cambridge—The Wednesdays following the second Monday in every month.

HANOVER Lucea—Civil—The first Thursday in every month.
Criminal and Petty Sessions—Every Tuesday in the year except the 1st January and 3rd June.

Miles Town—Civil—The second Thursday in every month.

Criminal and Petty Sessions—The second Thursday and fourth Monday in every month except 26th May.

Sandy Bay—Civil, Criminal and Petty Sessions—The fourth Thursday in every month except 25th December.

Green Island—Civil, Criminal and Petty Sessions—The second and fourth Fridays in every month except on a Public Holiday.

WESTMORELAND—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

- Savanna-la-Mar—Every Tuesday in the year except 1st January and 3rd June.
 Little London—The first Friday of each month except in August when Court will be held on the 8th.
 Bluefields—21st January, 17th March, 19th May, 21st July, 15th September and 17th November.
 Whithorn—The third Wednesday in each month.
 Bethel Town—The second Monday in each month, except 10th November when Court will be held on 3rd November.

WESTMORELAND CIVIL COURTS.

- Savanna-la-Mar—The first Wednesday and Thursday in each month except 5th March.
 Whithorn—The same days as the Criminal Court days.
 Bethel Town—The Thursday after the third Wednesday in each month.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

- ST. ELIZABETH** Black River—January 4th, 10th, 15th, 23rd, 31st; February 5th, 11th, 20th; March 3rd, 13th, 27th; April 1st, 10th, 15th, 25th; May 6th, 16th, 28th; June 6th, 12th, 20th; July 1st, 10th, 15th, 24th; August 5th, 14th, 22nd, 29th; September 12th, 19th, 26th; October 7th, 16th, 31st; November 4th, 13th, 28th; December 2nd, 11th, 16th.
 Balacava—January 20th; February 26th; March 25th; April 29th; May 27th; June 24th; July 20th; August 26th; September 30th; October 28th; November 25th; December 30th.
 Santa Cruz—January 3rd; February 7th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 18th; October 9th; November 6th; December 4th.
 Malvern—January 7th; February 4th; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 15th; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.
 Cheltenham—January 31st; February 28th; March 27th; April 24th; May 22nd; June 26th; July 31st; August 28th; September 24th; October 30th; November 27th; December 19th.

CIVIL.

- Black River—January 22nd; February 19th; March 18th; April 22nd; May 20th; June 17th; July 22nd; August 19th; September 23rd; October 21st; November 18th; December 23rd.
 Balacava—January 8th; February 12th; March 11th; April 8th; May 13th; June 10th; July 8th; August 12th; September 16th; October 14th; November 11th; December 9th.
 Santa Cruz—January 17th; February 21st; March 20th; April 17th; May 15th; June 19th; July 17th; August 21st; September 25th; October 23rd; November 20th; December 18th.
 Malvern—January 21st; February 18th; March 17th; April 14th; May 19th; June 16th; July 21st; August 18th; September 29th; October 20th; November 17th; December 15th.
 Cheltenham—January 31st; February 28th; March 27th; April 24th; May 22nd; June 26th; July 31st; August 28th; September 24th; October 30th; November 27th; December 19th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, CRIMINAL BUSINESS AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

- MANCHESTER** Mandeville—Every Wednesday except the 5th March.
 Porus—The first Friday in each month except August 1st. When the Court will be held on August 5th.
 Cottage—The second Monday in each month except November 10th. The fourth Thursday in each month except December 25th.
 Christiana—The third and fourth Fridays in each month except April 18th and December 26th.
 Wigtown—The last Monday in each month except May 26th. When the Court will be held on May 27th.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL).

Mandeville—The second Friday in each month.

Porus

Cottage

Christiana

Wigton

} Same as Criminal and Petty Sessions.

CLARENDON—RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, (CRIMINAL).

Chapelton—Every Wednesday in the year, except 5th March.

May Pen—Every Thursday in the year except 25th December.

Frankfield—15th and 29th January, 5th and 19th February, 4th and 18th March, 1st and 15th April, 6th and 20th May, 17th June, 1st and 15th July, 5th and 19th August, 2nd and 16th September, 7th and 21st October, 4th and 18th November, 2nd and 16th December.

Alley—14th and 28th January, 11th and 25th February, 10th and 24th March, 14th and 28th April, 12th and 27th May, 9th and 23rd June, 14th and 28th July, 11th and 25th August, 8th and 22nd September, 13th and 27th October, 11th and 24th November, 8th and 22nd December.

CLARENDON—PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

Chapelton—Every Wednesday in the year except 5th March.

May Pen—Every Thursday in the year except 25th December.

Frankfield—15th January, 5th February, 4th March, 1st April, 6th May, 17th June, 1st July, 5th August, 2nd September, 7th October, 4th November, 2nd December.

Alley—14th January, 11th February, 10th March, 14th April, 12th May, 9th June, 14th July, 11th August, 8th September, 13th October, 11th November, 8th December.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL)

Chapelton—The first Wednesday in each month, except 5th March for which is substituted 12th March.

May Pen—The second Thursday in each month.

Frankfield—29th January, 19th February, 18th March, 15th April, 20th May, 17th June, 15th July, 19th August, 16th September, 21st October, 18th November, 16th December.

Alley—28th January, 25th February, 24th March, 28th April, 27th May, 23rd June, 28th July, 25th August, 22nd September, 27th October, 24th November, 22nd December.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL).

ST. CATHERINE—Spanish Town—Every Tuesday unless same be a Public Holiday.

Linstead—Every Wednesday except the first Wednesday of the month or unless same be a Public Holiday.

Old Harbour—January 4, 18th; February 1st, 15th; March 7th, 21st; April 4th, 25th; May 2nd, 16th; June 6th, 20th; July 4th, 18th; August 8th, 22nd; September 5th, 19th; October 3rd, 17th; November 7th, 21st; December 5th, 19th.

Point Hill—January 11th; February 8th; March 14th; May 9th; June 13th; July 11th; August 15th; September 12th; October 10th; November 14th; December 12th.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

Spanish Town—Every Tuesday except same be a Public Holiday.

Linstead—Every Wednesday except same be a Public Holiday.

Old Harbour—Same dates as Resident Magistrate's Courts above.

Point Hill do do do

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL).

Spanish Town—January 7th; February 4th; March 3rd; April 7th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.

Linstead—January 2nd, 3rd; February 6th, 7th; March 6th; April 2nd, 3rd; May 7th, 8th; June 4th, 5th; July 2nd, 3rd; August 6th, 7th; September 3rd, 4th; October 1st, 2nd; November 5th, 6th; December 3rd, 4th.

Old Harbour—January 25th; February 22nd; March 28th; April 25th; May 23rd; June 27th; July 25th; August 29th; September 26th; October 24th; November 28th; December 19th.

Point Hill—January 11th; February 8th; March 14th; May 9th; June 13th; July 11th; August 15th; September 12th; October 10th; November 14th; December 12th.

NOTE:—The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Linstead every Thursday in each month for the purpose of taking process (except on Thursday, the 25th December.)

THE MAGISTRACY IN 1680.

In the "Calendar of State Papers—America and the West Indies, 1677-80" is given under date 1680:—

"A brief account of the Government of Jamaica, Civil and Military." The Island is divided into fifteen parishes, which make several precincts or countries in which are Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions established. The Parishes are St. Thomas, St. David's, St. Andrew's, Port Royal, St. Catherine's, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy's, Clarendon, Vere, St. Elizabeth's, St. James, St. Ann's, St. Mary's, and St. George's.

	Parishes.	Judges of Court of Common Pleas.	Custos Rotulorum.	Justices of the Peace.
Precinct (i)	St. Thomas St. David	Ralph Whitfield Edward Stanton Clement Richardson	Thomas Freeman	Ralph Whitfield Edward Stanton Clement Richardson Thomas Ryves Eleazar Wignall
Precinct (ii)	St. Andrew's	Richard Brayne William Parker Edmond Delacree	Charles Whitfield, J.P.	Samuel Barry Richard Brayne William Parker Francis Scarlett Edmond Delacree John Parnaby
Precinct (iii)	Port Royal	William Beeston Reginald Wilson Anthony Swimmer	Sir Henry Morgan, J.P.	William Beeston John White Reginald Wilson Theodore Cary Anthony Swimmer Richard Herne Harbottle Wingfield
Precinct (iv)	St. Catherine's St. Thomas-in-the-Vale St. Dorothy's	(Supreme Court)	Sir Thomas Modyford, J.P.	Robert Byndloss Thomas Ballard Samuel Long John Colebeck Samuel Bernard Edmonde Ducke George Nedham John Bourden Humphrey Freeman Rowland Powell Fulke Rose John Tolderoy (sic Tolderby

	Parishes.	Judges of Court of Common Pleas.	Custos Rotulorum.	Justices of the Peace.
Precinct (v)	Clarendon Vere	Theodore Cary George Fawcett Andrew Knight	Samuel Long, J.P.	Robert Varney George Fawcett Andrew Knight Thomas Sutton William Dawkins
Precinct (vi)	St. Elizabeth's St. James'	Richard Scott Jonathan Ashurst John Barrow	Thomas Fuller, J.P.	Richard Scott Jonathan Ashurst Samuel Jenks John Barrow John Vassall John Favell Jer. Westhorp.
Precinct (vii) [Each of these par- ishes has its own Court of Common Pleas, but one Com- missioner of the Peace]	St. John's	Thomas Ays- cough Whitgift Ayle- more Richard Oldfield Richard Oldfield Richard Hem- mings William Drax	John Cope, J.P.	Thomas Ayscough Whitgift Aylemroe
	St. Anne's			Richard Guy George Read
	St. George's	Whitgift Ayle- more John Fountain Whitgift Ayle- more William Brewer		Richard Hemings- William Drax
	St. Mary's			John Fountain Edward Cooke William Brewer

The Supreme Court of Judicature is established at St. Jago de la Vega and held every three months.

Chief Justice: Samuel Long (late).

Judges: John Colebeck, Samuel Bernard, Samuel Barry.

Attorney-General: Edmond Ducke

Registrar: Reginald Wilson.

Provost Marshall: Edward Yeomans.

Judge of the Admiralty: Richard Brayne.

William Wood in his Preface to "The Laws of Jamaica" published in 1716 says:—

"In each Province or Precinct, the Colonel or Gentleman of the best Ability or Estate is the Custos Rotulorum, and with other Justices of the Precinct, holds Quarterly a Session for punishing misdemeanors, and those Crimes that are there Cognizable; and have Clerks of the Peace, Deputy Marchals, Juries, &c., and there every thing is determined and regulated by the Laws of England, or the Municipal Laws of the Island, for the Peace and good Government of the Precinct.

In each Province or Precinct, is likewise held a Court, this in nature of Court-Baron or Sheriff's-Court, where the ablest Gentleman is Judge, and has two of the Justices to be his Assistants, and there very justly and formally, are heard, and determined all Actions, Pleas, &c., arising among the neighbours in the Precinct, not exceeding 20 if it does, they take a Justicias out of Chancery, that, for the People's Ease, is always granted; but nevertheless, by the Certiorari, Writ of Error, &c., they may bring causes out of these Courts into the Grand Court."

THE MAGISTRACY IN 1924.

Lists supplied by the Custodes of the several Parishes through the Colonial Secretary.

KINGSTON.

Custos.

The Kingston & St. Andrew Commissioner,
until an election of a Mayor.

(Section 228—Law 3 of 1923).

Resident Magistrate.

Herbert Charles Robinson.

*Justices of the Peace (who are residing or
doing business in the Parish of Kingston
and act as Justices of the Peace therein.).*

Eugene Finzi
Colonel A. H. Pinnock
J. L. Ashenheim
Archibald Munro
Insp. General William Eden Clark
John McDonald
Robert Samuel Gamble
Alfred Henry Rowley
W. A. Heyliger
Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.
J. M. Nethersole
Reginald E. H. Melhado
Lionel deMercado
D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S.
R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.
E. H. Sanguinetti
M. M. Alexander
T. N. Aguilar
J. I. C. Gadpaille
Altamont E. DaCosta, M.B.E.
Inspector James Michael O'Connor
Philip Stern, K.C.
Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, M.L.C., O.B.E.
His Honour Mr. Justice Henry Isaac
Close Brown
Charles Hendric Barrington Armstrong,
L.R.C.P.
William Wilson, O.B.E.
Leonard deCordova
Edwin Charley
Frederick Cohen Henriques
Alfred O'Reilly King
Horace Victor Myers, M.B.E.
Ernest Bertram Nethersole
Henry McCauley Orrett
David Charles Vaz
E. A. H. Haggart
Leslie Foster-Davis

James Arthur Scott
John Tapley
Richard Nosworthy
E. A. Andrews
William Kirkpatrick
Lieut. John Henry Owen, D.S.C., R.N.R.
George Duncan Robertson
Inspector Leslie Richard O'Hanlon
Alfred Horace DaCosta
Lauriston C. E. Nunes
Ellis Levy
David J. Phillips, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
John Leopold King, B.A., L.L.B.
Captain Arthur Miles Furber
Hon. Claude Vivian Armit Espeut
William James Walker
Dr. Matthew Thornton Cassidy, M.B.,
Ch.B.
Duncan Hamilton Hall
Charles William Doorly
Arthur V. Kingdon
Deputy Inspector General Wm. Henry
Francis Sidley
Lieut. Colonel Garnet Wolseley Dennison,
D.S.O., R.E.
Major Charles Reginald Williams, D.S.O.,
M.C.
Arthur Granville Solomon
Mortimer Delville Farrier
Owen Karl Henriques
James Alfred Miller
Inspector Owen Franklin Wright
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Edgecombe
Dunsterville
Captain Paye McLeod Pearce

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.†
Philip Cork, C.M.G.†
Colin Reid Campbell*
Lawrence A. Tawney*
L. H. M. Davis, C.M.G.*
Daniel McNab Riddell*
Frederick William Fisher*
Colonel Charles T. Samman, R.A.M.C.*
William Henry Johnson*
Robert Johnstone, C.M.G., D.S.O.*
W. Jackson*
C. H. Yorke-Slader†
Major A. H. Thorp, R.G.A.*
Major F. S. Butcher*
J. H. Park, O.B.E.*
M. B. O'Sullivan†
Captain Alexander Keith Jones, R.N.*

*Left the Island.

†Left the Parish.

Major Joscelyn Frederick Shaw*
 Major Henry Douglas Larymore, C.M.G.*
 Captain A. H. Vince*
 Major F. H. O'R. Blackwood, D.S.O.,
 M.C., R.G.A.*
 Thomas James Hazlett*
 William Patterson Cowie Adam†
 Henry Marshall King*
 Brevet-Major Francis Powell Heath, R.E.*
 Major Daniel Maurice Corbet, C.B.E.,
 M.B., R.A.M.C.*
 Captain Frederick Denton Field, M.C.
 R.G.A.*
 Captain James Claude Buchanan*

ST. ANDREW.

Custos.

Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, Custos, Half-way
 Tree

Resident Magistrate.

W. P. Clark

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Arthur Linton, Half-way Tree
 B. S. Gosset, Bull Bay
 W. H. Landale, St. Peters P.O.
 C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., Half-way Tree
 J. C. Farquharson, Constant Spring
 Thomas Mair, Constant Spring
 Col. O. H. E. Marescaux, Constant Spring
 L. A. Crooks, M.B., C.M., Edin., Half-way
 Tree
 Thomas Kemp, Constant Spring
 H. E. Bolton, Gordon Town
 C. V. Munn, Mavis Bank
 A. O. Soutar, Stony Hill
 Otto Crowden, Half-way Tree
 H. H. Pouyat, Jones Pen
 J. L. Vickeridge, Gordon Town
 Hon. Major E. T. Dixon, Half-way
 Tree
 Rev. J. Gordon Hay, Cross Roads
 J. J. G. Mair, Stony Hill
 Ven. Archdeacon W. Simms, Gordon Town
 E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston
 S. J. Streadwick, Half-way Tree
 David Watt, Mavis Bank
 G. H. Watt, Mavis Bank
 James Henderson, Cross Roads
 H. C. Shekell, Newcastle
 Claude E. Sharpe, Stony Hill
 E. E. McLaughlin, Lawrence Tavern
 S. B. H. Bravo, Constant Spring
 A. M. Davis, Liguanea P.O.
 R. E. H. Nelson, Cross Roads
 G. Seymour Seymour, Cross Roads
 V. Renee Malabre, Half-way Tree
 A. V. Kingdon, Cross Roads
 W. J. Palmer, Cross Roads
 T. R. Dixon, Half-way Tree

*Left the Island

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Col. A. H. Pinnock, Kingston
 E. W. Lucie-Smith, Kingston
 R. J. McPherson, Kingston
 W. E. Clark, Kingston
 E. H. Sanguinetti, Kingston
 M. M. Alexander, Kingston
 J. C. Knollys, Port Antonio
 H. M. Willoughby, Bull Bay
 C. Lyon-Hall, Buff Bay
 O. F. Wright, Kingston
 Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, Kingston
 Capt. E. G. Orrett, Jr., Spanish Town
 V. K. Melhado, Half-way Tree
 David Henderson, Mandeville
 A. E. Perkins*
 Rev. G. D. Purdy*
 H. M. King*
 Col. H. Durant*
 Capt. Cyril Pryor.*

SAINT THOMAS.

Custos.

Charles Hope Levy, Morant Bay

Resident Magistrate.

Louis Ivan deMontagnac, (Acting), Morant
 Bay

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

John W. McLean, Yallahs
 Hon. Joseph H. Phillips, M.L.C., Morant
 Bay
 T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Morant
 Bay
 Leslie G. Harrison, Morant Bay
 Edward Ashman, Bath
 E. L. Paine, Seaforth
 Ambrose Hearne, Seaforth
 James H. Williams, Morant Bay
 Julius Maurice Lewis, Golden Grove
 Fred. R. Evans, Golden Grove
 William Dougall, Morant Bay
 Alfred E. Marchallick, Morant Bay
 Captain John Hamilton, Bath
 R. A. Lightbourne, Trinity Ville
 W. T. Lannaman, Morant Bay
 Wm. M. Robertson, Port Morant
 Horace F. W. Munn, Cedar Valley
 Richard L. Hollinsed, Bath
 H. W. Holgate, Seaforth
 Revd. C. A. Wilson, Port Morant

†Left the Parish

W. L. Scarlett, Bath
 Andrew G. Donaldson, Morant Bay
 C. H. Burke, Golden Grove
 William Munn, Hagley Gap
 H. E. Pengelley, Port Morant
 A. F. Robison, Port Morant
 T. McLean Gray, Bowden
 Leslie J. Burke, Llandewey
 F. A. Norton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Morant Bay
 John G. Marchallick, Morant Bay
 H. W. Stewart, Golden Grove
 Revd. Augustus Cole, Yallahs
 Revd. Andrew Nathaniel Thomson, Morant Bay
 James Samuel Edwards, Morant Bay
 Guy W. Harris, Seaforth
 Leslie W. Hitchins, Morant Bay
 Arthur J. Thomas, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glasgow, Llandewey
 Francis Norman Miles, (Inspector of Police) Morant Bay

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Albert E. Hollis
 H. Egerton Eves
 E. H. Quin
 S. R. Reuben, Kingston
 Harry Cork, Port Antonio
 Victor G. Mitchlin, Dry Harbour
 J. C. Knollys, St. Ann's Bay
 Fredk. Wm. L. Stewart
 Beresford S. Gosset, Hagley Gap
 C. H. Vidal Hall, Port Antonio
 H. G. Johnson, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin, Browns Town
 Maxwell D. Trench
 F. I. C. Tremlett, M.B.E.
 Major Wm. B. Rhodes
 Michael Bernard O'Sullivan, Spanish Town
 H. C. G. Purchas, Mandeville
 Dr. A. T. Clarke, Old Harbour
 L. R. O'Hanlan, Kingston
 M. O. V. French-Mullen
 George O'Toole, Montego Bay
 Revd. J. A. Bowen, St. Ann's Bay
 G. St. C. Scotter, Kingston
 R. C. Waters, Port Antonio
 Amos Claude McIntosh, Spanish Town
 William A. Orrett, Port Antonio
 W. J. B. Bayne

PORTLAND.

Custos.

Hon. David Sampson Gideon, Port Antonio

Resident Magistrate.

James Edward Robert Stephens, Port Antonio

Justices.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Henry Cork, Port Antonio
 John Orgill Mason, Orange Bay
 Israel Moses Abendana, Port Antonio
 Thaddeus Mordecai, Port Antonio
 Thomas Clement Geddes, Buff Bay
 Charles Albert Moseley, M.B.C.M., Can.; Port Antonio
 Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
 Leonard Alston Wates, Port Antonio
 Reginald William Poole Richards, Fairy Hill
 James Gregory Patterson, Port Antonio
 E. DeM. Gideon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Buff Bay
 Anthony N. M. Benn, Spring Hill
 Colquhoun Alexander Shea Hinshelwood, Long Bay
 George DePass Henriques, Buff Bay.
 Ralph Parkinson Dunn, Port Antonio
 Hon. Alfred E. Ffrench, M.B.E., Port Antonio
 Eyre H. L. Massey, Moore Town
 Stephen Samuel Stedman, Buff Bay
 Hugh Ambrose Davis, Port Antonio
 Edward Ernest Gray, Hope Bay
 Samuel Dell Smith, Priestman's River
 Thomas Adrian Gray, Manchioneal
 Fred. McDonald Jones, Hector's River
 Cecil Andus Miller, Bybrook
 Patrick Breary Spence, Port Antonio
 William Henry Plant, Port Antonio
 William Augustus O'Sullivan, Fairy Hill
 William Trevor Small, Hope Bay
 Benjamin O'Connor Minott, Windsor Castle
 Clarence Lyon Hall, Buff Bay
 Adolphus Nathaniel Hardy, Port Antonio
 Rev. Walter James Thompson, Buff Bay
 Edward Jonathan Churton Shepherd, Port Antonio
 William Arthur Orrett, Port Antonio
 Edward Scarlett Galbraith, Port Antonio
 Revd. Patrick Augustus Conahan, St. Margaret's Bay
 William Augustus Carpenter, Balcarres
 Cecil Hugh Phillips, Port Antonio.

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Lionel A. Isaacs, Mandeville
 Peter Alexander Moodie, Sr., Kingston
 Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bart.
 Albert Edward Hollis
 Robert James Miller, Half-way Tree
 John William Hill, Kingston
 William Hargreaves Butler Cathcart, Lucea
 Samuel Constantine Burke, Lucea

William Bradbury Brice, Port Morant
Edward Eyre Courtney Hossack, Annotto Bay
Arnold Theodore Clarke, Old Harbour
Richard Huntley Brooks
W. P. C. Adam, Montego Bay
Richard Harvey Davis
Alexander Doull, Morant Bay
Henry C. G. Purchas, Mandeville
Leslie Wetherell Hitchins, Morant Bay
John Courtney Knollys, St. Ann's Bay
Hon. Robert Johnstone, C.M.G., England
Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., Epworth
Hon. Wm. Morrison, Kingston

ST. MARY.

Custos.

Arthur C. Westmorland.

Resident Magistrate.

Lieut.-Colonel Chas. McDonald Ogilvie.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

John Beecham Goffe, Port Maria
Edward Eyre Courtney Hosack, Annotto Bay
Albert Edward Silvera, Lucky Hill P.O.
Victor Emanuel Silvera, Oracabessa
Robert Percy Simmonds, Port Maria
Augustus Frederick Guy Ellis, Annotto Bay
Wilmot H. W. Westmorland, Highgate
Ernest W. Mais, Retreat
Ernest H. Kerr, Port Maria
Graham Hawkins, Hampstead
A. Davidson Goffe, Port Maria
Rev. Henry B. Wolcott, Richmond
John Henry Scarlett, Albany
George A. Dougall, Port Maria
Frederick A. Ritchie, L.R.C., L.R.C.S.
Edin., Richmond
Leicester Lawrence Roper, Lucky Hill P.O.
Lewis Brodie Melville, Albany
Clarence Charles Ferdinand McTavish L. Goffe, Highgate
John Herman Hall, Highgate
Charles B. McKenzie Pringle, Annotto Bay
Rev. James MacNee, Carron Hall
S. Magnus Walker, Highgate
W. Reginald Aquart, Highgate
Geo. Ivanhoe Lecesne, M.B., C.M., Edin., Port Maria
Henry Richard Cargill, Annotto Bay
H. Joslen, M.D., F.R.C.S., Annotto Bay
J. E. Cecil Sharpe, Port Maria
H. W. B. Scott, Hampstead

D. Tolmie, Annotto Bay
Richard Anderson Humphreys Stone, Oracabessa
John Hutton Jefferson, Gayle
Walter Braithwaite Dowding, Port Maria
Charles LeMercier DuQuesnay, Highgate
Ernest George Robinson, Highgate
Donald Arthur Fitzmaurice McCormack, Hampstead
Clifford Lynn Clemetson, Port Maria
Frederick Edwin Dixon, Retreat
Owen Hugh Keeling, Annotto Bay
Hon. & Rev. A. A. Barclay, Gayle
Rev. Chas. Smith Brown, Gayle
Jas. Herbert Stockhausen, Highgate
William Magee, Port Maria
Henry George DeLisser, Richmond
Rev. Edwin James Touzalin, Annotto Bay
Rev. Walter Eyrie Evelyn, Annotto Bay
Rev. Herbert Alexander Cover, Retreat
Rev. Wm. Martin Lumsden, Port Maria
J. Roy Johnston, Annotto Bay
C. C. Langlois, Annotto Bay
Thomas Archibald Roxburgh, Annotto Bay

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

James George Cohen, Constant Spring P.O.
L. M. Clark, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., Linstead
Lawson Gifford, M.D., Kingston
Henry James, Half-way Tree
Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
Kenneth M. Mallet-Pringle, Golden Grove P.O.
Cornelius R. Tyson, Ewarton
Charles Orrett, Port Antonio
T. McLean Gray, Golden Grove P.O.
Henry Braham, Buff Bay
C. D. Matthews, Orange Bay
John Sinclair, Kingston
Robert J. Fraser, Golden Grove P.O.
John Lockett, Kingston
Thos. J. Hazlett, not domiciled
Chas. Hy. Campbell Farquharson, L.R.C.P. Edin., Black River
Wm. B. Braham, Kingston
Robert Lamb Constantine, Bog Walk
John McKenzie Pringle, not domiciled
Wm. George Farquharson, Christiana
F. E. S. DeLisser, Kingston
Col. Herbert C. Stuart, Ocho Rios.
C. S. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Port Antonio
Rev. J. Gordon Hay, Kingston
Sidney C. McCutchin, Kingston
Massy Onge Vincent Ffrench-Mullen, Linstead
Noel George Silvera, Spanish Town
Rev. Jos. George Peterkin, Seaford P.O.
Leslie Richard O'Hanlon, Kingston
Thomas Field, Chapelton.
Owen Bede Casserly, Jackson Town

St. Ann.

Custos.

Hon. Brig.-Gen. E. A. Moulton-Barrett,
C.B., C.M.G., Alderton.

Resident Magistrate.

T D. H. Bruce, Brown's Town.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Joseph H. Levy, Brown's Town
Hon. Geo. McGrath, Ewarton
William Conran, Walker's Wood
Edward Pratt, St. Ann's Bay
A. J. Hopwood, Bamboo
A. J. Webb, Laughlands
Charles Costa, Brown's Town
W. H. Miller, M.D., M.R.C.P. & S.,
Edin., Brown's Town
A. B. D. Kerrie, St. Ann's Bay
R. E. L. Purchas, Runaway Bay
St. Leger A. G. Tivy, Pedro
Arthur Townend, Moneague
Leicester L. Roper, Lucky Hill
J. J. Lyon, St. Ann's Bay
Charles J. Helwig, Alexandria
H. C. G. Purchas, Claremont
J. E. L. Cox, Claremont
Kenneth L. Roxburgh, Epworth
Sylvester Cotter, St. Ann's Bay
Alfred Harvey Davis, Alexandria
Leslie W. Levy, Brown's Town
William Vincent Townend, Walker's
Wood
D. G. McConnell, Borough Bridge
Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C., Runaway
Bay
J. C. Knollys, St. Ann's Bay
Cyril A. Escoffery, St. Ann's Bay
Gilbert A. Cocks, Brown's Town
Henry Percival Stephenson, Dry
Harbour
Arthur S. Byles, Brown's Town
C. N. Hemming, Claremont
Hon. Thomas Lawrence Roxburgh, C.M.G.,
Epworth
W. H. Wilmot Westmoreland, Guy's
Hill
G. C. Brown, Pedro
Arthur R. S. McGrath, Brown's
Town
Henry Gordon Tennant, St. Ann's Bay
J. C. McIntyre, Claremont
A. B. Geddes, Ocho Rios
Frederick E. Dixon, Lime Hall
John Watt McFarlane, Watt Town

*Left the Island.

Cyril A. Stewart, Walker's Wood
T. E. Dennison, Brown's Town
Sterling Mowbray Fisher, Ocho Rios
John Edward Vincent Townend, Clare-
mont
Frank Wilberforce Hunter, St. Ann's Bay
John Leslie Mais, Lodge
Cecil Owen Cover, Brown's Town
Captain Claude Martyn Guyon Purchas,
M.C., Lime Hall
Ernest M. Mais, Moneague
John Fisher, Laughlands
Captain Bernard Fry Chester, Cave Valley
Edwin William Helwig, Alexandria

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

George Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
Edin.†
H. Q. Levy†
J. J. Milliner†
Hubert Joslen, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.
Lon.†
Joseph C. Cameron*
E. S. Lindo†
C. M. Ormsby, M.B., C.M., Edin.†
Horace A. Fowler†
Frank Carr†
William S. Groves*
C. A. Orrett†
Arthur W. Douet†
Thomas Kemp†
Stainton Clarke†
Melville D. Harrel*
C. T. Cahusac†
H. T. Steele†
A. C. Paton*
Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.†
Dr. George Frederick Gill*
V. A. Michelin†
William Arthur Orrett†
G. L. N. Walker*

TRELAWNY.

Custos.

Hon. Guy S. Ewen, M.L.C., Falmouth

Resident Magistrate.

A. C. Robinson, Esq., B.A., Falmouth.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

George P. Dewar, Duncans
John H. Clerk, Falmouth

†Left the Parish.

Alfred L. Delgado, Falmouth
 George S. H. Taylor, Clark's Town
 Henry Percy Sewell, Duncans
 Alexander Oppenheim, Deeside
 John Casserley, Rio Bueno
 D. O. Kelly-Lawson, Hampden
 Percival E. F. Robertson, Falmouth
 L. Wilmot Sharp, Duncans
 A. W. Gordon, Duncans
 Herbert E. Capstick, Jackson Town
 F. A. G. Purchas, Clarks Town
 Lionel S. H. Booth, Falmouth
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth
 John Stockhausen, Stewart Town
 Rev. W. S. Lea, Jackson Town
 D. A. Delgado, Falmouth
 John Scott, Falmouth
 H. R. Milliner, Clarks Town
 R. F. Gregg, Albert Town
 Alister S. Gray, Falmouth
 Rev. T. B. Prentice, Hampden
 Edmund U. Wooler, Duncans
 Joseph P. Stockhausen, Duncans
 Arnold E. Mushett, Duncans
 Sylvester N. Brissett, Warsop
 Campbell Tulloch Dewar, L.R.C.P.,
 L.R.C.S., Edin., Falmouth
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth
 Ethelred Dussard Arscott, Falmouth
 William Fitz-Stephen Ritson, Falmouth
 Arthur W. L. Clerk, Falmouth
 Colin G. Edwards, Clarks Town
 Arthur McArthur, M.C., Albert Town
 Harold A. Melville, Fontabelle
 Robert J. Miller, Christiana
 Rev. Houston S. Lynch, Albert Town
 Jeremiah Carter, Troy.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

William Donald Hill*
 Thomas M. De Pass, Appleton
 Joseph Shore, Little River
 Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bt.*
 C. T. Cahusac, Bluefields
 Rupert Henry Lindo, Kingston
 Herbert Jarrett Kerr, Montego Bay
 Rupert M. Ewen, Grange Hill
 Bernard Toole, Kingston
 Matthew Scott, Port Antonio
 Herbert T. Steele, Grange Lane
 Rev. J. R. M. Cass*
 Alexander Doull
 Rev. G. H. Lea*
 F. H. Cooke, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
 Edin.*
 Eyre V. Smith, L.R.C.P., Kingston
 Thomas P. Powell, Mile Gully
 H. J. Dodd, Black River
 Hugh Ramsden*

C. G. F. Robertson, Bushy Park
 G. G. C. Dewar, Lucea
 F. M. Ellis, Alley
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi
 Thomas J. Field, Chapelton
 Leslie R. O'Hanlon, Kingston
 R. Mott-Trille, Newport
 William Magee, Port Maria
 Maurice Bernal Blake*
 William G. S. Ewen*
 Walter M. Beresford, M.C., C.G., Southern
 Nigeria

ST. JAMES.

Custos.

W. Coke Kerr, Montego Bay

Resident Magistrate.

C. A. Bicknell, Montego Bay

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

John H. Parkin, Anchovy
 Joseph Shore, Montego Bay
 Austin Hamilton Browne, Montego Bay
 Herbert Jarrett Kerr, Montego Bay
 Dermot Owen Kelly-Lawson, Hampden
 David Mills, Montego Bay
 Edmund Hart, Montego Bay
 Harry G. H. Parkin, Anchovy
 Thomas Cleland Sharpe, Montego Bay
 F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Montego Bay
 Fyffe Roxburgh, Catadupa
 Maurice Malcolm, Ramble
 Walter Fletcher, Montego Bay
 Lionel J. G. Hawthorne, Latium
 Hon. C. W. Hewitt, Ramble
 H. C. Shekell, Mountain Spring, Cambridge
 Francis A. Cory, Catadupa
 Rev. J. A. Jones, Point
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi
 Ernest Richard Fraser Burgess, Montego
 Bay
 Stuart Poole Davidson, Montego Bay
 Walter Reginald Coke Kerr, Montego Bay
 Septimus Royes Cover, Montego Bay
 Noel Sandford, Lambs River
 A. B. Lowe, Adelphi
 W. P. C. Adam, Montego Bay

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

B. S. Gosset, Hagley Gap
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville
 John C. Farquharson, Constant Spring
 Alexander Doull, Port Antonio
 H. Farquharson Kerr, London, England

*Left the Island

Herbert T. Thomas, Savanna-la-Mar
 Stephen S. Whiting, Falmouth
 Bernard Toole, Kingston
 Hugh Ramsden, off the Island
 Herbert A. Holmes, off the Island
 W. L. Kingdon, Toronto, Canada
 Thomas John Field, Chapelton
 Arthur D. Jacobs, Kingston
 Henry G. Johnston, M.B., Brown's Town
 Robert Hay, Lucea
 George S. Taylor, Clarks Town
 Robert Stewart Grant, Little River
 Fred M. Ellis, Hayes
 Albert Knox-Wight, Annotto Bay
 Rev. E. Leo Jones, Spanish Town
 George O'Toole, Mandeville
 V. G. Purchas, Claremont.

HANOVER.*Custos.*

Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben.

Resident Magistrate

W. O. Reid (acting)

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Arthur W. Watson Taylor, Ramble
 John W. Edwards, Montpelier
 A. H. Browne, (unfit), Lucea
 H. A. S. Sanftleben, Lucea
 Hy. G. M. Davis, Hopewell
 H. T. Thomas, Lucea
 Robt. Hay, Lucea
 Ernest P. Beresford, Ramble
 Eugene R. Browne, Sandy Bay
 D. W. Talbot, Lucea
 Maurice Malcolm, Ramble
 Chas. W. Hewitt, M.L.C., Ramble
 Jno. Geo. McD. Robertson, Ramble
 Adolphus F. Lindo, Hopewell
 A. A. Aird, Green Island
 Arthur E. Clodd, Green Island
 Geo. R. Arbuthnot Leslie, Montpelier
 Bertram Dixon, Green Island
 J. S. H. Cridland, Riverside
 C. G. C. Dewar, Lucea
 Harold J. Charley, Lucea
 J. Thomson Evans, Green Island
 W. H. Rigg, Sandy Bay
 C. A. H. Donaldson, Green Island
 F. Wm. W. Baillie, M.B., Ch. B., Lucea
 E. E. A. Bell, Hopewell
 Rev. B. C. Lumsden, Askenish
 Rev. A. B. Mullings, Green Island
 A. A. Myers, L.R.C.P., Lucea

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

B. S. Gossett, Hagley Gap
 John H. Clark, Falmouth
 A. C. Bancroft, Golden Grove
 Chas. E. Isaacs, Whitehouse
 W. H. Farquharson, Little London

F. H. Farquharson, Palacalava
 John N. W. Hudson, L.R.C.P., Little London
 W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., Christiana
 S. E. Morris, Petersfield
 Chas. McL. Calder, Siv-la-Mar
 H. Hood-Daniel, Port Antonio
 T. J. Field, Chapelton
 Rudolph Lewis, Mandeville
 Jno. Charley, Grange Hill
 A. Montague Davis, Half-way Tree
 W. E. Rerrie, Montego Bay
 Owen F. Wright, Half-way Tree
 E. G. Cooper, Port Maria
 W. H. Barker, Morant Bay
 A. J. Salmon, May Pen
 E. R. F. Burgess, Montego Bay
 Geo. O'Toole, Mandeville
 W. M. Beresford, Falmouth
 Rchd. Waters, Port Antonio
 John Verity, R.M., Falmouth
 Chas. N. Ringer,
 Admiral Sir Rchd. Poore, Bart., R.N.
 Chas. A. Rerrie
 Francis H. Cooke, L.R.C.P.
 F. T. G. Tremlett
 H. M. King
 C. G. F. Robertson
 L. R. Whittard
 Francis G. Bond

WESTMORELAND.*Custos.*

Hon. Hugh Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar

Resident Magistrate.

E. J. S. Athawes.

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish

Zachary Jones, Savanna-la-Mar
 Walter Henry K. Farquharson, Little London
 Richard Ernest Harvey, Negril
 Charles E. Harvey, Savanna-la-Mar
 John Stringer Brownhill, Negril
 Samuel Edward Morris, Petersfield
 Rupert M. Ewen, Grange Hill
 Charles MacLear Calder, Savanna-la-Mar
 Ernest Philip Beresford, Ramble
 Stainton Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar
 Maurice Malcolm, Ramble
 Benjamin Henry Segre, Savanna-la-Mar
 Arthur William Alcock, Savanna-la-Mar
 Alexander Whitecomb Aguilar, Savanna-la-Mar
 John W. N. Hudson, Savanna-la-Mar
 Theodore Mitchell dePass, Savanna-la-Mar
 Percy Hylton Coke, Chester Castle
 Charles Thomas Calusac, Bluefields
 Clarence Cargill Farquharson, Savanna-la-Mar

Henry Ewarton Fowler, Bethel Town
 Bertram Arnold Kirkham, Savanna-la-Mar
 Hon. Richard Farewell Williams, Montpelier
 Barrington Charles Cooper, Petersfield
 Alexander George Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
 Frederick Lindo dePass, Savanna-la-Mar
 William Eardley Calder, Darliston
 Leonard Wallace Thomas, Petersfield
 Dr. Noel Sandford, Lambs River
 John Driver Winder, Petersfield
 Rev. Alfred Miller, Bethel Town
 Gen. Arthur R. Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O.
 Cyril Osmonde Hayton Hudson, Grange Hill
 Walter Cyril Morris, Savanna-la-Mar
 Thomas Bird Goodin, Savanna-la-Mar
 Ernest Hart Delvaile, Savanna-la-Mar
 George Rupert Arburthnot-Leslie, Montpelier
 Edward Philip Haughton James, Savanna-la-Mar
 Henry Alexander Tate, Savanna-la-Mar
 P. O. Williams, Negril
 Fred Farquharson, Little London

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

John Wesley Edwards, Montpelier
 Herbert Theodore Thomas, Lucea
 John Charley, England
 Charles Salmon Farquharson, England
 John C. Farquharson, Constant Spring
 William M. Douet, England
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth
 Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, Half-way Tree
 John W. Toone, New York
 A. Byron Ventresse, U.S.A.
 Fred H. Farquharson, Balaclava
 R. E. F. Burgess, Montego Bay
 H. C. G. Purchas, Montego Bay
 Melville W. Harrell, Barbados
 Henry J. Dodd, Black River
 Rev. Thomas Black Prentice, Falmouth
 Rev. Ernest Leopold Jones, Spanish Town
 R. Reginald Aitken, Albert Town
 Owen Franklin Wright, Kingston
 Robert George Sherlock, Lucea
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth
 Percival Henry Gregg, England
 Henry Marshall King, West Africa
 Gordon Sinclair Scott, Kingston
 Rev. Fred George Jolly, Claremont

ST. ELIZABETH.

Custos.

Hon. A. E. Harrison, Munro College

Resident Magistrate.

C. H. Yorke-Slader, Malvern

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish

Henry Maxwell, Myersville
 John Cooper, Giddy Hall
 George R. Smith, Malvern
 Edmund T. Forrest, Malvern
 F. H. R. Farquharson, Balaclava
 H. W. Griffith, Black River
 H. D. B. Castle, Malvern
 F. B. Bowen, Black River
 S. H. Peynado, Black River
 C. E. Isaacs, Whitehouse
 P. J. Browne, Middle Quarters
 C. H. A. Iver, Malvern
 C. M. Arscott, Santa Cruz
 A. G. Robison, Santa Cruz
 W. N. C. Farquharson, Black River
 Stafford Maxwell, Malvern
 Victor H. Tomlinson, Lacovia
 E. B. Lewis, Siloah
 George E. Daly, Newmarket
 H. J. Dodd, Black River
 Rev. John Maxwell, Giddy Hall
 Rev. S. C. Ashton, Malvern
 A. M. Lewis, Pepper
 W. W. Maxwell, Myersville
 R. B. Daly, Black River
 C. A. Peynado, Black River
 George Sturdy, Malvern
 W. G. Hendriks, Black River
 R. G. Sinclair, Ipswich
 P. O. Hutchinson, Balaclava
 S. E. Morrison, Balaclava
 Arthur Muirhead, Santa Cruz
 Dr. Curtis D. Johnston, Black River
 Hon. P. W. Sangster, Mountinside
 E. J. Wilson, Balaclava
 E. P. Williams, (Rev.), Southfield
 E. James Smith, Alligator Pond
 Frederick Lindo dePass, Siloah
 Duncan Robertson Clacken, Malvern
 Claud Beckford Gregory, Santa Cruz
 John Connacher, Black River
 Major George Livesy Knowles, Malvern
 Rev. Stephen M. Binger, Pedro Plains

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Walter H. K. Farquharson, Little London
 C. F. Pengelly, Half-way Tree
 T. P. Leyden, Williamsfield
 W. G. R. Farquharson, Christiana
 T. M. Bartlett, Morant Bay
 H. T. Thomas, Sav-la-Mar
 William T. Graham (Hon. & Rev.), Highgate.
 C. H. Vidal Hall, Port Antonio
 C. P. Jackson, Mandeville
 W. E. Clark, Kingston
 Alfred Miller, (Rev.), Bethel Town
 Chas. MacLear Calder, Sav-la-Mar (not signed roll).
 Jas. Alex. McNeil Smith, Brown's Town
 C. H. C. Farquharson, L.R.C.P., May Pen

MANCHESTER.

Custos.

Vacant

Resident Magistrate.

G. Harvey Clarke

Justices of the Peace who are residing in Parish.

Lionel A. Isaacs, Mandeville
 Samuel A. Shaw, Alligator Pond
 G. H. G. Sturridge, Mandeville
 Herbert Hugh Heron, Shooters Hill
 Robert John Miller, Christiana
 S. A. Hendricks, Porus
 Aubrey M. Lewis, Mandeville
 Cecil R. Isaacs, Shooters Hill
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Aston W. Muirhead, Mandeville
 Geo. A. Bonitto, Mandeville
 M. M. Meikle, M.B., M.S., Edin., Mandeville
 E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Christiana
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville
 H. E. Crum Ewing, Newport
 Stephen T. Glanville, Mile Gully
 Thomas Anderson, Mile Gully
 Thos. T. Leyden, Mandeville
 Jas. S. Nicholson, Prativille
 Walter V. Heron, Christiana
 Ernest A. Bayley, Devon
 John M. Vassal-Thomson, Mandeville
 David G. Crawford, Newport
 Hon. Alfred G. Nash, Mandeville
 William G. Wilson, Prativille
 Clarence C. Levy, Williamsfield
 John N. Somerville, Rev., Porus
 Henry Erskine Lewis, Newport
 Jas. A. Ogilvie, Porus
 Jas. A. Daly, Porus
 H. W. Griffith, Mandeville
 Rob. M. Stimpson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Porus
 John B. Thursfield, Newport
 W. B. Esson, Rev., Porus
 David D. Phillips, Williamsfield
 Charles Francis Thompson, Mandeville
 Sam. J. A. Stewart, Newport
 Rob. Jas. Miller, Christiana
 Louis B. Meikle, Prativille
 Radley Mott-Trille, Newport
 Wm. G. McCausland, Newport
 Thos. P. Powell, Mile Gully
 Jas. Stephen Miller, Christiana
 Robt. E. Gentles, Coleyville
 Stanley J. Swaby, Rev., Maidstone
 John G. Miller, Mandeville
 Easton G. Powell, Mandeville
 Percy Shelley Bysshe, Newport
 Ronald John Wynne, Mandeville
 Rev. W. Z. Getfield, Porus

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Walter Wilson Wynne, England
 Arthur F. Clark, Trinidad
 Charles Salmon Farquharson, England
 W. H. Greaves, England
 T. Farquharson, Clarendon
 G. W. Fitzherbert, Switzerland
 Allan S. Phillips, Clarendon
 Chas. F. Pengelley, Half-way Tree
 Edward J. Smith, Southfield
 H. T. Thomas, Sav.-la-Mar
 F. L. Isaacs, U.S.A.
 H. C. G. Purchas, St. Ann.

CLARENDON.

Custos.

Hon. George W. Muirhead, May Pen

Resident Magistrate.

J. L. King (Acting)

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Sydney Moxsy, Hayes
 Lewis Anderson, May Pen
 Isaac Fox, May Pen
 James C. Elliott, Race Course
 Tatham Farquharson, Spanish Town
 H. C. Upton, Chapelton
 William F. Robinson, Race Course
 T. Harty, Alley
 F. Greenwich Sharp, Chapelton
 Fred. M. Ellis, Morelands
 S. M. deRoux, May Pen
 George Conrad Plazemann Watson, Race Course
 A. W. Thompson, Chapelton
 Thomas Abrahams, Jr., Chapelton
 H. Q. Levy, Crooked River
 T. B. Thompson, May Pen
 W. Hyde McCauley, Spaldings
 Arthur A. Lewis, Alley
 Harry Fray, Milk River
 Percy St. Geo. Munn, Chapelton
 Joseph Hirst, May Pen
 A. J. Grinan, May Pen
 Rolla K. Lewis, Inverness, May Pen
 Hon. J. A. G. Smith, Chapelton
 J. Kirkland Phillips, Frankfield
 Alexander Stewart, May Pen
 Gerald Sutherland Lewis, Milk River
 Aubrey L. Allwood, Hayes
 S. A. Anderson, May Pen
 A. M. Pawsey, Alley
 Thomas John Field, Chapelton
 Arthur Maxwell Douet, Alley
 U. T. McKay, Frankfield
 E. N. Maxwell, Milk River
 P. Junor, Spaldings
 I. L. Dowden, Crofts Hill
 G. S. Phillips, Toll Gate
 Dr. A. A. Alexander, Frankfield

S. A. Lord, Porus
 Reginald Enos Phillips, Colonels Ridge
 Hubert, Geo. Dunkley, Mocho
 Hon. D. T. Wint, Inverness
 C. Spencer Jarquharson, May Pen

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Thomas Abrahams, Kingston
 Robert Craig, Mandeville
 H. T. Ronaldson, New Port
 I. R. Latreille, Kingston
 A. F. Clark*
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Thos. Hicks Sharp, Spanish Town
 R. J. Miller, Christiana
 Cecil R. Isaacs, Shooters Hill
 Dr. H. Joslen, Annotto Bay
 A. Harvey Davis, Brown's Town
 G. W. Fitzherbert*
 A. A. Green, Linstead
 Alfred Walder, Walderston
 R. Miller, Kingston
 David Horn*
 Dr. E. V. Halliday, Christiana
 Amos Claude McIntosh, Spanish Town
 John Courtney Knollys, St. Ann's.
 M. B. O'Sullivan, Kingston
 T. H. Sharp, Jr.*
 G. D. Robertson, Kingston
 J. I. Lord, Kingston
 A. G. Spooner, Constant Spring
 J. H. B. Mais, St. Ann.
 H. C. G. Purchas, Mandeville
 Dr. H. T. Strudwick, Brown's Town
 Revd. T. G. Piper*
 W. P. C. Adam, Kingston
 Revd. E. B. Esson, Porus
 J. A. Daley, Porus
 W. V. Heron, Mandeville
 J. S. Miller, Christiana
 H. B. Walcott, Westmoreland
 S. M. Binger, Mountain Side

SAINT CATHERINE.

Custos.

Hon. George McGrath

Resident Magistrate

J. V. Leach

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish

George Abrahams, Ewarton
 John H. McPhail, Bog Walk
 William Gyles, Linstead
 E. L. Staniger, Linstead
 Thomas H. Sharp, Spanish Town
 William R. Turner, Spanish Town
 Dr. John Huntley Peck, Spanish Town
 John M. Mills, Bog Walk
 A. L. Keeling, Spanish Town
 Hon. Alfred E. Wigan, Hartlands
 Gustav Boettcher, Spanish Town
 Charles McKella, Spanish Town

Vincent E. Verley, Bushy Park
 H. C. Bennett, Spanish Town
 F. E. Taylor, Spanish Town
 Ernest E. M. Stewart, Spanish Town
 Dr. L. M. Clark, Linstead
 Dr. Albert Cuff Lushington, Spanish Town
 R. Lamb Constantine, Bog Walk
 Rev. W. A. Tucker, Spanish Town
 G. Nelville Turner, Harker's Hall
 Philip P. Rylev, Old Harbour
 Arthur A. Melhado, Old Harbour
 Charles F. Richards, Spanish Town
 Alexander Dolphy, Linstead
 Alexander Carey, Glengoffe
 Rev. J. G. Peterkin, Carron Hall
 N. C. Gyles, Linstead
 Altamont Dolphy, Old Harbour
 A. A. Fleming, Spanish Town
 Ambrose S. Leecesne, Harker's Hall
 W. H. Westmoreland, Guy's Hill
 Charles G. Hudson, Spanish Town
 William McCulloch, Bog Walk
 A. R. McGrath, Ewarton
 Fred. L. Clark, Ewarton
 J. P. McPhail, Bog Walk
 Harold Braham, Ewarton
 Ian H. Campbell, Linstead
 Rev. Thomas Whitfield, Glengoffe
 Frank Carr, Linstead
 Hon. Rev. G. L. Young, Bartons
 P. A. Bovell, Spanish Town
 Dr. H. H. Blair, Spanish Town
 H. A. Fowler, Guy's Hill
 Rev. T. H. Grant, Troja
 V. N. Magnus, Riversdale
 William Richards, Spanish Town
 Thomas D. Kieffer, Spanish Town
 Rev. Canon E. Leo Jones, Spanish Town
 Dr. G. P. Campbell, Spanish Town
 Dr. D. H. McPhail, Bog Walk
 H. E. C. Farquharson, Spanish Town
 C. G. H. Robertson, Bushy Park
 Alfred R. Suares, Spanish Town
 Eustace A. McNeil, Troja
 John Lockett, Spanish Town
 M. O. V. French-Mullen, Linstead

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Rev. T. Gordon Somers, Stewart Town
 Owen F. Wright, Kingston
 C. G. Muirhead, Cave Valley
 G. St. C. Scotter, Kingston
 E. Foster, Riversdale
 J. T. Calder, Braes River
 A. M. Douet, Alley
 Dr. H. T. Strudwick, Alexandria
 H. L. Mossman, Kingston
 Dr. C. R. White*
 Samuel H. Bravo, St. Andrew.
 Dr. Francis Odell Simpson,*
 Dr. J. H. Abrahams, Chapelton

*Left the Island.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

Results.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape and attempt at.	Unnatural Offences and attempt at.	Other Offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Offences against property committed with violence	Predial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total
Convicted	7	8	..	2	3	4	1066	3	363	1,304	5,122	7,882
Acquitted	3	7	1	..	1	1	244	8	70	214	693	1,242
Abandoned for want of prosecution ..	1	2	..	1	..	..	469	..	130	444	2,680	3,727
Total	11	17	1	3	4	5	1779	11	563	1,962	8,495	12,851

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1919.	1920.	1921.	From 1.1.21 to 31.12.21	From 1.1.22 to 31.12.22.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets ..	45,127	44,908	47,374	42,512	44,355
The number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	1,778	2,504	2,672	1,997	2,244
2 For predial larceny ..	..	..	..	..	..
3. For offences against property other than predial larceny ..	1,469	956	1,260	794	612
4. For other offences ..	11,842	13,458	15,613	14,763	16,948
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	996	1,027	988	895	1,090
2. For predial larceny ..	4,574	2,684	3,219	2,243	1,304
3. For offences against property other than predial larceny ..	2,719	2,297	2,437	2,021	1,897
4. For other offences ..	4,795	3,696	4,160	3,666	3,591
The number of persons discharged and acquitted:—					
1. In the Inferior Courts ..	10,391	12,368	11,611	11,110	11,676
2. In the Superior Courts ..	6,469	5,771	5,256	4,967	4,969

N.B.—The rendering of statistics changed from end of Financial year to that of the calendar year.

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for the year 1922-23 amounted to £2,057,411 18s. 6½d., and the expenditure was £1,949,033 14s. 4½d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £279,946. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £279,565, or £16,052 less than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £8,491 19s. 6d., is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £781 19s. 7d.

DEBT.

The Public Debt directly secured on General and Special Revenues stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

				£	s.	d.
1914	..	..	..	2,941,521	0	2
1915	..	..	..	2,924,839	2	9
1916	..	..	..	2,859,512	4	0
1917	..	..	..	2,774,108	1	8
1918	..	..	..	2,704,350	16	7
1919	..	..	..	2,606,670	5	5
1920	..	..	..	2,672,835	15	4
1921	..	..	..	2,683,294	2	0
1922	..	..	..	2,588,017	15	1
1923	..	..	..	2,450,795	19	3

Statement showing the total Receipts in the year ended 31st March, 1923.

RECEIPTS.	Total Estimated Revenue.		Actual Revenue.		More than Estimated.		Less than Estimated.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance 1st April, 1922	70,964	7 6½	..	..	..	..
HEADS OF REVENUE—								
I. Customs—Import Duties	799,547	9 4	108,547	9 4	..	..
Additional Import Duties
Export Duties	46,206	8 11	12,106	8 11	..	..
Package Tax	4,145	4 0	..	..	1,854	16 0
II Port, Harbour and Lighthouse Dues
III. Licenses—Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise clas-
sified
Surtax on Excise and Licenses, Excise on Sugar, Pro-	537,746	9 3½	..	..	39,467	10 8½
perty Tax increase and Income Tax
IV. Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Reimbursements-in-aid and	193,770	16 6½	..	..	909	3 5½
Irrigation Receipts, Estates Duties and additional Stamp
Duties
V. Post Office and Telegraphs
Do
Do. War Tax
VI. Railway	88,761	1 7½	..	..	9,238	18 4½
VII. Rents	342,337	18 0	..	..	36,045	2 0
VIII. Interest	3,628	4 0½	91	4 0½	..	..
IX. Miscellaneous Receipts	8,927	18 11	181	18 11	..	..
..	30,154	13 4½	8,370	13 4½	..	..
..
Total exclusive of Land Sales and Nickel Coin	2,055,226	4 0½	129,297	14 7½	87,515	10 7
X. Land Sales	2,185	14 6	..	..	64	5 6
XI. Face Value of Nickel Coin Imported
Total Revenue	2,057,411	18 6½	129,297	14 7½	87,579	16 1
Total other matters of Account	10,513,829	7 4½	..	..	..	..
Balance brought down	70,964	7 6½	..	..	..	..
Total	12,642,205	13 4½	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the total payments in the year ended 31st March, 1923.

PAYMENTS.	Total of Estimates.	Actual Expenditure.	More than Estimates.		Less than Estimates.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—						
I. Charges of Debt ..	252,798 0 0	230,697 15 7	..	22,100 4 5	..	..
II. Pensions ..	41,919 0 0	42,075 4 5	156 4 5	..	129 14 11	..
III. The Governor and Staff ..	7,088 0 0	6,938 5 1	..	..	13 19 4	..
IV. Privy Council ..	91 0 0	77 0 8	..	..	..	..
V. Legislative Council ..	2,725 14 8	3,345 19 1	620 4 5	..	..	..
VI. Colonial Secretariat ..	9,022 0 0	9,047 2 2	25 2 2	..	..	..
VII. Parochial Roads and Works—						
Superintendents ..	2,271 0 0	2,227 13 4	..	43 6 8	..	..
VIII. Lands Department ..	5,813 4 5	4,657 11 7	..	1,155 12 10	..	..
IX. Audit Department ..	5,435 0 0	5,253 2 5	..	181 17 7	..	..
X. Public Treasury ..	6,238 0 0	6,006 0 1½	..	231 19 10½	..	..
XI. Currency Notes ..	1,555 0 0	1,087 15 6	..	467 4 6	..	..
XII. Government Savings Bank ..	8,088 0 0	7,450 0 4	..	637 19 8	..	..
XIII. Immigration ..	914 0 0	711 9 10	..	202 10 2	..	..
XIV. Clerks Parochial Boards ..	450 0 0	450 0 0	..	..	..	..
XV. Excise Internal Revenue and Customs, Stamp Office and Income Tax Office	68,138 0 0	66,827 12 1	..	1,310 7 11	..	..
XVI. Post Office and Telegraphs ..	89,637 11 6	95,406 8 6½	5,768 17 0½	..	..	..
XVII. Judicial ..	57,644 17 7	57,995 8 5	350 10 10	..	..	..
XVIII. Medical ..	140,135 2 4	136,003 14 6	..	4,131 7 10	..	..
XIX. Constabulary ..	183,892 1 4	185,228 10 11	1,336 9 7	..	..	..
XX. Prisons ..	53,593 0 0	45,143 16 4	..	8,449 3 8	..	..
XXI. Industrial Schools, Stony Hill ..	11,376 0 0	8,671 0 3	..	2,704 19 9	..	..
XXII. Happy Grove and Alpha Cottage, &c. ..	1,434 0 0	1,192 6 10	..	241 13 2	..	..
XXIII. Education ..	149,411 0 0	142,153 1 0	..	7,257 19 0	..	..
Carried forward ..	1,099,669 11 10	1,058,666 19 0½	8,257 8 5½	49,260 1 3½	..	..

Statement showing the total Payments in the year ended 31st March, 1923, continued.

PAYMENTS.	Total of Estimates.	Actual Expenditure.	More than Estimates.	Less than Estimates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—				
Brought forward ..	1,099,669 11 10	1,058,666 19 0½	8,257 8 5½	49,260 1 3½
XXIV. Harbour and Pilotage ..	4,686 0 0	4,981 0 11	296 0 11	..
XXV. War Contribution to Imperial Govt. ..	60,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	..	..
XXVI. Defence ..	24,300 12 6	23,410 17 4½	..	889 15 1½
XXVII. Direct Cable Subsidy ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	..
XXVIII. Registrar General's Department, Record Office and Registration of Titles Department ..	8,853 0 0	8,532 5 9	..	320 14 3
XXX. Printing Office ..	12,809 0 0	12,852 0 0½	43 0 0½	..
XXXI. Board of Supervision ..	488 0 0	483 7 10	..	4 12 2
XXXII. Institute of Jamaica ..	2,269 0 0	2,269 0 0	..	..
XXXIII. Pensions, Widows and Orphans ..	11,600 0 0	11,887 8 2	287 8 2	..
XXXIV. Agricultural Services ..	33,308 12 3	38,866 16 5	5,558 4 2	..
XXXV. Jamaica Agricultural Society ..	7,856 0 0	7,856 0 0	..	..
XXXVI. Miscellaneous ..	194,397 10 3	120,948 1 9½	16,550 11 6½	..
XXXVII. Railway ..	336,395 0 0	306,570 17 2	..	20,824 2 10
XXXVIII. Public Works Department ..	30,893 0 0	29,675 5 3	..	1,217 14 9
XXXIX. Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	241,872 0 0	229,448 12 7	..	12,423 7 5
XL. Public Works Extraordinary ..	70,744 0 0	31,585 2 1	..	39,158 17 11
Total Expenditure from General Revenue ..	2,051,141 6 10	1,949,033 14 4½	30,991 13 3½	133,099 5 9
Total other matters of Account ..	..	10,661,784 10 1½	..	..
Balance on 31st March, 1923—	24,752 19 7½	..	..	..
General Account ..	6,634 9 3	31,387 8 10½	..	..
Loan Fund ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	12,642,205 13 4½	..	..

Summary of Funded Debt Sinking Fund Investments

	Cost.			Value.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Laws 8 and 17 of 1880	1,430	19	11	1,430	19	11
(b) Law 17 of 1884	1,014	12	9	1,014	12	9
(c) Law 14 of 1886	771	2	3	771	2	3
(d) Law 16 of 1887	8	19	2	8	19	2
(e) Law 36 of 1888	36	12	11	36	12	11
(f) Law 19 of 1880	2,943	10	8	2,943	10	8
(g) Law 20 of 1883	81	3	7	81	3	7
(h) Laws 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 ..	1,445	16	11	1,445	16	11
(i) Laws 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894 ..	203	6	6	203	6	6
(j) Law 17 of 1891	16,253	11	7	17,666	16	5
(k) Law 33 of 1894	43,826	14	0	47,503	10	7
(l) Law 3 of 1912	2,209	9	8	2,552	7	10
(m) Law 13 of 1885 4%	693,878	18	11	746,268	2	4
(n) Laws 12 of 1889 and 32 of 1900 ..	480,404	17	10	529,258	15	11
(o) Law 11 of 1915	3,768	16	11	4,361	10	9
(p) Law 13 of 1885, 3%	83,130	16	6	92,127	12	2
(q) Imperial Treasury Loan Law 3 of 1912	5,287	6	2	5,792	6	0
(r) Law 33 of 1919	45,302	18	7	44,363	16	4
(s) Law 5 of 1920 5½% and 6% ..	29,669	10	2	30,936	0	9
(t) Law 7 of 1915	2,062	15	3	2,252	3	5
(u) Law 20 of 1903	19,364	15	6	21,516	7	6
(v) Law 37 of 1910	12,940	16	1	13,929	19	11
	<hr/> 1,446,037 11 10 <hr/>			<hr/> 1,566,465 14 7 <hr/>		

Summary of other Sinking Fund Investments.

	Cost.			Value.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Redemption Fund, Law 14 of 1890 ..	33,217	10	8	36,049	7	5
(b) Kingston Slaughter House Redemption Fund, Law 5 of 1892 ..	4,913	7	10	5,347	10	7
(c) Kingston Streets Improvement Redemption Fund Law 31 of 1890 ..	64,738	4	7	68,788	5	0
(d) Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund Law 39 of 1897 ..	13,644	7	7	14,508	4	8
(e) Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund (Cockpit Scheme) Law 17 of 1913. ..	2,773	5	6	3,018	2	4
(f) Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Redemption Fund, Law 27 of 1885 ..	37	3	5	37	3	5
(g) Vere Irrigation Unguaranteed Loan, (Cockpit Scheme) Redemption Fund Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913 ..	4,072	17	0	4,351	12	8
	<hr/> 123,396 16 7 <hr/>			<hr/> 132,100 6 1 <hr/>		

Debt of Parochial Boards, other than Loans raised under Law 20 of 1903, showing provision for payment to 31st March, 1923.

Parishes.	£	s.	d.	Parishes.	£	s.	d.
St. Andrew ..	6,022	0	0	Brought forward	27,790	1	11
Port Royal ..	190	0	0	Hanover ..	270	0	0
St. Thomas ..	3,720	0	0	Westmoreland ..	300	0	0
Portland ..	11,050	0	0	Manchester ..	4,683	2	0
St. Mary ..	2,160	0	0	Clarendon ..	7,990	5	0
St. Ann ..	1,273	0		St. Catherine ..	5,932	2	6
Trelawny ..	2,791	11	10				
St. James ..	583	10	1				
Carried forward	27,790	1	11	Total	46,965	11	5

Statement Shewing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and Charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1923.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.			Amount raised.			How applied.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Law 12 of 1879 ..	140,000	0	0	140,000	0	0	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway
Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	400,000	0	0	400,000	0	0	Extension of Railway from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton.
Law 17 of 1884 ..	183,000	0	0	183,000	0	0	do do do
" 14 of 1886 ..	52,000	0	0	52,000	0	0	do do do
" 16 of 1887 ..	70,000	0	0	30,100	0	0	Damages to Railway by floods; making surveys of proposed extensions; and extending wharf accommodation in connection with Railway
" 36 of 1888 ..	28,000	0	0	28,000	0	0	Further for extensions £3,964
							Renewal of Permanent Way old line 2,579
							Repairing Flood Damages Railway.. 986
							Additional Locomotives and Rolling Stock 1,530
							Improvement and enlargement of Stations .. 4,000
							Purchase of land for Stations 961
" 19 of 1880 ..	585,000	0	0	400,700	0	0	Redemption and Consolidation of certain loans
" 20 of 1888 ..	82,500	0	0	82,500	0	0	Conversion of Rio Cobre Canak Debentures.
" 7 of 1881 }	120,000	0	0	120,000	0	0	Bridges Yallahs, Morant, Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers; Roads from Eleven Mile Post to Morant Bay
" 1 of 1891 }							
" 7 of 1894 }							
" 31 of 1890 }	165,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	Sewerage Works beyond Paradise and West Streets, Kingston
" 28 of 1894 }							
" 17 of 1891 }	30,860	0	0	30,860	0	0	Portland Bridges and Conversion of Debentures.
" 33 of 1894 ..	92,500	0	0	92,500	0	0	do do do
" 3 of 1912 ..	92,250	0	0	20,000	0	0	and Kingston Improvements.
				66,055	9	10	
" 13 of 1885 ..	1,099,048	1	3	1,099,048	1	3	Railway Extension to Chapelton.
							Conversion of Debentures £1,094,662 0 0
							Expenses of issue 4,426 1 3
" 12 of 1889 }	1,500,000	0	0	1,493,600	0	0	Redemption of 1st Mortgage
" 11 of 1915 }	45,000	0	0	45,000	0	0	Bonds and purchase of 2nd Mortgage Bonds, Jamaica Railway.
" 1 of 1900 ..	198,000	0	0	198,000	0	0	Improvement of Railway and purchase of Rolling Stock and other necessary equipment. Arrears of interest to holders of 1st Mortgage Bonds of Railway Company.
Carried forward..	..			4,506,363	11	1	

Law under which Loan raised.	Amt. authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward...		4,503,363 11 1	
Law 13 of 1885...	200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings
" 7 of 1915 ..	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	Acquirement of Mona for Water Supply
" 20 of 1903 ..		16,500 0 0	Parish of Portland for Water Supply £4,500
			Parish of Trelawny for Water Supply 3,500
			Parish of St. James for Water Supply 6,750
			Parish of St. Andrew for Cross Roads Market .. 1,750
" 20 of 1903 ..		21,607 0 0	Parish of Kingston for Improvements of Sta. & Lanes 6,900
			Parish of Hanover for Water Supply 2,850
			Parish of Clarendon for Water Supply 2,482
			Parish of Clarendon for Market, Spaldings .. 400
			Parish of Westmoreland for Poor House 2,000
			Parish of Westmoreland for Water Supply 2,675
			Parish of Portland for Poor House and Water 4,050
			Parish of St. Andrew for Market .. 250
			<u>£21,607</u>
" 37 of 1910 ..	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	Ferry Water Scheme, Kingston and Liguanea Plain.
			Issued to 31.3.22 £43,500
			Issued in 1922-23 6,500
			<u>£50,000</u>
" 33 of 1919 ..	170,000 0 0	170,000 0 0	Addl. Railway Rolling Stock 120,000
			Public Works .. (a) 40,000
			Opening up Crown Lands (b) 10,000
			<u>£170,000</u>
			(a) Expd. in 1919-20 £12,417 15 3
			Expended in 1920-21 16,755 9 11
			Expended in 1921-22 3,531 8 4
			Expended in 1922-23 660 17 3
			<u>£33,365 10 9</u>
			Unspent at 31.3.23 (See Balance Sheet) 6,634 9 3
			<u>£40,000 0 0</u>
Carried forward..		4,984,470 11 1	

Statement Shewing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and Charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1923.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
Brought forward	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. 4,984,470 11 1	<div>Draining Rockspring Swamp, St. Andrew £720 18 5</div> <div>Complete Road Ma- hogany Vale, St. An- drew 432 3 5</div> <div>Road Deviation Quaw Hill, St. Thomas 878 14 4</div> <div>Foreshore Road, Portland 1,803 4 8</div> <div>Deviation Belfield Rd., St. Mary 1,274 13 6</div> <div>Widening Moneague, Goschen, and Hope- well Roads, St. Ann 382 6 3</div> <div>Improving Jackson Town Rd., Trelawny 278 15 0</div> <div>Deviation Flamstead Potosi Rd., St. James 5,831 0 6</div> <div>Widening Bobstone Corner, Green Island, Hanover 839 19 10</div> <div>Completion Bridge Gt. River, Westmoreland 4,740 0 7</div> <div>Deviation Malvern Rd., St. Elisabeth 2,539 5 8</div> <div>Continuation Construc- tion Moravia Road, Manchester 3,878 10 3</div> <div>Completion Road, Summerfield, Thomp- son Town 6,174 18 7</div> <div>Improvement Spanish Town Water Works 3,590 14 9</div> <div>£33,365 0 9</div> <div>Expended in 1919-20 £3,532 3 0</div> <div>Expended in 1920-21 6,430 6 5</div> <div>Expended in 1921-22 37 10 7</div> <div>£10,000 0 0</div>
Carried forward	..	4,984,470 11 1	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1923.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amt. authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward		£984,470 11 1	
Law 5 of 1920	197,000 0 0	197,000 0 0	Additional Railway Rolling Stock— Expended in 1920-21 £128,990 0 0 Expended in 1921-22 68,010 0 0
Less redeemed to 31.3.22	..	5,181,470 11 1 1,512,241 7 0	<u>£197,000 0 0</u>
Less redeemed in 1922-1923	..	3,669,229 4 1	
Law 12 of 1879 ..	1,100 0 0	..	
" 8 and 17 of .. 1880	1,500 0 0	..	
" 17 of 1884 ..	1,300 0 0	..	
" 14 of 1886 ..	1,400 0 0	..	
" 16 of 1887 ..	900 0 0	..	
" 36 of 1888 ..	700 0 0	..	
" 19 of 1880 ..	2,000 0 0	..	
" 20 of 1888 ..	1,900 0 0	..	
" 7 of 1881 ..	400 0 0	..	
" 1 of 1891 } ..	100 0 0	..	
" 31 of 1890 } ..	100 0 0	..	
" 28 of 1894 } ..	2,808 13 0	14,108 13 0	
" 1 of 1900 ..			
Unspent Balance at 31.3.23	..	3,655,120 11 1 6,634 9 3	
Value of Loan Ex- penditure not paid off at 31.3.23. (See Balance Sheet)	..	3,648,486 1 10	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND

	£	s.	d.
<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Loans from Banks under the Sugar Industry Aid Loans Laws 10 of 1921 and 3 of 1922	169,000	0	0
Interest from Planters under the Sugar Industry Aid Loans Laws 10 of 1921 and 3 of 1922	14,257	12	11
Deposits at Interest	55,531	4	5½
Deposits not at Interest	141,069	8	11
Deposits for Investment	218,404	12	6½
Trust Funds	33,113	8	1
Earthquake Loan Board	14,509	2	5½
Insurance Fund Laws 34 of 1908 and 17 of 1921	198,317	16	11
Balances Parochial Boards	19,420	9	11½
Collector General for Customs Collections	1	0	0
Postmaster for Money Orders	13,024	17	2
Immigration Exchequer	3,037	3	0
Stockholders Suspense Account	975	0	0
Surplus Cash in Suspense	4	17	8½
Advances by Crown Agents	45,000	0	0
Advances by Government Savings Bank on account of Loans to be raised	34,790	0	0
Surplus and Deficit Account	125,968	6	4½
	£1,086,425	0	5½
Deposit on account of Loans to be issued in 1923-1924 under Law 18 of 1922	226,865	0	0

£1 313 290 0 5½

ASSETS OF THE COLONY OF JAMAICA. AT 31ST MARCH, 1923.

<i>Assets.</i>		£ s. d.		
Loans to Planters under the Sugar Industry Aid Loans Laws 10 of 1921 and 3 of 1922	.. .. .	176,500	10	3½
Interest on Loans from Banks under the Sugar Industry Aid Loans Laws 10 of 1921 and 3 of 1922	.. .. .	14,998	15	7
Sugar Industry Aid Board Expenses Laws 10 of 1921 and 3 of 1922	.. .. .	2,445	4	8
Advances on Account of Loans to be raised	.. .. .	417,034	12	9½
Loan to Fiji Emigration Agency	.. .. .	589	11	11
Loan to Trinidad Emigration Agency	.. .. .	17	3	11
Emigration Agent, India	.. .. .	394	4	0
Hurricane Loans, 1917, St. Thomas	.. .. .	62	3	4
Hurricane Loans, 1917, Portland	.. .. .	402	15	7
Agricultural Loans Allotment £10,000	.. .. .	50	0	0
Agricultural Loans Allotment £18,000	.. .. .	150	0	0
Public Works Stores	.. .. .	15,513	15	2
Railway Stores	.. .. .	79,878	1	9
General Stores	.. .. .	21,792	12	1
Government Printing Office Stores	.. .. .	9,947	12	9½
Medical Stores	.. .. .	9,213	17	11
Postmaster for Postal Revenue	.. .. .	2,084	4	3½
Collector General for Internal Revenue Collections	.. .. .	65	10	0
Advances to Parishes	.. .. .	46,965	11	5
Other Advances (as per Statement G.)	.. .. .	57,193	18	2
Overdrafts Parochial Accounts	.. .. .	60,419	14	3
Investments on account of Deposits for Investment	.. .. .	215,784	10	1½
Investments on account of Trust Funds	.. .. .	29,954	12	10
Miscellaneous Investments	.. .. .	82,600	12	0
Imprests	.. .. .	42,819	1	2½
Bank of Nova Scotia, New York	.. .. .	1,658	4	0
<i>Cash Balances on 31st March, 1923—</i>				
Treasurer	2,763 10 5½			
Parochial Treasurers	12,667 8 0½			
Crown Agents	2,359 0 2			
Canadian Agents	87 14 11			
Director Jamaica Govt. Railway	18,466 11 7	36,344	5	2
Less Overdrafts—				
Bank of Nova Scotia	2,585 14 3			
New York Agents	2,754 5 11	5,340	0	2
		31,004	5	0
In hands of Crown Agents for				
Sundry Invested Funds	..	336	13	10
Remittances in transit to Crown Agents—				
Drafts	1,890 1 7			
Uncurrent Coin	486 3 6½	2,376	5	1½
		33,717	3	11½
Less Remittances between Chests in transit (Sub-Treasurers)	..	2,224	8	8
		31,492	15	3½
Less Canadian Agents' Drafts on Jamaica		105	6	5
		31,387	8	10½
Less in hands of Treasurer on account of Loan Expenditure	..	6,634	9	3
		24,752	19	7½
		£1,313,290	0	5½

PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING

Bond and Stockholders, Balance at 31st March,							
1922	..	..	..	£3,662,729	4	1	
Loan raised in 1922-23	..	..	..	6,500	0	0	
				<hr/>			
				£3,669,229	4	1	
Less redeemed in 1922-23	..	..	..	14,108	13	0	£3,655,120 11 1
				<hr/>			
Sinking Funds	..	..	..	..			1,446 695 2 11
				<hr/>			
				£5,101,815 14 0			

FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1923.

Colony's Loan Account at 31st March, 1922	£3,655,433 17 7	
Add Loan Expenditure in 1922-23 ..	7,160 17 3	
	<hr/>	
Less redeemed in 1922-23 ..	£3,662,594 14 10	
	..14,108 13 0	3,648,486 1 10
Sinking Fund Investments ..		<hr/>
Trustees Sinking Fund—Balance on hand 31.3.23, Sinking Funds		1,446,037 11 10
Uninvested ..		657 11 1
Treasurer—Balance on hand at 31.3.23 of Loan under Law 33		
of 1919 ..	..	6,634 9 3
		<hr/>
		£5,101,815 14 0
		<hr/>

DEFICIT ACCOUNT AT 31ST MARCH, 1923.

					£	s.	d.
1922.	April 1st	By Balance	..	..	17,590	2	2½
1923.	March	By Revenue	..	..	2,057,411	18	6½
					<hr/>		
					£2,075,002	0	9
					<hr/>		

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	£	
Funded Debt 28 Vic. C. 23 1865.			77,416 6 11	..	..
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues:—</i>		%				
Law 12 of 1879	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway	4½	140,000 0 0	14,500	125,500	1st April, 1881
Law 8 and 17 of 1880	Extension Railway	4	400,000 0 0	55,300	330,800	15th August, '81
Law 17 of 1884 ..	Do.	4	183,000 0 0	27,900	147,100	15th Febry, 1885
Law 14 of 1886	Do.	4	52,000 0 0	26,300	11,400	15th August, '86
Law 16 of 1887	Do.	4	30,100 0 0	16,400	2,825	1st Jan., 1888 first issue £26,000 1st Jan., 1889 second issue £4,100
Law 36 of 1888	Do.	4	28,000 0 0	11,150	7,575	1st January, 1889
Law 19 of 1880	Consolidation and Redemption of certain Loans	4	400,700 0 0	66,400	319,300	15th August, '82
Law 20 of 1888	Exchange of Rio Cobre Debentures	4	82,500 0 0	36,900	13,600	1st Jan., '89 first issue £55,200, 1st Jan., 1890 second issue £15,900 1st March, 1892 third issue, 11,400
Carried forward	..		4,316,300 0 0	254,850	958,100	..

GUARANTEED & UNGUARANTEED, & OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1923, FOR OF THE DEBT

Debtures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	OUTSTANDING.			Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£	£	£	£		£ s. d.
				Principal to be repaid at par, by annual drawings or by purchase of the Debtures in the Market by the Government.	
				A Sinking Fund of one per cent. per annum on the cumulative principle to be provided from the 1st April, 1884.	
13,900	13,900	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from the 15th August, '86	1,430 19 11
8,000	8,000	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from 15th Feb. 1890	1,014 12 9
14,300	14,300	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from 15th August, 1891.	771 2 3
10,875	10,875	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from 1st January, 1893	8 19 2
9,275	9,275	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from 1st Jan., 1893	36 12 11
15,000	15,000	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from 15th August 1887.	2,943 10 8
32,000	32,000	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from 1st January, 1894.	81 3
103,350	103,350		6,287 1 3

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£ s. d.	£	£	
Brought forward <i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues, contd.</i>			1,316,300 0 0	254,850	958,100	
Law 7 of 1881 & 1 of 1891	Portland Brgds.	3½	14,860 0 0	31,300	63,100	15th Feb., 1893
Do.	Do.	4	105,140 0 0			
Laws 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894	Kingston Improvements	4	25,000 0 0	3,400	17,600	1st July, 1895
Less converted into Inscribed Stock			1,461,300 0 0			
			1,038,800 0 0			
			422,500 0 0			
Law 17 of 1891	Port'nd Brgds.	3½	14,860 0 0	..	..	Various dates
Do.	Conversion of Debentures	4	16,000 0 0			
Law 33 of '94	Portland Brgds.	4	43,740 0 0	..	..	Do
Do	Kingston Improvements	4	16,600 0 0			
Do	Conversion of Debentures	4	32,160 0 0			
Law 17 of 1891	Chapelton Railway Extension, Law 3 of 1912	3½	20,000 0 0	..	..	£10,000 1st Sept. 1913
						£10,000 1st Jan. 1914
Law 13 of 1885	Conversion of Debentures	4	1,094,622 0 0	..		£458,800 from 1885 to 1889
Do	Expenses of Issue		4,426 1 3			£455,822 from 1889 to 1894
Law 12 of 1889	Redemption of Railway First Mortgage Bonds	3½	1,493,600 0 0	..	..	£180,000 in 1892 1900
Laws 33 of 1894 & 11 of 1915	Purchase of Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	4	45,000 0 0	..	..	1st August, 1915
Carried forward	..		3,203,508 1 3	289,550	1,038,800	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1923, OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.						
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	Total Outstanding.	Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.	
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
103,350			103,350 0 0	Principal to be repaid at par by annual Drawings or by purchase of the Debentures in the Market by the Government.	6,287 1 3	
25,600	..	..	25,600 0 0	Sinking Fund to be provided from 15th February, 1893	1,445 16 11
4,000	..	..	4,000 0 0	Do Do Do Sinking Fund to be provided from the date of the issue of the Debentures.	203 6 6
..	..	30,860	30,860 0 0	Rede mable 1st Jan. 1937 1 per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	16,392 3 6	
..	..	92,500	92,500 0 0	Redeemable 1st Jan. 1937 1% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	44,103 18 10	
}	..	20,000	20,000 0 0	£10,000 Redeemable 1st Sept., 1933. £10,000 Redeemable 1st January, 1953.	2,220 9 4	
	..	..	..	1% per annum invested by Cr. Agts. for Sinking Fund. Redeemable 15th Aug., 1934 1% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	693,878 18 11
..	1,099,048 1 3	..	1,099,048 1 3	Redeemable Jan. 24 1919, with option to redeem on or after 24th Jan., 1949	480,404 17 10	
..	1,493,600 0 0	..	1,493,600 0 0	Redeemable 1st Aug 1955 One per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	3,768 16 11	
..	..	45,000	45,000 0 0			
132,950	2,592,648 1 3	188,360	2,913,958 1 3	..	1,248,705 10 0	

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
1923 FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in & converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	
Brought forward			3,203,508 1 3	289,550 0 0	1,038,800	..
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues:—</i>						
Law 13 of 1885	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings	3	200,000 0 0	..	..	1897
Law 3 of 1912	Imperial Treasury Loan	4½	66,055 9 10	..	..	..
Law 33 of 1919	Equipment Railway	5	120,000 0 0	..	..	1st March, 1920
Do.	Public Works	5	40,000 0 0	..	..
Do	Opening up Crown Lands	5	10,000 0 0	..	..
Law 5 of 1920	Additional Rolling Stock, Jamaica Railway	5½	22,500 0 0	..	..	15th Feb., 1921
		6	106,490 0 0	..	..	31st March, 1921
Do	Do	6	68,010 0 0	..	..	31st March, 1921
<i>Loans for Special Purposes Secured Primarily on Special Revenues & Charged on the Colonial Revenues in the first Instance & Recovered—</i>						
Law 7 of 1915 (Mona)	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	3½	20,000 0 0	..	..	1st June, 1914
Carried forward			3,856,563 11 1	289,550 0 0	1,038,800	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH,
OF THE DEBT.

Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans	OUTSTANDING.			Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	Total Outstand- ing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
132,950 0 0	2,592,648 1 3	188,360	2,913,958 1 3	Redeemable 1st July, 1944 with option to redeem on or after 1st July, 1922.	1,248,705 10 0
..	200,000 0 0	..	200,000 0 0	1% per an- num invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	83,130 16 6
66,055 9 10	..	..	66,055 9 10	..	5,347 5 0
..	..	170,000	170,000 0 0	Redeemable 1st Mar., '30 Eight per cent. per annum inves- ted by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	45,302 18 7
..	..	197,000	197,000 0 0	£22,500 re- deemable 15th Feb., 1931-1931, 8% per an- num inves- ted by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	29,669 10 2
..	..	20,000	20,000 0 0	£174,500, re- deemable 31st March, 1931, 7.95% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	2,062 15 3
199,005 9 10	2,792,648 1 3	575,360	3,567,013 11 1	Redeemable 1st June, '54 1% per an- num inves- ted by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund	1,414,218 15 6

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in & converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	
Brought forward		3½	3,856,563 11 1	289,550 0 0	1,038,800	..
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial Purposes by Debentures	3½	16,500 0 0	..	..	£9,000 Oct. 30, 1911
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial purposes by Inscribed Stock Law 17 of 1891	3½	21,607 0 0	* ..	..	£1,000 Nov. 4, 1911 £4,400 Oct. 1, 1912 £2,050 Mar. 15, 1913 £2,482 Nov. 1, 1913 £2,675 Feb. 1, 1914
Law 37 of 1910	Increased Water Supply Ferry Scheme by Inscribed Stock Law 17 of 1891	3½	50,000 0 0	..	..	£16,000 Feb. 1, '11 £14,000 May 1, '11 £10,500 Dec. 1, '11 £3,000 Mar. 1, 1914 £6,500 Oct. 1, 1922
Total			3,944,670 11 1	289,550 0 0	1,038,800	..
Other Loans for Special Purposes secured, Primarily on Special Revenues Guaranteed by Colonial Revenues—						
Law 14 of 1890	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	4	60,520 0 0	..	..	..
Carried forward			60,520 0 0	..	..	..

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1923,
OF THE DEBT.

Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans	OUTSTANDING			Terms and Con- ditions of Loans	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	Total Outstand- ing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
199,005 9 10	2,792,648 1 3	575,360	3,567,013 11 1		1,414,218 15 6
16,500 0 0	38,107 0 0	£9,000 redeem- able 30th Oct. 1931	19,449 2 10
..	..	21,607		£1,000 redeem- able 4th Nov. 1931	
..		£4,400 redeem- able 1st Oct. '32	
..		£2,050 redeem- ed 15th March, 1933	
..		£2,482 redeem- able 1st Nov., 1923	
..	50,000 0 0	£2,675 redeem- able 1st Feb., '34	13,027 4 7
..		3½ p.c. per an. invested by Cn. Agts. for Sink- ing Fund	
..		£16,000 redeem- able 1st Feb., '31	
..		£14,000 redeem- able 1st May, 1931	
..		£10,500 redeem- able 1st Decem- ber, 1941	
..	..	50,000	50,000 0 0	£3,000 redeem- able 1st March, 1944	33,421 17
..	£6,500 redeem- able 1st Oct., 1953.	
..	20/0 per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinkg. Fund	
215,505 9 10	2,792,648 1 3	646,967	3,655,120 11 1		1,446,695 2 11
60,520 0 0	60,520 0 0	Provision from Revenues King- ston General Commissioner- to redeem De- bentures with in a period not earlier than forty years from date of their issue	
60,520 0 0	60,520 0 0		

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred	Object of Loan	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in & converted into Inscribed Stock.	Date raised.
		%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Law 30 of 1888	Brought forward Kingston Gas Works	4	60,520 0 0 14,900 0 0	4,400 0 0	..	1st July, 1889
Law 5 of 1892	Kingston Slaughter house	4	10,000 0 0	..	..	1st October, 1892
Law 31 of 1890	Kingston Improvements	3	25,000 0 0	..	..	1st January 1898
Do	do	4	50,000 0 0	..	..	1st Jan. 1894
Law 2 of 1900	Kingston Improvement Annuities	3½	65,000 0 0	24,857 10 9	..	..
Law 13 of 1889 and 2 of 1900	Kingston Water Supply Annuities	3½	20,000 0 0	7,618 10 0	..	..
Law 39 of 1897	Vere Irrigation	3½	40,000 0 0	..	..	1st January 1901
Law 17 of 1913	Vere Irriga'n Cockpit Scheme	4½	40,000 0 0	..	..	1st Jan'y. 1903 1st July, 1903
<i>Loans for Special Purposes. Secured Primarily on Special Revenues not Guaranteed by Colonial Revenues:</i>						
Law 27 of 1885	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	4	19,000 0 0	7,100 0 0	..	5th Dec. 1885
Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation (Cockpit Scheme)	7	30,000 0 0	..	..	1st April, 1917
Total ..			374,420 0 0	44,006 0 9	..	..
Total ..			4,319,090 11	133,556 0 9	..	..

Kingston £6,900; St. Andrew £2,000; Portland £8,550; Trelawny £3,500; St. James,

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1923,
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING				Terms and Con- ditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans	Inscribed Stock, England	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	Total Outstand- ing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
0,520 0 0	60,520 0 0		
10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	Annual provision by Kingston General Commissioners of £200.	
10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	Annual provision of £100 by King- ston General Commis- sioners.	4,956 13 5
25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	Annual provision of £750 by King- ston General Commis- sioners—and	
50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	allocation from property tax.	64,698 11 2
40,142 9 3	40,142 9 3	Expiry 21st July, 1940	
12,351 10 0	12,351 10 0	Do do do	
40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	Provision from Revenue of Vere Irrigation Com- missioners guar- anteed by Colo- nial Revenue pay- able not earlier than forty years from date of issue of Debentures.	13,706 11 10
40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	Do do do	2,794 17 5
11,900 0 0	11,900 0 0	Provision by K.G. Commissioners of one per cent for redemption by an- nual drawings. In- terest is payable quarterly.	37 3 5
30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	Principal and In- terest are a charge upon the Cockpit undertaking rank- ing after the sum of £40,000 raised under Law 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913. Interest is payable 1st April and 1st Oct. and the Principal is redeemable on 1st April, 1937.	4,094 6 4
330,413 19 3	330,413 19 3	..	123,710 0 7
545,919 9 1	2,792,648 1 3	646,967	3,985,531 10 4	..	1,570,405 3 6

£6,750; Hanover £2,850; Westmoreland £4,675; Clarendon £2,882.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports.—The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last six years was as follows:—

1917	£3,323,865	1920	£10,313,282
1918	3,375,798	1921	5,473,790
1919	5,085,615	1922	4,835,393*

(a) In 1922 at the request of the Board of Trade the financial period was made to coincide with the calendar year, to bring the Jamaica statistics into line with those of other British possessions.

The Imports for the past two years were apportioned between the five general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus:—

	1921.	1922.
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco	£2,085,342	£1,815,734
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	620,491	530,290
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	2,750,341	2,227,375
4. Miscellaneous and Unclassified	4,216	260,794
5. Bullion and Specie	13,400	1,200
	£5,473,790	£4,835,393

Taking the whole of the Imports the Island's Custom was distributed in each of the last four years in the following proportions, viz:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
United Kingdom	19.9	29.7	29.2	28.4
United States	66.1	58.5	54.7	45.7
Canada	10.6	8.6	13.8	13.4
Other Countries	3.4	3.2	2.3	12.5

Of the total value of goods entered for Imports during the year 1922, the value of Advalorem was £1,843,863, or 40%; Rated value £2,156,001 or 47%; Free value £581,111 or 13%.

The value of Imports entered for consumption during the year 1921 was £4,957,845.

Exports—The total Exports for 1922 are valued at £4,643,929.

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows:—

I. Live Animals, food, drink, &c.—	
1921	£2,981,294
1922	3,893,436
†II. Raw Material—	
1921	102,882
1922	202,590
III. Manufactured Articles—	
1921	207,186
1922	334,568
IV. Miscellaneous & unclassified—	
1921	2,082
†1922	21,187
V. Bullion & Specie—	
1921	64,348
1922	192,148

* Includes Parcels Post Goods, (£24,418) (Imports).

† Raw material and article mainly Unmanufactured.

‡ Includes Parcels Post Goods, (£20,263) (Exports).

The Island's Exports during the past year, compared with those of the three immediately preceding, were distributed as follows:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
United Kingdom ..	63.4	42.7	29.6	24.2
United States ..	23.8	28.2	48.4	49.4
Canada ..	6.9	21.9	12.4	19.1
Other Countries ..	5.9	7.2	9.6	7.3

The following Statement shows the relative importance of the Island's products during the last four years:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Cocoa ..	5.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Coffee ..	6.4	2.6	5.1	4.7
Coconuts ..	5.1	4.7	4.6	3.3
Dyewoods ..	2.1	4.0	0.9	2.7
Fruit ..	22.0	24.0	50.4	49.2
Logwood Extract ..	6.5	6.1	3.4	5.8
Pimento ..	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Rum ..	16.7	4.1	6.0	1.9
Sugar ..	23.8	42.6	16.1	21.0
Tobacco ..	1.1	1.7	2.6	1.4
Minor Products ..	7.8	5.6	6.4	5.4

The following table shows the proportion of the exportable value of the principal products of the island, to the total value:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Cocoa ..	5.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Coffee ..	6.4	2.6	5.1	4.7
Coconuts ..	5.1	4.7	4.6	3.3
Dyewoods ..	2.1	4.0	0.9	2.7
Fruit ..	22.0	24.0	50.4	49.2
Logwood Extract ..	6.5	6.1	3.4	5.8
Pimento ..	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Rum ..	16.7	4.1	6.0	1.9
Sugar ..	23.8	42.6	16.1	21.0
Tobacco ..	1.1	1.7	2.6	1.4
Other ..	7.8	5.6	6.4	5.4

The exports from the colony during the past four years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
United Kingdom	63.4	42.7	29.6	24.2
United States ..	23.8	28.2	48.4	49.4
Dominion of Canada	6.9	21.9	12.4	19.1
Other Countries ..	5.9	7.2	9.6	7.3

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1913.			1914.			1915.			1916.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FOOD STUFFS.												
From U. Kingdom ..	163,431	19	2	136,396	19	6	160,049	5	11	191,193	13	6
“ Br. Possessions	256,629	12	0	210,871	0	6	221,775	0	3	241,374	6	4
“ U.S. of America	566,159	13	5	440,539	16	9	415,450	8	10	639,919	16	11
“ Other Countries	18,408	1	7	17,377	7	11	18,727	6	6	23,299	3	9
Total Food Stuffa	1,004,629	6	2	805,185	4	5	816,002	1	61	1,095,787	0	0
LIQUORS.												
From U. Kingdom ..	59,778	2	2	57,433	16	9	43,306	7	6	56,996	16	11
“ Br. Possessions	291	19	1	256	17	6	172	3	3	1,797	8	1
“ U.S. America ..	9,611	3	3	12,161	10	5	16,817	0	0	20,533	9	3
“ Other Countries	13,783	6	4	9,212	13	8	2,682	0	8	4,401	11	7
Total Liquors	83,464	10	10	79,114	18	4	62,977	19	1	83,729	5	10
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.												
From U. Kingdom ..	8,585	19	0	10,313	19	1	9,111	13	8	7,960	10	5
“ Br. Possessions	131	15	6	67	14	9	8	7	0	30	10	3
“ U.S. of America	4,955	10	6	2,921	2	10	5,628	7	3	9,259	2	7
“ Other Countries	1,774	13	3	1,801	1	2	408	6	6	12	18	0
Total Tobacco	15,447	18	3	15,103	17	10	15,156	14	5	17,263	1	3
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF WOOD AND METAL.												
From U. Kingdom ..	2,822	10	3	2,007	7	3	462	18	5	1,020	16	11
“ Br. Possessions	364	18	2	280	16	0	102	6	10	91	6	0
“ U.S. of America	6,974	8	5	7,216	10	0	3,765	4	7	4,077	0	0
“ Other Countries	368	2	0	154	8	9	92	2	9	23	11	7
Total Household Furniture	10,529	18	10	9,659	2	0	4,422	12	7	5,212	14	0
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.												
From U. Kingdom ..	302,902	16	6	283,405	4	6	232,780	9	3	284,238	0	10
“ Br. Possessions	1,306	8	8	792	13	0	952	3	1	477	4	1
“ U.S. of America	162,169	19	5	186,165	9	10	278,840	18	6	313,653	6	1
“ Other Countries	7,131	9	6	11,556	10	7	1,627	0	10	1,149	14	0
Total Clothing	473,510	14	1	481,919	18	7	514,200	11	8	599,517	5	0
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY. (Excluding House Furniture).												
From U. Kingdom ..	80,737	1	1	70,468	17	7	50,073	5	1	34,277	4	0
“ Br. Possessions	335	11	10	761	14	7	230	7	10	3,065	2	0
“ U.S. of America	39,157	4	11	40,344	2	1	52,411	5	3	70,259	3	8
“ Other Countries	5,589	12	11	3,099	1	1	165	4	8	283	4	7
Total Hardware and Ironmongery	125,819	10	9	114,673	15	4	102,880	2	10	107,884	14	3

IMPORTS.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£
68,369 11 0	6,945 3 3	136,611 4 7	360,515	171,374	133,323
264,674 11 11	378,312 12 7	548,477 6 2	796,090	567,920	725,134
863,567 14 0	832,121 15 3	887,169 3 5	1,688,008	1,073,109	657,775
7,109 15 5	4,104 6 9	5,038 2 10	77,129	10,432	60,010
1,203,721 12 4	1,221,483 17 10	1,577,295 17 0	2,921,742	1,822,875	1,576,242
28,135 6 3	24,349 11 10	34,631 6 3	192,205	125,968	114,027
3,108 17 6	1,762 13 9	1,263 6 1	1,802	5,107	2,614
26,250 7 0	19,953 10 3	33,092 4 2	22,765	3,096	1,152
3,274 0 5	2,184 3 1	6,994 10 10	11,009	35,432	53,061
60,768 11 2	48,249 18 11	75,981 7 4	227,781	169,603	170,854
3,215 16 10	4,172 10 6	4,232 7 1	30,501	23,337	46,762
	26 18 10	8 14 3	147	3	383
22,531 3 0	33,502 16 4	63,605 15 0	97,067	67,923	19,795
17 4 0	1,066 14 8	34 19 3	2,821	1,641	1,696
25,764 3 10	38,769 0 4	67,881 15 7	130,536	92,904	68,636
232 18 8	39 13 9	647 1 8	5,855	12,372	10,875
249 0 9	558 11 2	244 6 1	5,737	1,992	2,248
3,813 1 7	1,857 0 3	4,520 5 11	20,103	21,963	18,412
4 10 5	44 11 11	24 5 7	237	3,612	6,095
4,299 11 5	2,499 17 1	5,435 19 3	31,932	39,939	37,630
207,373 6 8	232,961 3 5	293,417 3 4	1,165,241	277,813	153,150
515 10 5	1,209 8 11	4,168 1 11	3,877	1,730	3,237
393,242 14 5	545,899 4 5	1,003,954 7 8	1,270,487	470,491	188,182
1,005 3 4	1,942 7 11	4,861 5 9	4,501	4,951	57,174
602,136 19 10	782,012 4 8	1,306,400 18 8	2,444,106	754,985	401,743
19,299 19 9	21,157 16 3	30,160 9 11	100,582	37,136	38,714
3,723 5 0	9,304 17 8	3,803 1 7	19,403	1,173	5,330
85,102 14 6	87,121 4 8	70,942 2 7	197,582	43,772	41,867
295 11 1	167 7 6	89 10 10	4,718	1,899	3,780
108,421 10 4	117,751 6 1	104,995 4 11	322,290	83,980	89,691

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.								
From U. Kingdom ..	54,730	16 10	43,169	4 4	18,840	4 2	8,059	4 0
“ Br. Possessions	10,357	1 3	3,404	8 7	551	7 4	2,640	15 8
“ U.S. of America	124,782	7 10	86,425	7 3	56,989	5 2	108,782	13 1
“ Other Countries	1,342	8 3	527	13 4	259	1 6	1,153	9 9
Total Building Mat...	191,212	14 2	133,526	13 6	76,639	18 2	120,636	2 6
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Foodstuffs, Liquors, &c.).								
From U. Kingdom ..	35,352	3 5	31,700	7 5	27,887	18 10	27,590	12 8
“ Br. Possessions							252	4 10
“ U.S. of America	6,452	4 10	9,008	6 9	10,543	5 0	19,302	2 6
“ Other Countries	6,687	15 4	1,513	18 5	14	0 7	362	13 9
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies ..	48,492	3 7	42,222	12 7	38,445	4 5	47,507	13 9
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.								
From U. Kingdom ..	5,329	9 2	11,826	8 10	2,197	0 0	3,856	12 7
“ Br. Possessions	107	9 11			282	16 10	187	13 0
“ U.S. of America	13,562	5 3	16,072	1 11	17,605	3 7	27,249	13 6
“ Other Countries	336	13 11	454	18 2	3	15 0	165	10 0
Total other Machinery & Tools ..	19,335	18 3	28,353	8 11	20,088	15 5	31,459	9 1
COALS AND COKE.								
From U. Kingdom ..	348	3 1	245	4 2	93	17 8	209	3 6
“ Br. Possessions								
“ U.S. of America	45,897	2 4	100,157	11 3	61,392	2 0	93,267	5 3
“ Other Countries	5	4 0					10	0 0
Total Coals and Coke	46,250	9 5	100,402	15 5	61,485	19 8	93,486	8 9
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.								
From U. Kingdom ..	9,854	8 1	9,425	11 5	7,116	2 1	8,183	9 9
“ Br. Possessions	482	9 6	774	2 8	306	12 0	307	18 11
“ U.S. of America	2,205	1 0	1,760	1 6	1,130	4 6	1,386	16 0
“ Other Countries	25	6 8	70	18 2	16	5 0	10	16 8
Total Books and other Printed Matter. ..	12,567	5 3	12,030	13 9	8,569	3 7	9,889	0 4
PARCELS POST.	Unavailable							
MISCELLANEOUS.								
From U. Kingdom ..	365,408	9 0	329,775	4 9	220,500	10 2	385,116	6 11
“ Br. Possessions	37,903	18 5	45,244	19 7	18,340	4 4	26,879	4 5
“ U.S. of America	343,796	4 10	318,379	2 3	237,212	1 5	475,369	6 5
“ Other Countries	59,077	12 4	50,227	19 3	30,536	15 2	13,266	10 10
Total Miscellaneous ..	806,186	4 7	743,627	5 10	606,589	11 1	894,631	9 6
Grand Total	2,837,416	14	2,256,582	6	6,237,458	14	5,310,700	5 3

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£
9,994 9 8	3,164 11 3	11,784 14 4	57,526	16,600	37,101
3,774 2 0	9,152 19 7	12,012 19 5	19,095	6,698	15,312
103,261 9 2	131,115 16 1	104,680 8 3	278,981	97,086	97,527
116 0 2	411 18 9	78 13 7	430	401	1,817
117,146 1 0	143,845 5 8	128,556 15 7	356,032	120,785	151,757
25,135 15 8	19,950 2 8	92,565 11 2	424,138	298,208	62,194
1,952 14 3	2,785 0 0	3,773 2 4	17,853	15,546	22,424
26,499 7 3	32,303 10 1	139,769 18 0	159,958	95,953	28,350
..	489 10 4	233 10 0	11,921	2,313	13,092
53,587 17 2	55,528 3 1	236,342 1 6	613,870	412,020	126,060
7,559 18 7	6,822 5 11	20,330 12 8	27,177	62,830	14,363
371 11 8	165 1 8	841 18 11	3,667	20,216	1,106
24,972 4 11	26,839 10 5	50,871 3 5	207,925	54,821	14,990
4 0 0	109 9 5	288 5 2	42	1,332	845
32,907 15 2	33,936 7 5	72,332 0 2	238,811	139,199	31,504
208 6 7	..	7 8 0	39,134	8,906	78,512
175,083 10 10	75,841 6 5	163,960 14 6	495,356	188,905	57,926
..	..	..	..	72	..
175,291 17 5	75,841 6 5	163,968 2 6	534,490	197,883	136,438
5,949 15 9	7,617 2 8	7,120 16 6	13,167	10,031	13,031
192 11 3	356 11 10	117 0 7	316	5	460
1,639 2 6	1,273 19 9	2,729 5 7	2,615	3,502	3,941
1 2 9	527 19 0	..	30	107	94
7,782 12 3	9,775 13 3	9,967 2 8	16,128	13,645	17,526
Unavailable	..	..	..	..	254,418
274,612 8 10	214,850 7 5	381,074 13 6	647,945	556,660	600,708
45,074 7 9	125,712 0 0	101,034 16 9	179,063	139,890	10,693
603,411 19 7	493,327 9 6	839,979 2 11	1,599,760	869,890	1,064,400
8,938 10 3	12,215 8 0	14,369 2 5	48,796	59,567	6,085
932,037 6 5	846,105 4 11	1,336,457 15 7	2,475,564	1,626,012	1,772,894
3,323,865 18 4	3,375,798 5 8	5,085,615 0 9	10,313,282	5,473,790	4,835,393

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1913.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom ..	1,492	15,920	1,737	22,155	9,784	165,501
“ British Possessions ..	3,119	33,280	13,162	167,806	5,058	85,562
“ U.S. of America ..	1	14	493	6,291	302	5,123
“ Other Countries ..	279	2,957	7	90	..	..
Total Sugar ..	4,891	52,171	15,399	196,345	15,144	256,186
RUM.	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
To United Kingdom ..	7,586	80,607	9,748	89,330	11,892	168,468
“ British Possessions ..	600	6,376	439	4,040	386	5,464
“ U.S. of America ..	66	708	154	1,415	324	4,603
“ Other Countries ..	1,286	13,637	793	7,248	487	6,921
Total Rum ..	9,536	101,328	11,134	102,063	13,091	185,456
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	5,995	16,338	14,324	29,813	24,628	49,975
“ British Possessions ..	5,998	16,374	5,202	10,839	14,058	28,522
“ U.S. of America ..	7,161	19,515	23,554	49,071	23,924	48,548
“ Other Countries ..	39,039	106,351	36,667	76,387	1,014	2,059
Total Coffee ..	58,193	158,578	79,747	166,140	63,624	129,104
COCOA.	Cwt.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	24,227	59,962	31,442	66,552	30,373	90,612
“ British Possessions ..	3,075	7,616	4,594	9,724	5,740	17,125
“ U.S. of America ..	6,386	15,807	11,740	21,851	82,247	96,205
“ Other Countries ..	12,671	31,353	24,523	51,006	127	379
Total Cocoa ..	46,359	114,738	72,299	153,033	68,487	204,321
COCOANUTS.	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
To United Kingdom ..	35,250	200	1,231,900	5,204	3,267,500	12,253
“ British Possessions ..	2,161,900	12,322	1,744,750	7,370	3,170,400	11,889
“ U.S. of America ..	21,570,300	122,950	26,047,150	110,049	20,891,750	78,344
“ Other Countries ..	2,150	12	100,600	425	..	..
Total Cocoanuts	23,769,600	135,486	29,124,100	123,049	27,329,650	102,486
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	7,722	5,019	14,595	7,480	56,579	29,940
“ British Possessions ..	4,898	3,181	3,345	1,714	5,498	2,909
“ U.S. of America ..	44,405	28,865	22,885	11,728	40,899	21,642
“ Other Countries ..	78,587	51,085	45,485	23,312	1,032	546
Total Pimento ..	135,612	88,148	86,310	44,234	104,008	55,037
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom ..	6,916	14,700	3,498	7,736	3,437	10,747
“ British Possessions ..	..	..	15	33	..	..
“ U.S. of America ..	19,203	41,029	29,575	65,338	39,324	124,649
“ Other Countries ..	27,330	58,110	23,539	52,057	13,170	40,264
Total Dyewoods	52,529	113,839	56,627	125,164	55,631	175,660

* A Hhd. of sugar is the equivalent of 20 cwt.

* A Phn. of rum is the equivalent of 100 imperial gallons.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	*Hhds.	Value.	*Hhds.	Value.	*Hhds.	£
12,356	219,321	19,883	437,441	12,546	288,572	32,296	1,150,386
15,876	281,813	11,358	250,721	12,052	277,200	5,348	187,161
94	1,669	713	15,699	..	..	..	..
3	67	8	189	2,076	47,749	..	..
25,329	502,870	32,002	704,050	26,674	613,521	37,644	1,317,547
Puns.	£	**Puns.	£	**Puns.	£	**Puns.	£
17,222	337,273	2,726	36,349	347	7,518	28,634	864,990
430	8,421	1,259	16,793	1,483	32,142	811	9,614
140	2,759	169	2,257	38	839	2	70
185	3,636	26	340	42	877	1,146	49,496
17,977	362,089	4,418	55,739	1,910	41,376	30,593	924,170
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
12,000	26,577	8,757	19,923	61,784	146,739	27,596	133,498
19,835	43,641	19,274	43,845	17,283	41,043	28,903	139,816
28,753	63,258	19,696	44,810	5,749	13,654	8,101	39,192
5,288	11,634	3,691	8,398	6,582	15,635	9,031	43,684
65,876	145,110	51,418	116,976	91,398	217,071	73,631	356,190
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
37,353	97,119	30,116	62,491	41,787	108,646	53,209	217,273
6,239	16,223	13,078	27,134	4,878	12,682	4,387	17,914
20,713	53,854	13,603	28,228	12,639	32,862	10,564	43,138
53	140	..	..	..	..	2,072	8,459
64,358	167,336	56,797	117,853	59,304	154,190	70,232	286,704
No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
3,545,700	23,401	3,169,550	20,126	1,532,500	12,030	9,180,150	107,870
2,526,650	16,575	1,836,500	11,663	923,950	7,253	827,400	9,722
21,108,300	139,314	18,356,850	116,565	11,754,250	92,270	14,270,350	167,676
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,700	56
27,180,650	179,390	23,362,900	148,354	14,210,700	111,553	24,282,900	285,324
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
44,160	30,360	43,196	38,337	22,183	26,065	87,206	137,350
4,273	2,937	4,663	4,138	3,528	4,147	4,383	6,903
15,171	10,430	32,804	29,114	31,508	37,021	19,951	31,423
116	80	53	46	7	8	5,643	8,888
63,720	43,807	80,716	71,635	57,226	67,241	117,183	184,564
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
14,083	76,120	7,942	31,085	1,750	6,676	3,358	17,001
46,407	251,421	21,980	86,838	15,709	58,050	13,927	71,032
15,044	80,065	10,478	41,250	762	3,466	5,470	26,435
75,534	407,606	40,400	159,173	18,221	68,192	22,755	114,468

• A Hhd. of sugar is the equivalent of 20 cwt.

• A Pn. of rum is the equivalent of 100 imperial gallons.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Articles.	1920		1921.		1922.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.						
To United Kingdom	*Cwts. 363,082	£ 1,482,585	Cwts. 221,143	£ 210,087	Cwts. 212,530	£ 191,277
" British Possessions	337,341	1,377,476	299,808	234,817	800,085	720,242
" U.S. of America	32,854	134,154	65	62	7	6
" Other Countries	10	41	15,722	14,936	503	287
Total Sugar	733,237	2,994,253	536,738	503,902	1,013,125	911,812
RUM.						
To United Kingdom	**Galls. 548,885	£ 212,693	**Galls. 795,328	£ 159,086	Galls. 632,639	£ 63,264
" British Possessions	157,075	60,867	52,469	10,492	91,045	9,104
" U.S. of America	346	134	238	48	526	53
" Other Countries	37,302	14,453	110,753	22,148	84,813	8,482
Total Rum	743,608	288,147	958,788	191,754	809,023	80,903
COFFEE.						
To United Kingdom	Cwts. 5,715	£ 25,265	Cwts. 5,000	£ 12,500	Cwts. 3,083	£ 9,943
" British Possessions	27,447	121,338	34,228	85,569	44,571	143,741
" U.S. of America	3,909	17,281	7,164	17,910	11,998	38,661
" Other Countries	4,198	18,558	18,187	45,468	3,569	11,538
Total Coffee	41,269	182,442	64,579	161,447	63,221	203,883
COCOA.						
To United Kingdom	Cwts. 41,760	£ 175,392	Cwts. 39,387	£ 59,080	Cwts. 45,939	£ 82,690
" British Possessions	1,410	5,922	7,062	10,593	7,653	13,775
" U.S. of America	5,740	24,108	9,935	14,902	21,130	38,034
" Other Countries	1,538	6,460	8,576	12,864	2,120	3,816
Total Cocoa	50,448	211,882	64,960	97,439	76,842	138,315
COCONUTS.						
To United Kingdom	No. 12,675,700	£ 147,038	No. 6,608,729	£ 39,652	No. 5,931,450	£ 27,285
" British Possessions	641,700	7,444	1,402,029	8,412	2,678,340	12,320
" U.S. of America	14,114,160	163,724	16,147,620	96,886	21,743,375	100,026
" Other Countries	814,680	9,450	66,070	396	47,796	220
Total Coconuts	28,246,240	327,656	24,224,448	145,346	30,400,961	139,851
PIMENTO						
To United Kingdom	Cwts. 19,393	£ 30,382	Cwts. 2,911	£ 1,601	Cwts. 1,053	£ 632
" British Possessions	3,425	5,366	3,298	1,815	7,856	4,713
" U.S. of America	39,744	62,266	28,511	15,681	51,128	30,677
" Other Countries	5,007	7,844	45,772	25,175	42,630	25,578
Total Pimento	67,569	105,858	80,492	44,272	102,667	61,600
DYEWOODS.						
To United Kingdom	Tons. 2,422	£ 19,389	Tons. 165	£ 853	Tons. 744	£ 3,189
" British Possessions						
" U.S. of America	14,029	113,216	2,549	15,408	9,410	40,053
" Other Countries	18,259	146,139	2,140	13,252	17,516	74,469
Total Dyewoods	34,710	278,744	4,854	29,513	27,670	117,711

A Hhd. of sugar is the equivalent of 20 cwt.

A Phn. of rum is the equivalent of 100 imperial gallons.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1913.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.		£		£		£
To United Kingdom ..	..	68,019	..	134,833	..	46,412
" British Possessions ..	..	19,540	..	8,147	..	10,850
" U.S. of America ..	..	986,222	..	1,357,718	..	586,347
" Other Countries ..	..	4,017	..	23,643	..	2,906
Total Fruit ..	..	1,077,798	..	1,524,341	..	466,515
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).						
To United Kingdom ..	..	4,731	..	5,280	..	6,123
" British Possessions ..	..	5,986	..	3,320	..	6,631
" U.S. of America ..	..	1,002	..	1,494	..	780
" Other Countries ..	..	25,779	..	26,261	..	28,713
Total Tobacco ..	..	37,498	..	39,355	..	42,247
MINOR PRODUCTS. (INCLUDING GINGER).		£		£		£
To United Kingdom ..	..	149,261	..	151,805	..	259,990
" British Possessions ..	..	14,412	..	16,731	..	35,433
" U.S. of America ..	..	57,199	..	78,824	..	73,613
" Other Countries ..	..	112,507	..	74,711	..	31,075
Total Minor Products ..	..	333,379	..	325,071	..	400,030
CATTLE.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" British Possessions ..	..	..	2	10	4	32
" U.S. of America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Countries ..	45	1,148	119	1,122	285	5,250
Total Cattle ..	45	1,148	121	1,132	289	5,282
HORSEKIND	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" British Possessions ..	7	195	7	143	11	206
" U.S. of America ..	2	50	11	170	..	..
" Other Countries ..	113	1,856	23	336	5	85
Total Horsekind ..	122	2,101	41	649	16	291
PARCELS POST— (ALL COUNTRIES).	..	..	..	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS. Viz.—Foreign Produce re-exported.		£		£		£
To United Kingdom ..	..	9,459	..	6,532	..	9,222
" British Possessions ..	..	57,984	..	22,077	..	7,465
" U.S. of America ..	..	122,790	..	62,500	..	3,990
" Other Countries ..	..	23,762	..	12,847	..	5,372
Total Miscellaneous ..	..	213,995	..	103,956	..	26,049
Grand Total ..	..	1,418,005	..	2,904,533	..	2,228,664

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.						
To United Kingdom ..	..	£ 24,355	..	£ 49,368	..	£ 40,430
" British Possessions ..	..	10,793	..	8,265	..	9,179
" U.S. of America ..	..	216,048	..	190,959	..	274,480
" Other Countries ..	..	986	..	437	..	87
Total Fruit ..	..	252,182	..	249,029	..	324,176
TOBACCO INCLUDING (CIGARS.)						
To United Kingdom ..	..	£ 6,491	..	£ 9,752	..	£ 34,153
" British Possessions ..	..	8,519	..	11,708	..	15,064
" U.S. of America ..	..	646	..	186	..	94
" Other Countries ..	..	36,179	..	44,037	..	49,738
Total Tobacco ..	..	51,835	..	65,733	..	99,049
MINOR PRODUCTS. (INCLUDING GINGER)						
To United Kingdom ..	..	£ 376,593	..	£ 393,442	..	£ 645,638
" British Possessions ..	..	38,515	..	54,293	..	59,875
" U.S. of America ..	..	154,305	..	171,041	..	110,091
" Other Countries ..	..	86,083	..	113,847	..	32,332
Total Minor Products ..	..	655,496	..	732,623	..	847,936
CATTLE.						
To United Kingdom ..	Head.	£ ..	Head.	£ ..	Head.	£ ..
" British Possessions ..	28	298	..	..	..	..
" U.S. of America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Countries ..	458	6,230	..	8,035	156	5,130
Total Cattle ..	486	6,528	..	8,035	156	5,130
HORSEKIND.						
To United Kingdom ..	Head.	£ ..	Head.	£ ..	Head.	£ ..
" British Possessions ..	9	171	..	218	..	..
" U.S. of America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Countries ..	246	4,960	..	..	1	30
Total Horsekind ..	255	5,131	..	218	1	30
MISCELLANEOUS.						
<i>Viz.—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>						
To United Kingdom ..	..	£ 8,113	..	£ 13,802	..	£ 31,511
" British Possessions ..	..	9,729	..	17,968	..	41,455
" U.S. of America ..	..	26,996	..	9,065	..	8,567
" Other Countries ..	..	7,016	..	8,854	..	53,899
Total Miscellaneous ..	..	51,854	..	49,689	..	135,432
Total ..	..	2,821,234	..	2,479,107	..	2,684,897

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
..	378,588	..	417,599	..	258,192	..	356,058
..	10,444	..	4,770	..	11,881	..	7,346
..	828,944	..	1,273,507	..	1,331,275	..	1,765,525
..	629	..	753	..	656	..	2,626
..	1,218,605	..	1,696,629	..	1,602,004	..	2,131,555
	£		£	lb.	£		£
..	29,416	..	21,580	9,443	6,807	..	4,912
..	19,266	..	31,142	28,437	16,713	..	16,737
..	399	..	2,491	4,487	3,304	..	4,735
..	58,246	..	67,157	86,319	55,230	..	35,289
..	107,327	..	122,370	128,686	82,059	..	61,673
	£		£		£		£
..	520,101	..	507,291	..	161,029	..	313,199
..	38,609	..	44,165	..	23,712	..	19,864
..	151,590	..	197,894	..	103,046	..	113,838
..	26,188	..	62,556	..	214,620	..	38,443
..	736,488	..	811,906	..	502,407	..	485,344
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
..	..	7	410	3	90	18	324
76	5,160	15	725	22	805	9	325
76	5,160	25	1,135	25	895	27	649
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
..	..	1	50	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	345	4	190	4	282
4	110	15	775	54	1,832	11	500
4	110	25	1,170	58	2,022	15	782
..	£
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,263
	£		£		£		£
..	30,139	..	9,816	..	85,761	..	68,144
..	16,497	..	37,255	..	48,181	..	43,293
..	9,806	..	26,470	..	25,883	..	153,230
..	34,050	..	50,274	..	21,569	..	24,921
..	90,501	..	123,815	..	181,394	..	289,598
5	627,238	..	7,146,010	..	3,357,692	..	4,643,929

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

Year.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.												
1918	163	12,682	1,162	210	14,223	1,321	373	26,905	2,483	32	3,855	261
1919	116	8,841	923	296	20,250	1,881	412	29,091	2,804	9	3,188	100
1920	100	7,280	850	110	11,129	840	210	18,409	1,690	20	4,475	169
1921	146	24,930	1,347	47	4,740	387	193	29,670	1,734	20	12,442	348
1922	120	12,599	965	31	2,847	264	151	15,446	1,229	17	7,415	148
STEAM VESSELS.												
1918	47	129,744	2,919	4	5,079	186	51	134,823	3,105	197	351,643	11,416
1919	106	316,295	7,145	63	63,059	2,446	169	379,354	9,594	260	440,700	14,097
1920	203	606,898	13,828	84	70,143	2,776	287	677,041	16,604	489	906,118	27,999
1921	249	605,719	15,848	183	137,156	5,697	432	742,875	21,545	480	812,331	23,584
1922	317	782,651	19,945	89	106,742	3,119	406	889,393	23,064	592	846,975	24,859

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

Year.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.												
1918	129	11,152	910	226	14,854	1,516	355	26,006	2,426	37	11,067	294
1919	99	7,697	801	313	21,463	2,000	412	29,160	2,801	32	14,708	310
1920	105	10,347	884	94	7,357	677	199	17,704	1,561	43	25,925	642
1921	113	11,706	902	27	3,550	221	140	15,256	1,123	18	10,435	289
1922	106	9,908	890	34	3,751	266	140	13,659	1,156	25	17,461	289
STEAM VESSELS.												
1918	45	127,067	2,729	3	3,446	131	48	130,513	2,860	263	397,214	13,339
1919	112	341,292	8,023	54	22,894	1,361	166	364,186	9,384	436	586,180	19,880
1920	209	611,262	14,450	77	60,770	2,554	286	671,932	17,004	615	987,015	31,137
1921	273	632,085	15,147	152	105,295	4,436	425	737,380	19,583	592	767,681	26,391
1922	324	788,091	18,069	67	88,662	3,234	391	876,753	21,303	697	978,687	29,433

VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
30	10,766	246	62	14,621	507	195	16,537	1,427	240	24,989	1,567	435	41,526	2,990
28	14,570	284	37	17,758	384	125	12,029	1,023	324	34,820	2,165	449	46,849	3,188
45	23,838	495	65	28,313	664	120	11,755	1,019	155	34,967	1,335	275	46,722	2,354
5	2,422	66	25	14,864	409	166	37,372	1,690	52	7,162	453	218	44,534	2,143
14	11,283	192	31	18,698	340	137	20,014	1,113	45	14,130	456	182	34,144	1,569
STEAM VESSELS.														
89	62,336	2,238	285	416,979	13,654	244	484,387	14,335	93	67,415	2,424	387	551,802	16,759
274	180,058	6,976	531	620,758	21,073	366	756,995	21,242	337	243,117	9,425	703	1,000,112	30,667
256	148,375	6,275	745	1,054,493	34,274	692	1,513,016	41,827	340	218,518	9,051	1,032	1,731,534	50,878
209	153,522	5,655	689	965,853	29,239	729	1,418,050	39,432	392	290,678	11,252	1,121	1,708,728	50,784
185	149,602	5,270	777	996,577	30,129	909	1,629,626	44,804	274	256,344	8,389	1,183	1,885,970	53,193

VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
21	3,683	188	58	14,750	482	166	22,219	1,204	247	18,537	1,704	413	40,756	2,908
8	2,757	85	40	17,465	395	131	22,405	1,111	321	24,220	2,085	452	46,625	3,196
20	4,923	199	63	30,848	841	148	36,272	1,526	114	12,280	876	262	48,552	2,402
4	1,258	25	22	11,693	314	131	22,141	1,191	31	4,808	246	162	26,949	1,437
6	1,026	48	31	18,487	337	131	27,369	1,179	40	4,777	314	171	32,146	1,493
STEAM VESSELS.														
22	15,214	528	285	412,428	13,867	308	524,281	16,068	25	18,660	659	333	542,941	16,727
94	40,990	1,919	530	627,170	21,799	548	927,472	27,903	148	63,884	3,280	696	991,356	31,188
122	48,033	2,129	737	1,035,048	32,566	824	1,598,277	45,587	199	108,703	4,983	1,023	1,706,980	50,570
92	187,486	2,314	684	955,167	29,305	865	1,399,766	41,538	244	292,781	7,350	1,109	1,692,547	48,838
81	39,597	1,566	773	1,018,284	30,999	1,021	1,766,778	47,502	148	128,259	4,800	1,169	1,895,037	52,302

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1919-1920 TO 1922-1923.

Parish.	1919-1920.				1920-1921.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	3,525	2,516	4,059	10,100	3,695	2,690	4,053	10,438
Port Royal	92	96	13	201	91	92	17	200
St. Andrew	10,091	1,346	1,775	13,212	10,590	1,198	1,688	13,476
St. Thomas	10,978	935	988	12,901	11,283	738	620	12,641
Portland	11,446	687	660	12,793	11,545	852	751	13,148
St. Mary	13,513	728	1,185	15,426	13,908	900	1,109	15,917
St. Ann	16,719	531	655	17,905	17,187	622	730	18,539
Trelawny	8,522	585	460	9,567	8,530	587	460	9,577
St. James	6,820	975	775	8,570	6,918	1,090	795	8,803
Hanover	4,532	2,177	2,179	8,888	4,547	2,185	2,184	8,916
Westmoreland	12,045	737	828	13,610	12,231	801	847	13,879
St. Elizabeth	17,390	424	684	18,498	17,370	472	696	18,539
Manchester	14,415	1,023	577	16,015	14,597	1,073	627	16,297
Clarendon	18,450	1,025	856	20,331	18,950	1,006	955	20,911
St. Catherine	19,662	1,235	1,021	21,918	20,302	1,471	1,187	22,960
Total	168,200	15,020	16,715	199,935	171,744	1,577	16,719	204,240

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT—Contd.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1919-1920 TO 1922-1923.

Parish.	1921-1922.				1922-1923.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	3,788	2,663	4,077	10,528	3,709	2,701	4,224	10,634
Port Royal	91	92	17	200	91	92	17	200
St. Andrew	8,501	1,223	1,810	11,534	8,659	1,312	1,903	11,874
St. Thomas	10,877	704	601	12,182	10,907	807	618	12,332
Portland	11,881	904	718	13,503	12,090	840	746	13,676
St. Mary	13,977	915	1,129	16,021	14,233	961	1,157	16,351
St. Ann	16,817	951	840	18,608	16,289	936	1,527	18,752
Trelawny	8,510	589	465	9,564	8,541	594	466	9,601
St. James	7,045	1,108	802	8,955	7,715	1,308	986	10,009
Hanover	4,550	2,194	2,172	8,916	7,765	658	614	9,037
Westmoreland	12,481	811	850	14,142	12,560	900	999	14,459
St. Elizabeth	17,505	475	697	18,677	17,515	485	680	18,680
Manchester	14,697	1,123	628	16,448	14,899	1,196	631	16,726
Clarendon	18,753	1,425	1,055	21,243	19,292	1,107	1,049	21,548
St. Catherine	21,061	1,444	984	23,489	18,523	1,687	1,164	21,374
Total	170,535	16,631	16,845	204,010	172,788	15,684	16,781	205,253

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT showing the number of PROPERTIES on which TAXES were paid during the year ended 31st March, 1923, under the divisions, viz.—Properties rated as of £20, £30, £40 gross value, properties over £40 gross value.

Parish.	Properties rated as of £20 gross value.		Properties rated as of £30 Gross value.	Properties rated as of £40 gross value.	Properties over £40 gross value.				Total.
	Land only.	House with land not exceeding ½ acre.			Not exceeding £100.	Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £300.	Exceeding £300 but not exceeding £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000.	
Kingston	..	583	538	572	2,803	3,085	208	8,112	
St. Andrew	..	1,439	677	2,856	1,351	1,113	98	10,293	
St. Thomas	..	2,395	445	2,858	655	257	73	10,666	
Portland	..	2,344	591	2,835	1,003	444	84	11,633	
St. Mary	..	4,677	935	4,616	1,953	715	137	14,801	
St. Ann	..	5,101	933	5,017	1,697	518	114	15,197	
Trilawny	..	2,199	356	2,426	762	281	63	8,403	
St. James	..	1,159	474	2,323	1,020	569	17	7,897	
Hanover	..	2,196	332	1,926	1,043	327	55	7,861	
Westmorland	..	2,230	426	4,539	1,271	520	87	11,933	
St. Elizabeth	..	5,286	594	7,371	1,471	457	77	16,770	
Manchester	..	3,652	398	4,857	2,261	559	68	12,600	
Clarendon	..	5,744	527	4,993	1,502	397	56	14,885	
St. Catherine	..	7,321	1,091	6,524	2,109	692	75	19,885	
Port Royal	..	2	2	15	35	184	57	295	
	50,532	24,481	8,329	53,731	20,947	10,118	1,400	170,884	

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1922-1923.

Parish.	Traction Machines.	Horse- kind at 11/.	Horse- Entire at £2.	Asses. at 2/.	Wheels.				Total No. of wheels.	Motor Cars		Total Yield. £ s. d.
					at 15/	at 20/	at 6/.	Hand Carts at 1/.		at £5 10/	at £6 10/	
Kingston	..	899	..	87	114	95	1,020	100	2,000	498	91	3,506 17 0
St. Andrew	..	947	..	985	404	44	1,268	10	1,806	127	12	2,580 15 0
St. Thomas	3	1,943	9	1,163	320	..	1,600	..	1,920	77	58	2,699 14 9
Portland	..	1,469	8	691	436	48	1,042	..	1,526	74	29	2,112 16 9
St. Mary	2	2,617	14	788	904	12	1,684	..	2,600	126	70	3,817 18 3
St. Ann	..	2,003	10	1,253	916	..	1,030	..	1,976	135	55	3,500 4 1
Trelawny	..	1,360	8	1,223	508	4	742	3	1,254	50	23	1,996 2 6
St. James	1	1,515	4	813	420	..	902	..	1,322	100	49	2,356 9 3
Hanover	8	1,827	4	965	274	..	736	..	1,016	40	7	1,990 4 6
Westmoreland	..	2,867	9	1,189	916	..	970	1	1,886	72	25	3,548 19 6
St. Elizabeth	1	1,926	11	2,188	1,140	..	568	..	1,708	66	20	2,858 4 3
Manchester	..	1,439	6	1,143	1,206	..	486	..	1,692	78	32	2,467 19 6
Clarendon	..	3,403	12	2,403	820	..	2,062	..	2,882	88	18	3,925 12 14
St. Catherine	..	3,104	4	1,886	762	92	3,288	..	4,142	116	32	4,377 6 9
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1922-23	16	27,119	99	16,777	9,260	1,156	17,398	114	27,814	1,447	524	41,939 4 24
Total 1921-22	21	28,987	85	17,385	10,484	990	18,494	115	29,968	1,432	406	40,774 16 10
Increase	..	..	14	..	..	166	..	..	..	215	118	1,164 7 44
Decrease	5	1,868	..	008	1,224	..	1,076	..	2,154	..	..	..

*Hand carts are not included in the total number of wheels

TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1922-23.

Parish.	Merchants.	Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licenses.
Kingston	85	839	924	2	26	5	65
St. Andrew	1	352	353	..	..	..	347
St. Thomas	2	357	359	3	2	..	379
Portland	4	355	359	1	2	..	401
St. Mary	7	523	530	3	3	..	278
St. Ann	10	376	386	4	4	..	258
Trelawny	2	206	208	4	1	..	298
St. James	10	268	278	3	3	..	316
Hanover	3	101	194	4	1	..	129
Westmoreland	7	373	380	6	1	..	421
St. Elizabeth	7	390	397	5	2	..	87
Manchester .. ..	..	398	398	1	1	..	520
Clarendon	1	496	497	2	1	..	366
St. Catherine	7	608	615	..	1	..	219
Port Royal .. ..	..	9	9	1	..	..	..
Total ..	146	5,741	5,887	39	48	5	4,084

SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1922-23.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Town.	Dist.		
Kingston	23	99	..	79	9
St. Andrew .. ..	..	17	80	11	1
St. Thomas	1	15	104	2	..
Portland	4	27	81	9	2
St. Mary	2	42	158	4	..
St. Ann	2	26	115	..	2
Trelawny	1	11	60	..	..
St. James	4	18	61	3	1
Hanover .. ..	..	6	52	1	..
Westmoreland	2	11	89	1	..
St. Elizabeth	1	18	128	1	..
Manchester .. ..	..	21	131	..	2
Clarendon	1	19	197	1	..
St. Catherine	2	36	252	11	1
Port Royal .. ..	..	1	..	2	..
Total ..	43	367	1,508	126	18

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, CARRIAGES, MOTOR CARRIAGES, &c. IN THE ISLAND IN 1922-23

Parish.	Horned Stock.			Horsekind.		Asses.	Vehicles.		Total.
	On Pens.	Return- ed for taxation	Total.	On Pens.	Return- ed for taxation		Number of carriages al- lowing 4 wheels to each including those used as hackney carriages.	Number of carts, drays, etc., allow- ing 2 wheels— Law 30 of 1867.	
Kingston	Nil	Nil	Nil		899	87	268	510	778
St. Andrew	776	25	801		947	985	135	634	769
St. Thomas	5,600	734	6,334		1,913	1,163	80	800	880
Portland	3,600	182	3,782		1,469	691	121	521	642
St. Mary	11,000	1,113	12,113		2,617	788	229	842	1,071
St. Ann	20,468	48	20,926		2,003	1,253	239	515	754
Trelawny	7,922	1,704	9,626		1,360	1,223	123	371	499
St. James	5,153	797	5,950		1,515	813	105	451	556
Hanover	10,936	67	11,003		1,827	965	69	368	437
Westmoreland	24,000	2,195	26,195		2,867	1,189	229	45	714
St. Elizabeth	19,800	206	20,011		1,956	2,188	285	28	569
Manchester	10,000	4	10,004		1,439	1,143	302	243	545
Clarendon	8,500	939	9,739		3,403	2,403	205	1,031	1,236
St. Catherine	3,300	1,652	4,952		3,101	1,836	214	1,644	1,858
Port Royal	Nil	Nil	Nil		..	..	..	..	..
Total	131,360	10,076	141,436	27,119	16,777	2,609	8,699	11,308	11,308

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

THE Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom, 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

In 1904 the Currency Note Law was passed constituting a Board of Commissioners to issue notes called currency notes of the value of 10s. each, redeemable on demand at the office of the Commissioners. This Law was amended by Law 17 of 1918 authorising the issue of Currency Notes of such denominations as may be approved by the Secretary of State.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

Under the Currency Note Law 27 of 1904, the Commissioners of Currency issued their first notes on the 15th March, 1920, aggregating £17,500.

The notes in circulation on the 31st March, 1923, amounted to £76,433 2s. 6d. as under:—

2/6 ..	£706 12s. 6d.	5s. ..	£47,635	10/ ..	£28,091 10/.
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The Commissioners had on the 31/3/23 invested in British Securities £50,297 10/.

Currency Commissioners.

The Island Treasurer, Hon. Collector General, Hon. T. Laurence Roxburgh, c.m.g.

Secretary—John R. Lewis.

The paper money within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. These notes are no longer legal tender since the Proclamation in Extraordinary Gazette on the 20th August, 1914, under Law 36 of 1914, repealed by Gazette Notice, No. 457 of 3rd July, 1919. Currency Notes of One pound and of Ten shillings value issued by H.M. Treasury under the Currency Bank Notes Act of 1914, were made a legal tender "in the same manner and to the same extent and as fully as Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns are current."

The money of account in Jamaica is pound, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under 6d. are made legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic. chap. 51) and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic. chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (one dollar, gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations

American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle			at	£4 2 0
Do.	do	Single “	“	2 1 0
Do.	do	Half “	“	1 0 6
Do.	do	Quarter “	“	0 10 3
Do.	do.	Dollar “	“	0 4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

BANK RATE FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	} vary according to open market rate in London
60 Days	..	..	..	..
30 Days	..	..	..	..
Sight	..	..	..	..

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

COLONIAL BANK

(Harbour Street)

(Established & Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836.)

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £900,000.

Reserve Funds, £300,000.

Head Office	} 29 Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.
City Branch	

New York Agency—3 South William Street.

Canada—The Bank of Montreal

*Kingston.*E. W. Lucie-Smith, *Manager.*G. F. H. Hobson, *Actg. Ass't. Manager.*W. A. Martin, *Accountant.**Other Branches in Jamaica.*

Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Sav-la-Mar, May Pen.

Branches in all principal West Indian Islands, British Guiana and in West Africa.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

King Street.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital	..	\$10,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	..	19,500,000.00
Total Assets, December 31st, 1923	..	227,889,799.00
Notes in circulation December 31st, 1923	..	15,074,324.00
Notes outstanding in Jamaica at December 31st, 1923	..	£36,152 0 0

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

KINGSTON BRANCH.

Manager—G. C. Wainwright.*Assistant Manager*—R. M. Duff.*Accountant*—E. I. Sutcliffe.

Other Branches in Jamaica.—Black River, Mandeville, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Spanish Town, Brown's Town.

London Branch—The Bank of Nova Scotia, 55 Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

New York Agency, 49 Wall Street.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

King and Harbour Streets.

[INCORPORATED 1869.]

In a recently published report the total deposits are stated at \$426,296,681.38 and the balance at credit of reserve funds at .. \$20,400,000.00

Total Deposits	..	426,296,681.38	} As at June 30th 1923
Reserve Fund	..	20,400,000.00	
Paid-up Capital	..	20,100,000.00	
Aggregate Assets	..	519,567,000.32	

Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.

Manager—H. H. Troop.*Accountant*—H. P. Strong.

London Branch, 2 Bank Buildings, Prince's Street, E.C. 2.

New York Agency, 68 William Street.

France, Paris Auxilliary—28 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

Royal Bank of Canada (France).

Spain, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6.

670 Branches in all parts of Canada, British & French West Indies, South America, etc.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Harbour Street. Kingston.

INCORPORATED 1867. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

Paid-up Capital £4,109,645

Reserve Fund £4,109,645.

Total Assets £87,818,872.

London, England, Branch, 2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.; New York Agency, 16 Exchange Place, New York.

CRAWFORD GORDON, *Manager*.J. M. DUFF, *Asst. Manager*.A. E. NORCROSS, *Accountant*.

FOREIGN MONEYS.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

In the present state of affairs International Exchange varies so greatly that there is no reliance to be placed on the figures below, except in a general sense.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.	Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argentina ..	Peso (gold) ..	0 3 11½	Italy ..	Lire (100 centesimi)	0 0 9½
Do. ..	Do (paper) ..	0 1 8½	Japan ..	1 Yen—100 Sen	0 2 0½
Austria ..	Krone ..	0 0 10	Mexico ..	Dollar (silver) ..	0 3 5½
Belgium ..	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	Netherlands ..	1 Gulden of 100 cts.	0 1 8
Brazil ..	Milreis (paper)	0 1 3	Nicaragua ..	Cordoba (gold) ..	0 4 1½
Bulgaria ..	Lev (100 stotinki)	0 0 9½	Norway ..	Krone (100 ore)	0 1 1½
Chili ..	Peso (gold)	0 1 6	Panama ..	Balboa (gold) ..	0 4 2
China ..	Yuan (dollar)	0 2 6	Peru ..	Libra of 10 soles	1 0 0
Colombia ..	Peso (gold)	0 4 0	Portugal ..	Escudo (gold) ..	0 4 5
Costa Rica ..	Colon (gold) ..	0 1 11	Roumania ..	Leu (100 bani) ..	0 0 9½
Cuba ..	Dollar (gold)		Russia ..	Rouble (100 kopeks)	0 2 1½
	U.S.	0 4 1			
	Do Spanish	0 3 9½	Serbia ..	Dinar (100 paras)	0 0 9½
Denmark ..	Krone ..	0 1 1½	Spain ..	Peseta ..	0 0 9½
Finland ..	Markka (100 penni)	0 0 9½	Switzerland ..	Franc (100 cents)	0 0 9½
France ..	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	Sweden ..	Krona (gold)	0 1 1½
German States ..	Mark (100 pfennings)	0 0 11½	Turkey ..	Lira (100 piastres)	0 18 0
Greece ..	Drachma (100 lepta) (paper)	0 0 9½	United States ..	Dollar (gold) ..	0 4 1½
Guatemala ..	Peso (silver) ..	0 4 0	Uruguay ..	Peso (gold) ..	0 4 3
Haiti ..	Gourde (gold) ..	0 4 0	Venezuela ..	Bolivar (gold)	0 0 9½
Honduras ..	Peso (silver) ..	0 4 0			

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.*

Bequests were from time to time in years gone by made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government in 1865 taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of secondary education. (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools"). From 1881 a Jamaica Scholarship was awarded yearly, and since 1912 one for boys and one for girls were awarded.

The Secondary Education Law of 1892 provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895, and in 1911 it was moved into new buildings at Pleasant Hill with accommodation for boarders, and by an amending law its control was transferred from the Board of Education to the Jamaica Schools Commission.

During the year 1909 the attention of the Jamaica Schools Commission was drawn to a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education in England, in which it was stated that amongst other ways of assisting public education in different parts of the Empire, the Board of Education undertook "to meet so far as they could the desire of the Government of any Colony for an English Inspector to go out either to inspect the schools or to consult with the educational authorities as to the best means of improving the educational conditions. In this case the Board would make no charge for the services of the Inspector, but would only ask that the travelling and maintenance expenses should be defrayed by the colony in question."

The Commission communicated with the local governing bodies of the various Trust Schools in the Island on the subject; and, on favourable replies being received from them, a request was sent to the Government, that arrangements might be made by the Government with the Board of Education for the sending out of an English Inspector to inspect the Secondary Schools of the island on the lines indicated above. Besides the schools actually under the control of the Commission at this time, Westwood High School, at its own request, and the Montego Bay Secondary School, with the concurrence of the Board of Education, were included in the scheme. As the result of later negotiations Mr. H. H. Piggott, M.A., H. M. Inspector, arrived in the island on the 20th January 1911, and after inspecting the schools finally left the colony on March 22nd. The report received by the Schools Commission in July, 1911, afforded a most useful account of the state of secondary education in Jamaica and gave wise and helpful advice as to development of secondary education in Jamaica in the future. Another visit by Mr. Piggott which had been arranged for 1915 was abandoned on account of the war.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Secondary Education was passed.

In 1917 a Consultative Committee for Secondary Education was formed by the leading head masters and mistresses, with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Regulations for grants-in-aid of Secondary Schools were passed by Resolution of the Legislative Council on the 28th May, 1920 and came into force on the first of August following. Two-thirds of £7,000 was voted for the Michaelmas and Easter terms, the Commission being the authority for administering the Regulations, the Director of Education administering the moneys in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and the requirements of the Commission. The Commission is required to establish a List of Schools recognised by it as efficient under the Regulations, the List to include the Schools on the Grant List and Schools not eligible or not applying for grants but which apply for recognition and which the Commission determines to be efficient upon inspection. £6,500 was voted for the financial year 1923-24.

* For a fuller account of the History of Secondary Education, see the Handbook for 1911.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Elementary education for the people cannot be said to have existed in Jamaica prior to Emancipation in 1834. For five years subsequent to complete emancipation £30,000 a year was granted by the British Parliament to Jamaica for education, and for five years longer the grant was continued on a diminishing scale. There was for a short time great enthusiasm amongst the people, but the schools established being of a very inferior character the results did not fulfil their expectations and the enthusiasm gave place to entire indifference. Although there was a Board of Education appointed by the Government in 1845, replaced subsequently by a Board of Public Examiners which existed from 1860 to 1864 this state of affairs—owing in great measure to lack of financial support—may be said to have lasted until when Mr. Savage was appointed Inspector of Schools, and, with the active co-operation of the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, elaborated and established the system which was the foundation of that in force for many years. In that year there were in the Island 490 schools (of which 289 received Government assistance) with an attendance of 18,850. Advance from this time on was rapid.

In 1885 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1886, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed by the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, the functions of which would be mainly advisory, but without the recommendation of which no new school should receive aid, nor any change be made in the code of Regulations. Fees were abolished, a special grant made in lieu thereof, and provision made for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on or after the 1st January, 1895 of compulsory attendance at elementary schools in such towns or districts as he might designate; for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the elementary schools to obtain higher education in the Secondary Schools; and for the enforcement of a conscience clause. At the same time provisions were also made for the gradual reduction of the limits of age of children in elementary schools from 5-16 to 6-14. The Code then in force was to remain so, until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

Together with the passing of these measures and largely as a result of the abolition of school fees, another wave of educational enthusiasm passed over the island. The reduction of the limits of age did not at once take effect, and the enrolment and attendance at elementary schools went up almost at a bound. Number on books 1895, 104,149; average attendance 1894, 64,695. The reaction, powerfully assisted by the gradual putting into force of the reduction in age limits, at once set in, and in spite of the increase in the population, the figures dropped to 86,491 and 50,978 in 1900. From this time attendance has gradually improved, and in 1903 there was every indication of a rapid increase, but the cyclone in August of that year dealt a blow to the schools from which they did not recover for two or three years and the recovery was checked by the earthquake in 1907. The attendance in the year following the cyclone fell to 50,612, below that for 1900. In 1915-16 it reached 65,302.

In December, 1897, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council, another Commission was appointed, similar in purpose to that of 1885. The Commission consisted of His Honour Mr. Justice Lumb, LL.D. (Chairman), the Most Rev. Archbishop Nuttall, D.D., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, D.D., two Members of the Legislative Council, viz.—The Hon. D. S. Gideon and the Hon. Jas. Johnston, M.D., and the Rev. Wm. Gillies, D.D. The Commission held in Kingston and other parts of the island 46 public meetings and examined 277 witnesses, and in November, 1898, presented its report accompanied with the evidence it had taken. The Legislative Council at its session in 1899 passed an amending Education Law, and there was a further amendment of the Code, in both of which were embodied, with modifications, some important features of the report, including some change in the powers and duties of the Board of Education, provision for the closing of schools and amalgamation of schools, change in school age, and special provision for Infant Schools with a view to Kindergarten teaching. The Board of Education having approved of other recommendations in the Report to wit:—that no new elementary school recognized by Government should be denominational; that both in Training Colleges and in Elementary Schools increased and special attention should be given to agriculture and manual training; and that for the majority of students in Training Colleges a course of two years of training should be provided instead of three; these recommendations were introduced into the Code and came into force as provided

by the Law, during the session of the Legislative Council in 1900. The period of training for students is now ordinarily three years.

The recommendation in the Report of the Commission that schools found to be unnecessary should be closed, and that other schools should be amalgamated, where economy and efficiency could thereby be promoted, was at once carried into effect to a considerable extent, with the result that on the 1st of January, 1900, there were 757 Elementary Schools, including Infant Schools, receiving Government grants.

The Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was, for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub-Committees, constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1893, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. Subsequent revisions were approved in 1895, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1911, 1920 and 1921. The chief provisions of the Code are given below.

The following are the latest statistics:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants.	First Class Schools.	Second Class Schools.
1920-21 ..	693	92,175	59,915	£95,380	—	—
1921-22 ..	690	99,956	61,417	107,799	—	—
1922-23 ..	692	101,333	61,423	106,305	—	—

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1891, 1911 and 1921:—

	1891.	1911.	1921.
Can Read and Write ..	177,795	338,263	
Can Read only ..	114,493	108,515	
Total ..	292,288	446,778	
Attending School ..	99,769	125,496	
Total Population ..	639,491	831,383	

No child is allowed to be admitted into any public elementary school under seven years of age or to be retained after completing his fifteenth year, except that with the special sanction of the Inspector a limited number of children may be given an extra year at school and serve as monitors. In Infant Schools the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected and examined by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects.

COURSE OF STUDY AND STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

The scholars in all schools on the Annual Grant List are classified according to standards.

Previous to the revision of the code in 1920 the schools were ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year were measured. Speaking generally schools with 56 marks or over were first class; with 44 marks or over but under 56 second class, and with 32 marks or over but under 44 third class; provided that in each case the prescribed proportion of marks was obtained in each of the chief elementary subjects.

Grants are now made by the Government, based on the average attendance, the schools being placed in grades according to size and salaries with annual increments fixed for each grade for Head Teachers, who are also graded according to qualifications and length of service. Salaries of Assistant Teachers are also provided on a fixed scale with increments, depending upon qualifications and experience. The payments to Pupil Teachers depend upon their qualifications. Special Grants are paid for Advanced Manual Training where taught and for sewing in schools which have no woman teacher on the staff, also for School Appliances and equipment. The average attendance on which grants are made is the mean of the average attendances of the three preceding calendar years, and for the average attendance of each year the best 288 sessions only are taken.

Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year

and is informed of the results of his examination: a fee of 2/6 is paid for the preliminary examination which is largely taken by pupils still in attendance at Elementary Schools. In July, 1921, 344 Pupil Teachers and 2,203 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

Annual building grants of £1,500 were given from 1867 to 1896, inclusive, and £500 was voted in 1897, 1900 and 1901, £250 in 1902, and £500 in 1903. No building grant was voted in 1898 or 1899. In 1910 the sum of £1,000 was voted, in 1911 £2,00, in 1912 £4,000, in 1913 £500, in 1914 £250, none in 1915 or 1916, in 1917 £500, in 1918 £614, in 1919 £611, in 1920 £2,760, in 1921 £1,000, and in 1922 £1,500.

After the disastrous cyclone in 1903 a special sum of £3,000 was voted for the rebuilding and repair of school buildings destroyed or injured by the storm, and as not much of this could be spent before the end of the financial year the remainder was reprovided in 1904. A further sum of £3,000 was voted in 1905.

In 1908 £3,000 was voted for repairing schools damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. In 1909 £800 was voted as a distress grant for the assistance of schools in the districts afflicted by the drought of the two previous years. In 1910 £1,000 was voted for restoring and improving the schools in Kingston, and in 1911 funds were again made available for the same purpose.

After the hurricane of November 1912, the sum of £250 was voted for providing temporary accommodation at schools destroyed (chiefly in the three western parishes) and £3,000 for grants to voluntary schools damaged or destroyed. Out of 126 school houses in St. James, Hanover and Westmoreland, 57 were completely destroyed and 41 more or less seriously damaged in this disaster, and 19 teacher's houses were destroyed and 26 damaged. In addition to the money voted as above £1,300 was made available to complete the restoration of the voluntary schools in the Estimates for 1913-14. Opportunity has been taken to replace many of the voluntary schools with Government Schools where more central situations which rendered amalgamation practicable could be found. Altogether the sum of £14,000 was voted for school buildings for the year 1913-14 apart from the ordinary building grants and £5,000 for the year, 1914-15.

In August, 1915, the Government school at Port Maria was destroyed by wind and sea. £600 was voted for a new building and the Legislative Council approved of the expenditure of £1,500 for the repair of damage caused by the hurricane of the 15th August, 1916, to school buildings and teachers' houses. A hurricane on the 23rd September, 1917, destroyed a large number of schools and teachers' houses especially in Portland and St. Thomas £2,767 10s. 0d. was paid for rebuilding.

The control of the Elementary Schools is as follows:—

Government, 109; Church of England, 180; Baptist, 118; Wesleyan, 77; Moravian, 57; Church of Scotland, 6; Presbyterian, 50; Congregational, 22; Methodist, 10; American Missionary, 5; Roman Catholic, 31; Society of Friends, 3; Undenominational, 18; Government (for East Indian children) 4. According to parishes they are divided as follows:—

Kingston	31	St. Ann	59	St. Elizabeth	71
St. Andrew	45	Trelawny	27	Manchester	65
St. Thomas	32	St. James	33	Clarendon	65
Portland	44	Hanover	34	St. Catherine	71
St. Mary	61	Westmoreland	52		

By an Order in Privy Council dated the 17th November, 1910, school attendance was made compulsory as from 1st January, 1911, for all children between the ages of 7 and 13 within the towns of Kingston, Lucea and Falmouth, and within the parish of Port Royal, whilst in 1920 provision was made for extending compulsory attendance to eleven new areas, making one such area for each parish in the island. The regulations on the subject of Compulsory School Attendance under Section 18 (3) of Law 31 of 1892, and the names of the members of the Kingston, Falmouth, and Lucea School Boards first appointed by the Governor were printed in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911. In March, 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Elementary Education was passed.

PARISH SCHOOL BOARDS.

Parish School Boards were instituted in 1914. The names of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary are given.

KINGSTON.—*Chairman*, R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, *M.A., Secretary*, Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., Kingston P.O.

ST. ANDREW.—*Chairman*, Rev. J. G. Hay, *Vice-Chairman*, Mrs. K. H. Bourne, *Secretary*, Rev. E. A. Edwards, Castleton P.O.

ST. THOMAS.—*Chairman*, Rev. A. H. Smythe. *Vice-Chairman*, J. S. Edwards, *Secretary*, Rev. A. N. Thomson, Morant Bay P. O.

PORTLAND.—*Chairman*, Hon. A. E. Ffrench, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. R. L. Reid, *Secretary*, P. B. Spence, Port Antonio P. O.

ST. MARY.—*Chairman*, Rev. W. D. Henderson, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. M. Lumsden, *Secretary*, Rev. F. W. Coore, Clumel P. O.

ST. ANN.—*Chairman*, Rev. C. H. Swaby, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. W. Geddes, *Secretary*, Rev. A. N. McDonald, Ocho Rio P. O.

TRELAWNY.—*Chairman*, Rev. D. D. Parnter, B. A., *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. J. K. Fletcher, *Secretary*, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, Falmouth P. O.

ST. JAMES.—*Chairman*, A. H. Browne, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, *Secretary*, C. M. Clark, Montego Bay P. O.

HANOVER.—*Chairman*, Rev. A. B. Mullings, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. D. A. Rothnie, *Secretary*, Mrs. A. L. Lumsden, Lucea P. O.

WESTM. IRELAND.—*Chairman*, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. W. Cope, *Secretary*, A. L. Sholev, Savannah-la-Mar P. O.

ST. ELIZABETH.—*Chairman*, Rev. J. Maxwell, *Vice-Chairman*, A. N. Williams, *Secretary*, F. B. Bowen, Black River P. O.

MANCHESTER.—*Chairman*, Rt. Rev. A. Westphal, *Vice-Chairman*, ———, *Secretary*, Mrs. W. B. Esson, Porus P. O.

CLARENDON.—*Chairman*, Rev. W. B. Esson, *Vice-Chairman*, T. B. Thompson, *Secretary*, Rev. A. Cresser, May Pen P. O.

ST. CATHERINE.—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon E. L. Jones, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. M. B. Burgess, *Secretary*, Rev. T. M. Shrock, Spanish Town P. O.

The following duties are assigned to these Boards by the Board of Education.

- (a) To consider and advise the Board of Education upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in the parish, and particularly, any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Education Department or the Board of Education.
- (b) To make recommendations to the Board of Education with regard to the establishment of new schools, Infant Schools or Departments, Continuation Schools and Manual Training Schools or Centres, the closing or amalgamation of Elementary Schools, and generally with regard to the better working of the schools of the parish.
- (c) To make By-Laws, for the conduct of the business of the Board and the regulation of its proceedings in accordance with Section 9 of Law 3 of 1910.
- (d) To make recommendations to the Board of Education as to the introduction of compulsion in any part of the parish, and local regulations concerning the same.
- (e) To be the Board of Appeal in connection with the appointment or dismissal of Attendance Officers.
- (f) To supervise the general working of the Government Schools in the parish, and to act as a Board of Appeal from District School Boards in cases affecting teachers employed in or scholars attending Government Schools in the parish, which within the provisions of the Code admit of such appeal.
- (g) With reference to Voluntary Schools, to consider summaries of the results of Annual Inspections of such schools which shall be forwarded by the Education Department, with a view to the general improvement of the schools in the parish. These reports may, if thought necessary, be sent down by the Parish School Board to the District School Boards for their opinions or suggestions; but all recommendations based upon the consideration of such reports shall in due course be addressed by the Parish School Board to the Department and not to the Managers of such Schools.
- (h) To receive and consider reports from the District School Boards as to the buildings and accommodation, equipment and furnishing, and the staffing of such Schools, and make recommendation to the Department thereupon.
- (i) To negotiate with the Managers of Voluntary Schools when the transfer of such schools from the class of Voluntary Schools to that of Government Schools is offered, with the concurrence of the authorities of the Denomination with which such school is connected. Such transfer shall be made only with the consent of the Education Department and of the Board of Education.

And it is declared that the foregoing provisions may from time to time be repealed, altered or varied by the Board of Education with the approval of the Governor.

DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARDS.

District School Boards have been appointed for the following Districts. The names of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Secretary are given in each case.

KINGSTON.

Chairman, R. W. Bryant M.B.E. *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, *Secretary*, Rev. J. Reinke, D.D.

ST. ANDREW.

St. Christopher and St. James—*Chairman*, Rev. E. E. McLaughlin, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. E. W. Hunt, *Secretary*, Rev. C. S. Shirley, Brainerd P.O.

St. Joseph, Dallas and Metcalfe—*Chairman*, J. L. Vickeridge, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. E. Mair, *Secretary*, Rev. S. T. A. Jones, Woodford P.O.

Liguanea—*Chairman*, Rev. H. G. Lovell *Vice-Chairman*, Hon Major E. T. Dixon, M.L.C., *Secretary*, Mrs. M. E. Spooner, Constant Spring P.O.

ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Eastern—*Chairman*, Rev. A. H. Smythe, *Vice-Chairman*, R. L. Hollinsed, *Secretary*, Revd. C. A. Wilson, Port Morant.

Blue Mountain Valley—*Chairman*, ——— *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. N. Thomson, *Secretary*, Rev. A. A. Grant, Hagley Gap P.O.

Lower St. David—*Chairman*, Rev. B. E. Siley, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. T. J. Gallimore, *Secretary*, Rev. A. Cole, Yallahs P.O.

Morant Bay—*Chairman*, Rev. A. N. Thomson, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. W. Wright, *Secretary*, C. L. Trench, Morant Bay P.O.

PORTLAND.

Marchionel—*Chairman*, F. M. Jones, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. R. A. Evelyn, *Secretary*, Rev. H. T. Page, Marchionel P.O.

Port Antonio—*Chairman*, I. M. Abendana, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. V. Petgrave, *Secretary*, Mrs. W. H. Plant, Port Antonio P.O.

Buff Bay and Hope Bay—*Chairman*, Rev. R. L. Reid, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. J. Thompson, *Secretary*, T. N. Wynter, Buff Bay P.O.

ST. MARY.

Port Maria—*Chairman*, Rev. W. D. Henderson, *Vice-Chairman*, Ven. Arch. Graham, *Secretary*, Rev. W. M. Lumsden.

Retreat and Bagnolds—*Chairman*, Rev. C. S. Brown, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. A. Cover, *Secretary*, Mrs. E. E. Barclay, Lucky Hill P.O.

Richmond—*Chairman*, Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. F. W. Coore, *Secretary*, Rev. T. H. Grant, Troja P.O.

Annotto Bay—*Chairman*, Rev. W. E. Evelyn, *Vice-Chairman*, A. C. Westmoreland, *Secretary*, Rev. E. J. Touzalin, Annotto Bay P.O.

ST. ANN.

Dry Harbour and Alexandria—*Chairman*, Rev. G. E. Henderson, *Vice-Chairman*, J. H. Levy, *Secretary*, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Brown's Town P.O.

Moneague and Pedro—*Chairman*, Rev. A. W. Geddes, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. A. McKenzie, *Secretary*, Miss M. G. Geddes, Claremont P.O.

St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios—*Chairman*, J. J. Lyon, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. A. Bowen, *Secretary*, A. N. McDonald, Ocho Rios P.O.

TRELAWNY.

Falmouth and Good Hope—*Chairman*, Rev. R. A. L. Knight, M.A., B.D., *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. J. K. Fletcher, *Secretary*, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, Falmouth P.O.

Rio Bueno and Swanswick—*Chairman*, Rev. W. S. Lea, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. T. J. Lloyd, *Secretary*, Rev. A. W. Meredith, Duncans P.O.

Ulster Spring—*Chairman*, Rev. H. S. Lynch, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. E. B. Heighington, *Secretary*, Rev. J. A. Edwards, Ulster Spring P.O.

ST. JAMES.

Marley and Rose Hall—*Chairman*, A. B. Lowe, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. C. Bowen, *Secretary*, Rev. H. C. Bowen, Little River P.O.

Springfield—*Chairman*, Rev. W. D. Brown, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. R. J. G. Chambers, *Secretary*, Rev. J. A. Jones, Point P.O.

Montego Bay—*Chairman*, A. H. Browne, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, *Secretary*, Rev. J. T. Dillon, Montego Bay P.O.

Montpelier and Belfont—*Chairman*, Rev. J. A. McIntosh, *Vice-Chairman*, S. H. Whittingham, *Secretary*, Rev. S. H. Helwig, Cambridge P.O.

HANOVER.

Windward and Central—*Chairman*, Rev. B. C. Lumsden, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. I. Kirschmann, *Secretary*, Mrs. A. L. Lumsden, Askenish P.O.
 Leeward—*Chairman*, Rev. A. B. Mullings, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. U. Messam, *Secretary*, Miss V. Rankine, Green Island P.O.

WESTMORELAND.

Trinity and Savanna-la-Mar—*Chairman*, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. C. Cope, *Secretary*, A. L. Sloley, Savanna-la-Mar P.O.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Black River and Plains—*Chairman*, Rev. R. J. Macpherson, *Vice-Chairman*, F. B. Bowen, *Secretary*, Mrs. W. B. Sangster, Mountainside P.O.
 Goshen and South Lacovia—*Chairman*, Rev. W. M. O'Meally, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. C. L. Emanuel, *Secretary*, E. V. Saulter, Santa Cruz P.O.

MANCHESTER.

Northern—*Chairman*, Rev. A. W. Finlason, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. G. H. Lopp, *Secretary*, Miss A. Walder, Walderston P.O.
 Central—*Chairman*, S. A. Hendricks, *Vice-Chairman*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Westphal, *Secretary*, Rev. M. F. Johns, Mandeville P.O.
 Southern—*Chairman*, Rev. R. Johnston, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. F. L. King, *Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Grant, Milk River P.O.

CLARENDON.

Northern—*Chairman*, Rev. G. Lacey, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. C. Bennett, *Secretary*, Rev. R. E. Philips, Colonel's Ridge P.O.
 Central—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon Hunt, *Vice-Chairman*, T. B. Thompson, *Secretary*, Rev. A. Cresser, May Pen P.O.
 Southern—*Chairman*, Rev. S. Negus, *Vice-Chairman*, A. A. Lewis, *Secretary*, C. C. Lewis, Alley P.O.

ST. CATHERINE.

Spanish Town—*Chairman*, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, *Vice-Chairman*, Miss B. Jeffrey-Smith, *Secretary*, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Spanish Town P.O.
 St. Thomas-ye-Vale—*Chairman*, Dr. L. M. Clark, *Vice-Chairman*, W. C. Brown, *Secretary*, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Linstead P.O.
 St. Dorothy and St. John—*Chairman*, A. A. Melhado, *Vice-Chairman*, Mrs. V. E. L. Verley, *Secretary*, Rev. S. I. Moodie.

The Board of Education, with the approval of the Governor, assigned and delegated to each District School Board the following duties and powers in respect of educational matters :—

- (a) To manage all the Government Schools in the District. One member of the Board shall be the Correspondent for each Government School. The same member may act as Correspondent for more than one school. By management shall be meant all those duties which are set forth in Arts. 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 30c, and 38 of the Code of Regulations of the Education Department.
- (b) To appoint from their number or otherwise one or more Visitors for each Government School (Code Art. 6) in the District, who will report to the District School Board (for further report to the Parish School Board if desirable) as to the condition and state of repair of the buildings, sanitary conditions, sufficiency of size in view of average attendance, appliances and fittings; and on such other particulars as are referred to in Art. 7 of the Code.
- (c) To perform such duties as the Parish School Board may from time to time specially delegate to it, and to carry out such orders as the Parish School Board may lawfully issue, and particularly those duties provided for in these Regulations.
- (d) To appoint from their number or otherwise one person acceptable to the Corresponding Manager of a Voluntary School in the District to be a Visitor of such schools: who shall report to the District School Board (for further report to the Parish School Board if desirable) as to the condition and state of repair of the buildings, sanitary condition, sufficiency of size in view of average attendance, appliances and fittings.

(e) In all cases where a building grant is asked for the District School Board is to be consulted, through the Parish School Board, before the grant is allotted.

When a District School Board has by any Order made under Section 18 of Law 31 of 1892 (and Section 5 of Law 35 of 1912) been named as the Authority to enforce compliance with the Order such District School Board may appoint an Attendance Officer or Officers. Such Officers shall be subject to the control and direction of the District School Board and may, subject to the approval of the Parish School Board, be dismissed by it at any time. They shall receive such remuneration as may be fixed by the Governor on the recommendation of the District School Board forwarded through the Board of Education.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

The following means are also employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education:—

1. 40 students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are 20 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England. The Trustees, having closed the Mico College in Antigua, now provide also for training 6 students from Antigua at the Mico College in Jamaica and 6 students are received for a two years' course from the Government of British Guiana.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for women, in which 54 students are under training for the work of school-keeping. Six students are also received for a two years' course from the Government of British Guiana.
3. Provision is made for the payment of grants to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges for a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional grant for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Under this provision 23 women students are trained at Bethlehem, a Moravian College in the Santa Cruz Mountains; and 6 women students at St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) College in Kingston.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the granting of Certificates after a period of four years probationary work in school to those who are successful.

The number of Certified Teachers is about 500.

Between 1900 and 1912 eleven courses of lectures on Agricultural Science and Practical Agriculture were delivered in Kingston and the Santa Cruz Mountains, at which about 562 teachers were present; a few have attended more than one course. A short course of lectures in Domestic Economy was added in 1911. Great interest has been evinced by the teachers in these courses. There are now nearly 500 School Gardens many of which receive visits from Agricultural Instructors as well as from the Inspectors of Schools. In 1913 a course of lectures in domestic training, (viz. cookery and laundry) was begun at the Kingston Technical School, and two courses in Kindergarten method for training college students and one course for teachers were held in connection with the Government Infant School.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education was constituted under Law 31 of 1892.

The Board's functions are—

To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—

- (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
- (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;
- (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
- (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
- (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to that Board for its consideration and advice."

BOARD.

P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., Director of Education, *Chairman, ex-officio*, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.; *Vice-Chairman*, Right Rev. C. F. G. DeCarteret, D.D., Rev. S. C. Ashton, Rev. E. Price, B.A., D.D., Mrs. Bourne, Hon. Rev. A. A. Barclay, Hon. D. T. Wint, Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc., E. V. Lockett, B.A., Hon. Rev. G. L. Young, Miss K. J. Howson, B.A., Rev. W. B. Es-on, Rev. J. Currey, Rev. F. X. Delaney, S.J., Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., *Secretary*.

MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Seychelle Islands. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., of London, a member of the Mercers Company, who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poor slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Thomas Richard Warren, Q.C., John Gurney Hoare, John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune. The present Trustees are:—

Alfred Fowell Buxton, *Chairman*, Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, Bart., *Treasurer*; Eliot Howard, Henry Fowell Buxton, Miss Susan Lushington, Brig.-General Stephen Lushington; *Secretary*, John Barnett, 114 North Station Road, Colchester.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of buildings at a cost of over £12,000. The college was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and was rebuilt. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1910, and again rebuilt in 1911.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £5,294 per annum. Of this sum £2,250 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the day schools earn upwards of £800 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, after a competitive examination, by a selection committee. They are expected to remain three years and go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course. During residence they receive free teaching board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee; First year £10. Second year £7 10/. Third year £7 10/. There are now sixty students in residence, including seven students from Demerara.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class or colour. It holds out its advantages to all.

The practising schools in connection with this institution occupy a high place among the first class elementary schools of the island, and the results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college

for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training, and the students receive instruction in practical agriculture from a visiting instructor. There is a model school garden at the college.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Right Rev. G. F. C. deCarteret, D.D., *Chairman*; P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Col. George Hicks, M.A., Rev. James Watson, Frank Cundall, F.S.A., Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. W. Wright, Rev. T. G. Somers, R. S. Gamble, Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., A. V. Kingdon, F. E. Reed, B.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Secretary*.

Dr. Lockett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., *Medical Officer*; W. M. Fraser, *Accountant*; E. G. Nixon, *Auditor*.

TEACHING STAFF

Principal, A. J. Newman, M.C., B.A., Lon., Dip. in Ped., Lon.; *Vice-Principal*, A. Moore; *Senior Tutor*, J. J. Mills; *Junior Tutor*, R. A. Henry; *Assistant Tutor*, B. O. Johnson; *Head Teacher of Practising Schools—Mico*, E. S. Jarrett, *Allman Town*, J. A. Lloyd; *Visiting Teacher for Manual Training*, J. G. Peet; *Visiting Instructor for Agricultural Training*, S. A. Schleifer. *Matron—Mrs. Cox*

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

THIS College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressingly felt, of a greater number of trained women teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting of ladies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly undenominational; students are admitted after a competitive examination by a selecting committee which considers also (1) their position in the Pupil Teachers' List, and (2) the recommendation of responsible persons in the districts to which the girls belong. A fee of six pounds for each year of residence is charged. Students are boarded and lodged during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two or three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges.

The course of training includes the study of subjects generally taught in the public Elementary Schools and, in addition, History, practice in teaching and the management of a class and Domestic Economy, both theoretical and practical. In addition a limited number of students are received who undergo a course of training for domestic work only, extending over a period of not less than four terms.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, two scholarships of £9 a year each are held at this college tenable for two years by two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth.

Board of Directors.

His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. R. E. Wade, P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Rev. J. M. Hunt, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Currey, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Bartlett, E. A. Andrews, *Secretary*.

Teaching Staff.

Lady Principal—Miss A. G. Land.

Assistants—Miss M. R. Geddes, Miss M. W. Guy, Miss E. Hamilton, *Matron*—Mrs. Yearwood, *Medical Attendant*—Dr. L. A. Crooks.

Mistress Practising School—Miss B. Anderson

MORAVIAN TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BETHLEHEM.

A school for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica

ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 students. The Government granted 25 maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £32 annually. All students pay an entrance fee of £7 10/.

Principal—Rev. S. C. Ashton, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Teachers—Miss Wookey, B.A., Miss Edwards, Miss Moss.

GOVERNMENT CONTINUATION TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, KINGSTON.

THIS school takes the place of the Manual Training School which was established by the Government in January, 1896, as a "model school" and for the purpose of introducing a system of "hand and eye training" into the schools of the island.

Until the earthquake in 1907, the Manual Training School was situated in Hanover Street, Kingston, in premises formerly occupied by the Mico Training College. It included three departments,—Kindergarten, Boys and Girls—having accommodation for 500 pupils and a fully equipped manual training room. After the earthquake the boys' school was removed to new quarters in the Elletson Road, and in September 1911 the present school was opened in reconstructed buildings at 82 Hanover Street. The manual training and technical work which was at first carried on temporarily in the old Treasury buildings in Harbour Street, was transferred to Hanover Street in 1913: it now includes metal work.

The chief purpose of the school is to extend the education given in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools of the Island and to provide special vocational training—Technical and Commercial for boys, and Domestic and Commercial for girls. Day and Evening Classes are held. The school also provides Manual Instruction (Woodwork and Metal work) for boys and Domestic Instruction (Cookery, Laundering, etc.) for girls for selected pupils from the Public Elementary Schools in Kingston. Nearly one thousand pupils are in attendance.

The Principal, in addition to controlling the work of the school, is attached to the teaching staff of the Mico Training College as instructor in manual training; conducts classes for the instruction of teachers in these subjects and, as Organising Inspector of Manual Training, supervises and examines the work of the other Manual Training Centres in the Island.

The Technical School is affiliated with the City and Guilds of London Institute, and many local teachers, having been trained in the school, have gained the full Teachers' Diploma of the Institute for Manual Training (woodwork).

The centres for advanced Manual Training, working in connection with the school, are situated respectively at:—Mico Training College, Mandeville, Porus, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Antonio, Brown's Town, Montego Bay, Old Harbour, Savanna-la-Mar and Spanish Town. Facilities for this advanced manual training are gradually to be established at all the town centres in the island.

The school is under the general control of the Education Department with an Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor.

Board of Management.

P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A. *Chairman*, R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Bourne, N. Roots, A.M.I.C.E., Hon. Major E. T. Dixon, T. Carpenter-Smith, Mrs. Archibald Spooner, Hon. A. G. Nash, Archibald Spooner. *Secretary*, Rev. J. Reinke, D.D.

Teaching Staff

Principal—J. G. Peet.

Boys' Technical Department.—W. R. Goldsworthy, *Head of Department*; P. B. Thomas, W. N. Henry, J. Cunningham.

Girls' Technical Department.—Miss A. C. Squire, *Acting Instructress*; Miss V. Peet, *Acting Assistant Instructress*.

Boys' Continuation and Commercial Department.—E. M. Ebanks, L. M. Coke, and F. S. Barrett, *Assistants*.

Girls' Continuation and Commercial Department.—Miss C. E. Williams, Miss A. Bailey, Miss C. N. Parkinson, *Assistants*.

KINGSTON GOVERNMENT INFANT SCHOOL

THIS school was re-opened in September, 1911. It takes the place of the Board (Infant) School which formed a part of what was known comprehensively as the Kingston Manual Training School and was closed after some eleven years work in 1907 when, as a result of the earthquake, the building was needed for other purposes. The aim of this school is to provide suitable instruction in methods of Infant School teaching for Training College Students and Women Teachers as well as to serve as a model Infant School. It is temporarily closed.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

Correspondence relating to Examinations in Jamaica is conducted directly between the University and the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all applications as well as requests for fuller information must be made to the Secretary of the Commission.

Examinations for Matriculation and for the Degrees of B.D., B.A., LL.B. and B.Sc. are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of the Commission, desiring that Kingston may be constituted a centre. The Examinations are held on the same dates as the corresponding Examinations in London.

In the case of the Examinations in Science, and of the Examinations in the scientific subjects which involve practical work and which lead to Degrees in Arts, the University requires an assurance that the Commission will provide Assistant Examiners to supervise the Practical Examinations in adequate Laboratories and report thereon to the University Examiners. But such Examinations, especially when the applications for them are made for the first time, are necessarily the subject of somewhat protracted negotiations.

Candidates in Jamaica are permitted to offer Botany as a subject at the Matriculation Examinations and at the Intermediate Examinations in Arts and in Science. Special syllabuses in this subject have been approved in each case.

The Examinations of the University are held in or commence in the months stated—the Matriculation in January and June; the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the Intermediate Examination in Science in July; the Intermediate Examination in Divinity in June; the Intermediate Examination in Laws in September. The Final Examinations in Arts and in Science commence about the middle of June, and those in Laws and Economics one week later. The M.A. Examination begins in the last week in May.

Applications to sit must reach London three months before the Examination begins and must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission four months before the holding of the Examination. They must be accompanied by vouchers showing that the fees have been lodged in the Colonial Bank to the credit of the Jamaica Schools Commission, University of London Account. In the case of Matriculation a birth certificate and a certificate of good conduct must be enclosed. Applicants must also give a list of the subjects in which they intend to present themselves for examination, chosen according to the Regulations. For the B.D. Honours Examination applications must reach London not later than the 14th February preceding the Examination. They must therefore be in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission by the end of the previous December.

If a candidate withdraws his name after having entered for, or if he fails to pass or to appear at, the Examination, the fees shall not be returned to him, but he can enter again at a subsequent Examination; for this he must again pay the required University fee and make application as above described, and the Commission may, for sufficient reasons, excuse the local fee.

The fees are:—

• Matriculation—University, £2 12s. 6d. Local £2 2s. 0d. Total £4 14s. 6d.

Intermediate or Final—University £7 7s. 0d. Local £3 3s. 0d. Total £10 10s. 0d.

The following have taken London Degrees in Jamaica:—

A. E. Harrison, B.A., 1890.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, B.A., 1891; M.A. 1893.

Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A., 1891.

H. E. Vaughan, B.A., 1893.

C. A. Cover, B.A., 1895.

A. A. Kennedy, B.A., 1898.

J. L. King, B.A., 1904.

Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D., 1917; B.A., 1922.

G. S. McDonald, B.A., 1917.

B. C. O'B. Nation, B.A., 1917.

A. B. Adams, B.A., 1920.

J. L. L. Alleyne, B.D., 1923.

A. E. Brandon, LL.B., 1923.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The University of Cambridge Local Examinations were held in Jamaica for the first time in December, 1882, the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica taking the necessary steps to establish a Local Centre. At the outset none but Senior and Junior Candidates were presented, but in 1895 the Preliminary Local Examination was introduced: the Higher Local Examination was held for the first time in 1901, and the Higher School Certificate Examination, (on the results of which the Jamaica Scholarship and the £60 Scholarship are awarded), in July, 1919. The Higher Local Examination has now been discontinued and the Examination formerly known as the Senior Local Examination is now known as the School Certificate Examination.

The examination of Junior and School Certificate candidates is now held every December and July. The Preliminary Examination, which has been discontinued in England, is held in December only and the Higher School Certificate Examination in July only.

The School Certificate Examination, is intended to be a test of general education for pupils in a form of the average age of 16-16½ years before they begin to specialise in any particular branch of study. It is hoped that, for the examination as designed, whole forms may be sent in rather than selected candidates.

The Higher School Certificate Examination is designed to test the work of students whose age is about 18, and who have as a rule given about two years' study mainly but not exclusively to some definite group of subjects.

In December, 1922, there were centres at Kingston (Boys and Girls), Jamaica College, St. Georges College, Lucea, Montego Bay (Boys and Girls), Savanna la-Mar, Brown's Town, Port Antonio, Westwood, Spanish Town, Mandeville. For the School Certificate and Junior Examinations, 567 Candidates entered; 35 passed in Honours, 209 not in Honours.

In July, 1923, there were centres at Kingston, Calabar and Munro College.

The fees are as follows:—Higher School Certificate, University, £3; Local 8s. = £3 8s.: School Certificate, University, £2; Local 7s. = £2 7s.; Junior, University, £1 5s.; Local 7s.; = £1 12s. Preliminary, University, 15s. Local 5s. = £1. "Over age" candidates pay an extra Local fee of 1/. Late fee, University, 5/; Local 1s. = 6s.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica.

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

1st School Examinations: (a) for individual certificates (to which students receiving private tuition are also admitted) in four divisions, viz: Primary, Elementary, Lower, and Higher; (b) A general school examination for a collective report on the teaching generally; (c) A class singing examination.

2nd Local Centre Examinations:—Intermediate, Advanced and Final grades for individual certificates.

3rd Examinations for the Licentiatehip of the Associated Board. (a) for teachers: (b) for solo performers of concert standard.

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom, are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896 the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board in Jamaica. Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907 but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when there were 78 candidates. Since then they have been held yearly.

The Board offers annually, to candidates in its Examinations in Jamaica, one Exhibition, entitling its holder to free tuition at the Royal Academy of Music, or the Royal College of Music, London, for two or possibly three years. The Exhibition is awarded on the recommendation of the Examiner to the Candidate showing the greatest musical promise. Exhibitions were awarded in 1908 and yearly from 1915. There is no limit of age, but the Board may decline to award the Exhibition in any year in which, in its opinion, sufficient promise has not been shown by any Candidate. The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica offers a Prize of £12 to the best candidate in the advanced grade Local Centre.

In 1923 Mr. Percival Driver, one of the Examiners of the Associated Board.

conducted the Practical Examinations in pianoforte, violin and singing, at eight centres—Man leville, Brown's Town, Westwood, Mon ego Bay, Hamp on, Spanish Town, Kingston and lower St. Andrew, at which centres with the exception of lower St. Andrew, the Theory Examinations were also held. As a result of the examination 361 certificates (2 Licentiate, 75 Local Centre and 284 School) were awarded, there being 172 failures (2 Licentiate, 45 Local Centre and 125 School)

The examinations will be held in March and April, 1924.

The Honorary Local Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board is Mr. Frank Cundall, Institute of Jamaica.

LICENTIATES OF THE ASSOCIATED BOARD.

1910 Miss Stella E. Jacobs.	1917 Miss E. A. F. Manhertz.
1911 Miss Lilian A. Trench.	1918 Miss D. Livingston.
1912 Miss Muriel Sant.	1918 Miss S. E. Davis.
1913 Miss Gertrude dePass.	1919 Miss G. Agilar.
1914 Miss Grace M. Fisher	1919 Miss J. E. Cousins (teacher)
1914 Miss Hannah J. R. Mordecai.	19 0 Miss Carmen Cover.
1915 Miss Ethelynde Soutar.	1921 Miss Ena Muschett.
1916 Miss E. I. M. L. Campbell.	1922 Miss Violet C. D. Levy
1916 Miss V. Y. Abendana.	1923 Miss Aileen M. Joyce
1916 Miss M. C. Isaacs.	1923 Miss Olive M. Wortley

EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING.

The examinations of the Royal Drawing Society (for the encouragement of the natural development of drawing as an integral part of general education) are held at certain schools in Jamaica. The examinations are held in June at schools of recognized standing which pay a fee of £1 ls. a year and in addition 6d. for each paper drawn upon in the examination. There are seven divisions of the examination, ranging from the Preparatory to Division VI. The examination in Division VI. is in four different parts, including, painting, figure drawing, pictorial composition and decorative composition.

A full Honours Certificate is awarded to these candidates who obtain Honours in Divisions I, II, III, IV, V, and in one part of Division VI.

The general prospectus of the Society can be obtained by payment of 6d. from The Art Director, the Royal Drawing Society, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W., England.

The Illustrating Syllabus provides for examinations of six grades; for more advanced student Candidates who have secured the full honours certificate of the Schools Examinations are excused from Divisions I and II of the Illustrating Syllabus.

An Exhibition of Work from Schools is held in London each Spring. Exhibits which have to be mounted must be forwarded in January.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

Regulations as to the Scholarships awarded annually.

I.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. One Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

(a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;

(b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination: provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips, need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;

(c) Who is not less than eighteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination: provided that candidates for the 1919 Scholarship who would have been eligible for the examination in December 1918, had it been held under the previous regulations, shall be eligible for the 1919 Examination;

(d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;

(e) Who has written on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for this scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing require-

ments. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold this scholarship; and

- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of this scholarship among those who have submitted themselves to the examination for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) [see Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) Regulations I (f)] after excluding the winner, if any, of that scholarship and are eligible for and willing to take up this scholarship.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted, or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year. It shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London, or that he is following a course of useful study (approved of by the Jamaica Schools Commission) unconnected with London University, leading to a definite profession or occupation in an institution in which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the scholar for the Degree, Certificate or Diploma to which he declares his intention of proceeding. The Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any Degree, Certificate or Diploma approved of, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica, making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

3. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship or the Rhodes Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

II.

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (BOYS).

1. A Scholarship of (i) £270 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £187 10s. per annum tenable for four years, or (iii) £150 per annum tenable for five years, at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination; provided that candidates for the 1919 Scholarship who would have been eligible for the examination in December 1918, had it been held under the previous regulations, shall be eligible for the 1919 examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written, on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year.

The provisions of this section as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve month's notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. No person shall, in any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £60 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee.

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is granted or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any other University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course to the Director of Colonial Schools, London,* and he shall transmit to him quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, for the Colonies, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him to instruct their Government Agents in Canada to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

7. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and a copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid upon the table of the Legislative Council at the beginning of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolutions of the Council, provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

III

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (GIRLS).

1. A Scholarship of £250 per annum beginning on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted and tenable for three years, will be granted to the candidate,

(a) who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica, at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;

* Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank Westminster, London, S.W.

† At present Messrs. Lewis Lazarus & Son, Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto.

- (b) who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceeding the examination, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- †(c) who will be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty years of age on the 1st of October in the year in which the Scholarship commences
- (d) who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) who, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, previously has (1) passed the London Matriculation Examination or (2) has passed in the subjects required to secure exemption therefrom either in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination or in the examination conducted by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board for the Higher Certificate or for the School Certificate, (with permission in the last case to substitute one of the additional optional subjects for Greek) or (3) has met the requirements for admission to one of the Women's Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge: provided that before January 31st in the year of award each candidate shall submit certificates entitling her to exemption in all the subjects required for the entrance examination at the University or other Institution of her choice.
- (f) Who has written on or before the 1st April in the year preceeding the award to the Director of Education stating (i) that she is a candidate for the Scholarship (ii) the subjects she will take in the examination (see sec. II. below) and (iii) the name of the University in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which she proposes to hold the Scholarship, at the same time transmitting (iv) satisfactory evidence that she has fulfilled the requirements mentioned in (a) (b) (c) (d) above. A form will be supplied by the Director of Education for this purpose. Along with this form (v.) a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship and (vi.) a Treasury receipt for an entrance fee of £1 1s. paid by the candidate.
- (g) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the Examining Body as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those duly qualified as above, who have submitted themselves to the Examination hereinafter provided.

II. An examination of the duly qualified candidates shall be conducted in Kingston by means of special papers at the same time as the Cambridge Local Examinations in December: the papers all to be 2½ hours papers except where otherwise provided in these regulations, and of a standard to which candidates may reasonably be expected to attain within twelve months of their having passed in Honours in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

The Subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

(i) Compulsory:

- (a) An English Essay, a considerable selection of subjects to be offered and in the selection of subjects due weight to be given to the fact that the candidates will have been educated in Jamaica, and that some of them will offer Languages as their Principal Subject, others Mathematics, and others Science (one paper): (b) A general English Literature paper—the questions being confined to principal authors and their works—for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1914 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1579-1740, A.D. and for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1915 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1741-1850 A.D. (one paper).
- (ii) Principal subject: any one out of the following three—
 - (a) Languages: Latin and Greek or French or German or Spanish (four papers)
 - (b) Mathematics, viz., Pure Geometry: Algebra: Plane Trigonometry and one other chosen out of the following:—(a) Elementary Geometrical Conic Sections and Analytical Conic Sections (either or both.) (b) Elementary Statics. (c) Elementary Dynamics. (d) Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus (four papers).
 - (c) Science: any two out of the following three:—
 - Physics (Mechanics, Heat and Light): Chemistry: Botany: (four papers—two theoretical, two practical—3 hours).
- (iii) Subsidiary subject: any one out of the following (but see below): two papers in each subject—

- (a) Languages—Latin or Greek or French or German or Spanish.
- (b) Mathematics—Geometry and Algebra and Plane Trigonometry.
- (c) Science—Physics or Chemistry or Botany.

- (d) Geography of the British Empire and English History—general questions for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1914 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1066-1688 A.D.: for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1915 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1688-1900. A.D.

The questions in the Subsidiary Subject shall be of a lower standard than in the Principal Subject and the papers in this subject shall be two-hour papers. And if ii (a) be taken as Principal Subject, no part of iii (a) may be taken as Subsidiary Subject; if ii (b) be taken as Principal Subject iii (b) may not be taken as Subsidiary Subject; and if ii (c) be taken as Principal Subject no part of iii (c) may be taken as Subsidiary Subject. In the consideration of the examination results the examiners will assign 15% of the maximum marks obtainable in the whole examination to i (a): 10% to i (b): 60% to (ii) and 15% to (iii).

III. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year of her election, or with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year as a student in one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If she enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, she shall report herself in due course at the Colonial Office, London, and she shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate signed by her College Tutor or other recognised authority, stating that she is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents in Canada to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

The scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by her Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that she is making satisfactory progress in her studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if she fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of the College deciding that she should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

IV. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

V. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and the Regulations in force for the time being shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the commencement of each Session and liable to amendment in accordance with resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment or alteration shall come into force until 12 months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE.—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable her to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

(PART OF LAW 34 OF 1914.)

The Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for such year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships established under this Law are awarded and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

Winners of the Jamaica Scholarships.

BOYS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1881 T. W. Halliday, York Castle. | 1904 J. E. Sharp, Jamaica College. |
| 1882 A. E. Tomlinson, Potsdam. | 1905 R. T. H. Sailman, Potsdam. |
| 1883 E. T. Lee, Potsdam. | 1906 L. C. Levy, Jamaica College. |
| 1884 E. R. C. Earle, Jam. High School. | 1907 { G. J. Dodd, Potsdam |
| 1885 D. D. Parnter, York Castle. | { G. E. Valentine, Wolmer's. |
| 1886 F. C. Tomlinson, Potsdam. | 1908 W. I. Escoffery, Jamaica College. |
| 1887 E. V. Lockett, York Castle. | 1909 G. S. Dodd, Potsdam. |
| 1888 E. E. Murray, York Castle. | 1910 T. H. Sharp, Potsdam. |
| 1889 C. A. H. Thomson, Jam. High School. | 1911 F. G. Alberga, Potsdam. |
| 1890 H. C. Jackson, Jam. High School. | 1912 A. M. Alberga, Potsdam. |
| 1891 H. A. Josepha, York Castle. | 1913 G. S. Escoffery, Jamaica College. |
| 1892 H. D. Lockett, York Castle. | 1914 V. L. Ferguson, Wolmer's School |
| 1893 H. I. C. Brown, York Castle. | 1915 W. E. McCulloch, Jamaica College. |
| 1894 A. W. Levy, Jamaica High School. | 1916 G. W. K. Grange, Potsdam. |
| 1895 D. H. DeSouza, York Castle. | 1917 C. E. Riddell, Jamaica College. |
| 1896 L. C. D. King, Potsdam. | 1918 L. E. Ashenheim, Jamaica College. |
| 1897 A. A. Myers, Potsdam | 1919 N. N. Ashenheim, Munro College |
| 1898 G. S. Husband, Jamaica High School. | (late Potsdam) |
| 1899 H. H. R. Baylev, Jamaica High School. | 1920 C. H. Browne, Munro College. |
| 1900 F. C. H. Powell, Potsdam | 1921 E. E. Watson, Munro College. |
| 1901 J. C. Sharp, Jamaica College. | 1922 M. D. MacLeod, Munro College. |
| 1902 R. W. Dodd, Potsdam. | 1923 D. Wheatle, Wolmer's School. |
| 1903 Miss C. G. Pearman, Potsdam | |

GIRLS.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1912—L. F. James, Wolmer's (Girls) School. | 1918—3. Constantine, Hampton School. |
| 1913— <i>none awarded.</i> | 1919—Florence E. Cowper, Wolmer's |
| 1914—M. E. Cowper, Wolmer's (Girls) School. | School. |
| <i>additional scholarship.</i> | 1920—D. Whitbourne, Wolmer's |
| I. J. Johnson, Wolmer's (Girls) School. | (Girls) School. |
| 1915—P. E. Foster, Hampton School. | 1921—V. M. C. Johnston, Wolmer's. |
| 1916—S. I. McCaulay, Hampton School. | 1922—S. D. Souza, Wolmer's School. |
| 1917—M. M. P. Mudie, Hampton School. | 1923—K. Newman, Wolmer's School. |

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNDER the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a Scholarship of £300 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The terms of the Will are given in the Handbook for 1909.

Candidates must have taken the examination prescribed for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) now the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination. A fee of one guinea must be paid. An examination in Responsions is not held in Jamaica.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issued in June, 1921, the following Memorandum for the information of educational authorities and intending candidates for Scholarships in Jamaica.

MEMORANDUM

1. An Annual Scholarship is assigned to Jamaica. A Scholarship is of the value of £300 a year, and is tenable for three years, subject to the continued approval of the College at Oxford of which the Scholar is a member. In addition a Scholar will receive until further notice, an annual bonus of £50.

2. Subject in all cases to review and confirmation by the Trustees, appointments will be made by the Committee of Selection.

3. The Committee of Selection shall consist of:—

His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government (Chairman).

His Honour the Chief Justice.

The Director of Education.

The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.

The first four members of the Committee hold their places *ex-officio*, and their places will be filled as vacancies occur, by their successors in office. The fifth member will be elected by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees, when a vacancy occurs. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum. The Chairman shall have both an original and a casting vote in decisions made by the Committee.

4. The following are the conditions under which Candidates are eligible to compete:—

- (a) Candidates must be British subjects and unmarried.
- (b) The parents or recognised guardians of candidates must be actually domiciled in Jamaica, such domicile to include at least seven years' residence in Jamaica immediately preceding the election.
- (c) Candidates must have passed five years of their life, between the ages of 6 and 18 in Jamaica.
- (d) Candidates must have passed the Responsions Examination of the University of Oxford or its equivalent. The Committee of Selection is free to apply to candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual tests as they may consider necessary.
- (e) Candidates must be of such an age that they will have passed their nineteenth and not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday by October 1st of the year for which they are elected.
- (f) Every third year the selection of the Rhodes Scholar will be made from candidates who have lived in Jamaica for the whole of the seven years preceding the date of the selection. This restriction will apply to the years 1924, 1927, 1930, and so on. In the case of a candidate under this rule having been off the Island for the benefit of his health during this period, the Committee of Selection may decide, if they think fit, that this does not interfere with his eligibility.

5. In any doubtful cases of eligibility the decision of the Committee of Selection shall be final.

6. In the event of funds being required to meet expenses in connection with the selection, the Committee may charge a fee to each candidate with a view to covering such expenses.

7. The election must be completed in any year by November 25th. Candidates must send their applications with all the required material, to the Secretary of the Selection Committee for Jamaica, not later than *October 20th*. They should make use of the Application Form attached to this Memorandum.

8. The material to be submitted by any candidate is as follows:—

- (a) A birth certificate.
- (b) Evidence as to the subjects he has studied and any examinations he may have passed.
- (c) A statement by himself as to his general interests and activities, the line of study which he proposes to follow at Oxford, and the character of the work at which he aims in after life. (If the candidate has left school before applying for a Rhodes Scholarship, he should also state his occupation since he left.)
- (d) Four testimonials from persons well acquainted with him.
- (e) References to not more than four other persons, under at least two of whom he must have studied.

9. As soon as the election is completed, the successful candidate's dossier must be forwarded forthwith, entire, by the Secretary of the Selection Committee to the Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

10. Immediately after receiving notice of his appointment, the Scholar-elect must write to F. J. Wylie Esq., Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, indicating, in the order of his preference, the Colleges to which he would most wish to obtain admission. This list should contain eight names.

11. Negotiations with the Colleges have to be conducted in the Lent Term, and to that end it is necessary that all the required material should be in the hands of the Oxford Secretary in the early part of January. Colleges are unwilling to consider applications from Rhodes Scholars until all are in; the failure of one or two Committees to elect in time, or any delay in the despatch of the material, may hold up the whole machinery.

12. The Scholar will begin residence at Oxford in October of the year for which he is elected.

13. Greek is no longer an obligatory subject at Oxford.

14. Should a Scholarship be vacated, owing to marriage, resignation, or any other cause, it will not be filled up until the year in which it would naturally expire.

15. It should be realized that £350 (the value of the Scholarship, plus bonus) will not meet the expenses of a full year, including vacations. Scholars will therefore find it necessary to supplement their Scholarship to some extent.

16. Information as to Oxford Colleges and Courses will be found in the Oxford University Handbook* which can be obtained of the Oxford University Press. (American Address: 29-35, West 32nd Street, New York.)

17. Copies of this Memorandum can be obtained from the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, who acts as Secretary to the Committee of Selection, or from the Offices of the Trust.

The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House,
Waterloo Place,
London, S.W.1.

June, 1921.

Principles governing the Selection of Scholars.

1. The Trustees desire that the selection of Rhodes Scholars shall be carried out with careful regard to the definition of fitness given by Mr. Rhodes in his will, viz.:—

(a) Ability and scholastic attainments.

(b) Force of character and capacity for leadership as shown by "manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship."

(c) Physical vigour as shown by "fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports."

2. Mr. Rhodes wished his Scholars to be chosen especially for the possession of those mental and moral qualities which would be "likely in after-life to guide them to esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." He explained for the guidance of those who would have the choice of Scholars that his ideal Scholar would be characterized by a strong combination of the first two sets of qualities. While he also desired that all his Scholars should have manliness and physical vigour, his main emphasis was laid upon intellectual and moral force, and he did not intend that his Scholars should be chosen for "athletic" pre-eminence in the narrower sense of that term. The Trustees hope that Committees will bear these wishes of the Founder most carefully in mind when determining the weight to be attached to the different qualities in each of the candidates who offer themselves for selection. Some distinction either of character or of intellect should be looked for, and close attention should be given to Mr. Rhodes' wish that the performance of public duties should be his Scholars' highest aim.

3. The Committee will summon to a personal interview such of the candidates as they choose. Save under exceptional circumstances, no candidate will be appointed without such an interview. Should the interview be dispensed with, a statement of the reasons will be forwarded to the Trustees.

4. Poverty does not give any special claim to a Scholarship. The Trustees desire that the strongest candidate be appointed, irrespective of his financial circumstances.

5. In the absence of strong candidates, the Trustees hope that Committees will make no appointment.

6. Committees are responsible for satisfying themselves, before nominating a candidate to a Scholarship, that he fulfils the conditions as regards age, domicile, academic qualification, etc. No exceptions to the age conditions can be admitted.

7. While candidates are eligible so long as they will not have passed their 25th birthday on October 1st of the year for which they are elected, this upper limit should be regarded as intended to cover exceptional cases. Normally, it is desirable that a candidate should be younger than this when he comes into residence—say 20 or 21 years of age.

Notes on the Memorandum.

1. Memo. 4 (d.). Candidates for Rhodes Scholarships are required to communicate with the Secretary of the Committee of Selection not later than July 20th, in the year in which they compete, showing how they are qualified for exemption from R. sponsions if they have not passed that Examination, or inquiring what steps they should take to determine the question. Quote 283/22.

2. Memo 4 (f). The date of selecting a candidate for 1924 is November, 1923. The candidates coming before the Committee of Selection in 1923 must have lived in Jamaica the whole of the seven years preceding the election.

* This book is at present out of print. Failing the Handbook, Candidates are recommended to get a pamphlet entitled "General information" (price 6d.), and the Examination Statutes (price 3/6) both of which are published by the Oxford University Press.

3. Memo. 6. The fee of one guinea from each candidate must be paid into the Colonial Bank to the "Committee of Selection, Rhodes Scholarships Fees Account" and the receipt showing that the payment has been made must be sent to the Secretary.

4. The Secretary may give unofficial advice to a candidate, but the Committee of Selection can accept no responsibility in the matter.

Application Form.

To the Secretary, Committee of Selection for Jamaica.

Sir,

I herewith apply to be regarded as a candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship from Jamaica for the year.....

I am a British Subject, and I am unmarried.

I have resided in Jamaica for at least five years between the ages of 6 and 18, and my parents (or guardians) have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least seven years immediately preceding this application.

The date and place of my birth was.....

My father's name, address and occupation are as follows:—

.....

I was at the following Schools and Colleges for the periods named:—

.....

Accompanying this application are:—

(a) A birth certificate.

(b) Evidence as to the subjects which I have studied, and the examinations which I have passed.

(c) A statement by myself as to my general interests and activities, the line of study which I propose to follow at Oxford, and the character of the work at which I aim in after life. (If the candidate has left school before applying for a Rhodes Scholarship, he should also state his occupation since he left.)

(d) Testimonials from the following persons (not more than four):—

1.
2.
3.
4.

(e) References to the following persons, under at least two of whom I have studied (with addresses):—

1.
2.
3.
4.

My subjects at the Jamaica Scholarship Examination will be (or were):—

(1) Principal Subjects.....

(2) Subsidiary Subjects.....

My address is:

.....

(Signed).....

This application must reach the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission who acts as Secretary to the Selection Committee, not later than OCTOBER 20TH.

The Scholar to go into residence in October, 1924 was selected in November, 1923.

Winners of the Rhodes Scholarships.

- 1904—R. M. Murray,* York Castle and Jamaica College.
 1905—R. L. Nosworthy, Exeter School, England.
 1906—Hugh Wortley,* Jamaica College.
 1907—O. V. Calder,* (Potsdam) Munro College.
 1908—T. R. Williams, Bath College, England.
 1909—J. M. Nethersole,* Wolmer's School.
 1910—F. C. Mercier, Wolmer's School, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.
 1911—D. P. Stephenson,† Wolmer's School.
 1912—K. W. Calder,† (Potsdam) Munro College.
 1913—E. V. S. Thomas,* (Potsdam) Munro College.
 1914—N. W. Manley,* Jamaica College.
 1915—T. L. Roxburgh,* (Potsdam) Munro College.
 1916—F. R. Milholland,† Oundle School, England.
 1917—C. McL. Morales,* Jamaica College.
 1918—M. V. Lockett,* Wolmer's School and Jamaica College.
 1919—J. D. Mills,* Monmouth Grammar School.
 1920—C. M. Isaacs, Tonbridge School, England.
 1921—W. N. Dickenson, Jamaica College.
 1922—E. E. Swaby, Munro College.
 1923—N. N. Nethersole, Jamaica College.
 1924—G. E. Webster, Calabar High School.
 * Did War Service † Killed in the War.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THE Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) to be the governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as the Board of Management of the Jamaica College, and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island. By Law 7 of 1911 it controls Cornwall College, formerly called the Montego Bay Government Secondary School. It also advises the Government on matters connected with Secondary Education generally.

Members—Rt. Rev. G. C. F. deCarteret, D.D., *Chairman*, Ven. Archdeacon W. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A., Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., M.C. (Cantab.), Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc., F.R.S. (Edin.), V. E. Manton, LL.B., Hon. Major E. T. Dixon, M.A.

Secretary, F. E. Reed, B.A., O.B.E.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

JAMAICA COLLEGE.

Hope.

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there should be provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A College was opened in September, 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College.

The Buildings were much damaged by the earthquake of 1907; they were repaired so that they could be used within a few weeks, and were completely restored during the following year with the help of a vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council in the session of 1907.

Additional Buildings (Science Laboratory, Assembly Hall, Class Rooms, Dormitory, etc.), were erected in 1908, 1913, 1922, and the College Buildings now contain accommodation for the Head Master and his family, six other masters, four special Students and 150 pupils of whom 76 may be boarders.

The Jamaica College has an income, irrespective of fees, of £1,696 (£700 Government Grant, £996 Endowment), besides a Government grant of £500 for payment of debentures, and the sum awarded under the new scheme for Grants-in-Aid to Secondary Schools in 1923-1924, £695 13s. 3d.

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

The College is open to all religious denominations.

Scholars.—The College consists of the following classes of boys:—

- I.—Foundationers. (a) Drax scholars (ten in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann. (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars elected from parishes other than St. Ann, thirteen in number. II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships. III.—Paying Term Boarders. IV.—Paying Day Boys.

Admission of Foundationers.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 13 on Jan. 1st in the year in which their tenure of the Scholarship begins.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys and girls entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys or girls nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming in to the Jamaica College as paying boarders. At present there are no such scholarships provided, but the Vere Trust has offered a Scholarship of £50 per annum which is held in the Jamaica College.

Exhibitions.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions to paying terminal and weekly boarders either at admission, or, on the report of the Examiners, and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 11 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 12 years are subject to an examination which tests their ability to take a proper place in the school. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

School Terms.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent Term commences on the third Wednesday in January in each year and, as a rule, ends on the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday. The Summer Term commences on the fourth Wednesday in April and ends on the third Friday in July. The Christmas Term commences on the second Wednesday in September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

Payment for Scholars.—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £18 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £20 per term. Day Boys under twelve years of age pay for tuition and breakfast at the rate of £5 per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £6 per Term. Day Boys may have dinner with the boarders for £2 a

Term. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships are at a sum not exceeding £10 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £10.

Secular Instruction.—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin, and French, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History, the elements of Natural Science, Drawing, Vocal Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended and in addition boys shall take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange, such as Greek, Commercial Subjects and Political Economy.

Age at which Scholars leave the College.—Foundations shall not remain in the school after the end of the calendar year in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the school after the end of the year in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the end of the Christmas Term of 1923 there were in the College 9 Drax foundationers, 13 Open Foundationers, 59 Paying Boarders, 62 Day Boys and one Special Student, making a total of 144.

All communications respecting Boys, or on school matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the school should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

STAFF—(1ST TERM 1924.)

Head Master—William Cowper, M.A., Pemb. Coll. Chmb. Classical Tripos Part I. 1886, Part II. 1887.

Second Master—J. H. P. Lamont, B.A. (Wales), 1st Class Hons. French. Diplômé de l'Université de Besançon.

Mathematics Master—W. M. Perry, (Sch. Mod.) M.A. (Dubl.) Sch. R.C. Sc. I.

Science Master—J. C. Sleggs, B.Sc. (Liverpool).

Assistant Masters—J. N. Davis, B.A. (Wales); H. C. W. Chambers (Jamaica College, Higher School Certificate); B. L. Virtue, (Mico College Honours, 1922); Miss Elsie Borough (Music); Mr. C. A. Warner (Shorthand).

Matron—Mrs. L. Lee.

Medical Officer—C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., etc.

WOLMER'S SCHOOLS.

Marescaux Road, Kingston.

This Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II. cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

The School is now administered under the following scheme of the Schools Commission:

1. Trustees—Six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston elected from time to time, and five other persons nominated by the Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are required to be persons of position, and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two chosen for their scholastic attainment and experience. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected annually by the Trustees: the quorum consists of 5, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to 3.
2. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the Trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the trustees on the recommendation of the

head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fees as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education; and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the school as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

iii. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the School, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as this Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday. The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July. The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December before the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908 a special law was passed empowering the trustees to move the school to the Quebec Lodge Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909. In December 1923 there were 173 paying scholars, 38 foundationers and 7 exhibitors in the Boys' School, and 295 paying scholars, 39 foundationers and 3 exhibitors in the Girls' School.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Commissioner Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission.—Ven. Archdeacon Wm. Simms, M.A., *Chairman*; A. V. Kingdon, *Vice-Chairman*; R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., Rev. E. Armon Jones, O. L. Samuel.

Secretary—E. A. Andrews.

Teaching Staffs.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Head Master—R. M. Murray, M.A., M.B.E. (Mil. Div.), Worcester College, Oxford, Rhodes Scholar, 1904.

Second Master—F. W. Day, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica.

Science Master—C. N. Mornan.

Assistant Masters—O. G. Brown, P. A. Cover, V. C. Cuthbert, (Higher Sch. Cert.), A. B. Cunningham, (Higher Sch. Cert.), H. N. Walker, D. L. Whittle, (Higher Sch. Cert.), Miss H. Hannan.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss K. J. Howson, B.A., London.

Second Mistress—Miss A. Hollar, B.A., Honours, London.

Assistant Mistresses—Miss J. Gartshore, M.A., Hons., Glasgow; Miss L. M. Corbett, M.A., Aberdeen; Miss M. Mudie, B.Sc., Hons., London. Miss H. Tuer, Inter. B. Sc. Lond.; Miss M. Forbes, Miss M. Rouse, Mrs. M. Butcher, Miss A. Bell, Miss E. Kingdon, Mrs. E. R. Rouse, Cambridge Modern Language, Tripos, Hons., Miss E. DaCosta.

Art and Needle-work Mistress—Miss I. Jeffrey-Smith.

Music Mistresses—Miss V. Mills, L.R.A.M., Miss E. Muschett, L.A.B.

Games—Miss P. Beckwith.

CALABAR HIGH SCHOOL.

(Chetolah Park, Kingston).

This school was opened on the 12th September, 1912. At first it was a simple endeavour on the part of the Baptist Denomination to extend the scope of Calabar College, in order to provide education for the sons of its own Ministers. The scheme, however was modified at the request of some parents outside the Baptist Churches who proposed to send their sons if opportunity were afforded, and in response to this demand

accommodation was provided for 20 boarders and 20 day boys. The preliminary prospectus set forth that an endeavour would be made to give a thoroughly modern education in a definitely religious atmosphere, with a view to earnest life in the professional or commercial world either in Jamaica or elsewhere, and that the whole aim of the school life would be to develop self-reliance, honour and courage, and to train boys to these by allowing them as much liberty as possible and by the introduction of self-government under the monitorial system. The school was soon full, and a demand for further places led to an increase in the accommodation, until now there are over 100 boys in attendance, more than half of whom are boarders. In 1914 a chapel was added.

All ordinary school subjects, English, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Mathematics, History, Hygiene, Geography, Woodwork and Drawing are taught, and the schools' curriculum each year is arranged in order to prepare for the Cambridge Local Examinations. The year begins in September. The fees are as follows—For Day-Boys £8 per annum (£9 for those entering over 13 years of age); for Boarders from £48 to £51 per annum. Books are charged extra.

The School is in no sense sectarian. Families of every branch of the Christian Church have their boys at the school; but parents who do not share the convictions of the Governors as to the importance of definite Christian instruction are not invited to send their children.

The School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulation as a Secondary School of the First Class, and receives from the Government a grant-in-aid. It is also recognised by the Education Department as one at which its scholarships may be held. The Purscell Scholarships are tenable at Calabar only.

TEACHING STAFF.

Rev. Ernest Price, B.A. (Hons.) Lond., B.D.
(Hons.) Lond., B.A., Bristol.

P. Sherlock, Higher Certif. Inter Arts,
Lond.

Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond.

G. E. E. Webster, Higher Certificate.

K. C. Parkinson, B.A., (Camb.)

P. A. Cover (Spanish).

Miss Anwyl, Eng. Certificated Teacher.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the church wardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a school to be erected and maintained in the said parish for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. The Trust maintains two schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,327 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic. cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic. cap. 52, was passed.

Trustees.

Ex-officio—The Custodes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester; the Chairman of the Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth and Manchester.

Elected by the Parochial Boards—and Hon. P. W. Sangster, (St. Elizabeth); W. H. Coke, (Manchester).

Appointed by the Governor—Henry Maxwell, E. T. Forrest, Rev. John Maxwell, W. N. C. Farquharson, J. T. Calder. *Secretary*—F. B. Bowen.

MUNRO COLLEGE.

MOTTO:—*In arce silam quis occultat.*

In 1918 the name of the School was changed from Potsdam (the name of the property when purchased by the Trustees) to Munro College.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years who resides within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth are eligible for admission to the school on the Free and £20 Foundation. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable for boys from any other parish. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not qualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the school on attaining the age of sixteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the school any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 20 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 70 paying boarders whose fees vary from £55 to £60 per annum. The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and business; it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education. In December, 1922 there were 10 Free Foundationers, 10 £20 Scholars and 85 paying full fees—making a total of 105.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—Hon. A. E. Harrison, B.A., London.

Second Master—Rev. R. Morton-York, B.A., Dublin.

Science Master—Miss Padfield, B.Sc.

Assistant Masters—G. L. Wiehen, B.A., London, W. H. Hurlow, B.A., Oxford, G. K. Roberts.

Temporary Assistants—D. Farquharson, N. T. Mais.

Lady Matron—Miss E. Wright.

Medical Officer—Dr. J. A. L. Calder, M.B., Edin.

HAMPTON SCHOOL.

MOTTO:—*Summa virtute et humanitate.*

The school is housed in fine buildings in the most bracing climate of the island. The buildings include the Calder Hall, the largest school hall in the West Indies, class rooms, library, eleven music rooms and dormitory accommodation. A bungalow of nine rooms with a large verandah was completed in 1921; its chief use is that of a sanatorium. The buildings are surrounded by a large common and the provision for games includes a small hockey court, tennis courts and a badminton court. Large kitchens suitable for teaching domestic science have been built.

The aim of the school is to provide a sound and liberal education for girls morally, intellectually and physically, and so to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of their future lives and to enable them to use their leisure to the best advantage.

The curriculum includes Scripture, English, History, French, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Science, (including Botany, Geography and Hygiene) Music, Drawing and Handicrafts. The girls are prepared for entrance to the Universities, for all examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, and for the Examinations of the Royal Drawing Society.

Games, school singing, country-dancing and gardening are encouraged, and cups are offered for the most successful forms. Two silver medals, the Wolliscroft Medal and the Farquharson Medal, are offered annually to the School.

The fees are for girls under 13 years of age, £45 a year; for girls over 13, £50 a year, exclusive of fees for Music Lessons and for advanced drawing and painting. The games subscription is 4/ a term and the Library Subscription 2/ a term.

STAFF.

Head Mistress—Miss Campbell, B.A., London, late Lecturer in Biology, Technical Institution Swindon, late Headmistress St. Michael's East Grinstead.

Assistant Staff—Miss A. K. Ellis, Degree Certificate in Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos, Newnham College Cambridge, M.A., English 1st Class Honours University of Manitoba, Cambridge University Teachers' Diploma; Miss Riley, Newnham College Cambridge, Cambridge Teachers' Certificate; Miss Morin, Cambridge Higher Local Honours Certificate; Miss Vince, House of Education-Ambleside Certificate Distinction in Art Class I, Nature Study, and Handicrafts; Miss Milner, Battersea Polytechnic Domestic Science, 1st Class Diplomas in all subjects.

Music Mistresses—Miss Hall, late Music Mistress, King Arthur's Musselburgh; Miss Clarke, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.; Miss Hodgen.

Matron—Miss Mason, Maternity Certificate York Road Hospital, London.

Assistant Matron—Mrs. Earle.

Medical Officer—Dr. J. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edinburgh.

CORNWALL COLLEGE.

The school was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks Montego Bay, as the Montego Bay Secondary School under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892, the Rev. Adam Thomson being first Chairman of the Local Board of Management. It was removed in 1911 to Pleasant Hill adjoining Spring Hill Hotel. In 1919 the Spring Hill Hotel buildings were added by purchase to the school. Its object is to furnish boys with a secondary education; the curriculum provides for Religious Instruction, Latin, French or German or Spanish, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Natural Science, Drawing.

The school year consists of three terms:—Jan. 9th to April 10th; April 21st to July 17th; Sept. 18th to Saturday before Cambridge Examination week.

Fees for tuition are for day boys £8 per annum, for boarders £36 per annum. A reduction is made in the case of brothers.

Boys, before admission, are required to furnish a satisfactory testimonial of age and character, and to pass an entrance examination.

There are 34 acres of land, which are being devoted to agricultural purposes in connection with the school and for a playground.

There were in September, 1923, 152 boys of whom 62 were boarders.

Local Board of Management.

(Appointed by the Governor, and under the Jamaica Schools Commission.)

Nominated by Schools Commission—Ven. Archbishop Massiah, M.A., Chairman; Rev. J. T. Dillon, Rev. A. G. Lightbourne, Hon. W. C. Kerr, Rev. S. McDowell.

Nominated by Parochial Board of St. James—A. H. Browne, P. F. Lightbody.

Secretary—Rev. Samuel McDowell.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—Rev. E. B. Baker, M.A., LL.B.

Assistant Masters—J. L. Alleyne, B.A., B.D., H. E. Vaughan, B.A., A. E. Williams, F. Ogle, B.Sc., D. P. Glyn-Davies, Senior Oxford Locals Moderations, St. David's Lampeter, R. S. M. Cooke, Higher Certificate, G. V. Helwig, Higher Certificate.

MANNING'S SCHOOL.

Savanna-la-Mar.

THOMAS MANNING in 1710 left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen at Burnt Savannah and cattle, to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland.

It was incorporated in the year 1733 and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the neighbouring parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum being a perpetual annuity to the charity under the 28 Vict. c. 23 in lieu of £7,522 14s. 8d. appropriated by the Government.

In 1920 a Government Grant was given to such Secondary Schools as satisfied certain requirements. The main object of the grant was to increase the salaries of the members of the staff. Manning's School obtains about £180 annually by this means.

The grant is still being made

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this school and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th Section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme which has since been amended provides for the maintenance of both a boys and a girls school furnishing a good middle class education up to Cambridge Local Examination standard. There are 27 boys and 45 girls in the schools.

By the by-laws it has been provided that 15 boys and 15 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost, 7 boys and 7 girls shall be elected on the same condition as the foundationers, but shall pay £4 per annum, owing to the difficulty of securing satisfactory boy candidates, the Schools Commission has allowed the Manning's Trust to elect girls to fill the vacancies on the boys foundation when necessary. Girls are only elected for a year at a time.

Paying scholars are received who pay £8 per annum, with a reduction to £6 in the case where two members of a family are in the school at the same time.

The Head Master and the First Mistress have authority to receive boarders on such financial terms as may be approved by the Trustees.

In 1897, a sub-centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations was established in connection with the school.

Trustees.

Ex-Officio—The Custos of Westmoreland (Hon. Hugh Clarke), *Chairman*.

Appointed by the Governor—Rev. H. W. Cope, Rev. R. C. Young, M.A., B. A. Kirkham, Dr. C. E. Harvey.

Elected by the Parochial Board—Rev. S. A. Dell, U. N. Marks, T. B. Goodin.

Secretary—Aubrey L. Sloley.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—R. H. Smith, M.A., Oxford. *Second Master*—C. O. Kelly, Cambridge Higher Cert. *First Mistress*—Miss C. Kelly. *Assistant Mistress*—Miss A. C. L.

Wallace, Senior Cambridge. Mrs. R. H. Smith, Mrs. C. Smith, (Sewing).

Drill Instructor—C. O. Kelly.

Assistant Sewing Mistress—Miss Reckord.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL.

Lucca.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his will dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3 cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £9 per annum. Only the children of persons belonging to the parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucca, where instruction is given to both boys and girls. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality. Organized games consist of cricket, football and tennis.

The curriculum includes Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Religious Knowledge, History, Hygiene, Geography with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the Cambridge local examinations. Instruction in manual occupation is also given.

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii) at the re-opening in April; (iii) at the re-opening of the school in September.

Trustees—Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, *Chairman and Treasurer*; Rev. G. A. Rothnie, M.A., Rev. J. I. Kirschmann, D. W. Talbot, Rev. J. A. McIntosh, C. M. Jonas.
Secretary.—G. R. Levy.

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master—G. S. McDonald, B.A., Lond.
Assistant Master—K. D. Carnegie, Inter. B.A., Lond.
Assistant Mistress—Miss I. Kenny.

TITCHFIELD TRUST.

Port Antonio.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support. The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes were drawn up and amended for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Local Board of nine Managers seven of whom are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission, and two are members of the Parochial Board of Portland, elected by the Board.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, under the Head Mastership of Mr W. H. Plant and there have been since been added, an Infant Department, 1894, which is carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary Department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the boys and the girls departments was effected.

The present Departments are: Secondary, Upper, Intermediate, Infant, and Boundbrook Infant School. All with co-education.

The Secondary School gives 17 Local Scholarships of £6 each, open to children of the parish of Portland with one £20 Scholarship for a pupil outside Port Antonio.

The School is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio, which have been leased to the Commission by the Government. The attendance is nearly 800, and the buildings have become rather congested.

In 1904 a scheme was perfected by which the schools of the adjoining district, are affiliated to Titchfield, i.e., Norwich, St. Margaret's Bay, Fellowship, Nonsuch, Drapers, Boston, Sherwood Forest and Spring Bank.

In connection with the school there are two cricket clubs, a football club, a cadet corps, tennis and basket ball, and a miniature rifle club, a girls club and a club for present and past boys.

Titchfield Lands.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres are now vested in and managed by Trustees partly ex-officio and partly appointed by the Governor. They are leased to various tenants.

Local Board of Managers of the Schools.

Hon. D. S. Gideon, P.C., *Chairman*; I. M. Abendana, Rev. E. V. Petgrave, Rev. G. C. Hedmann, Rev. C. C. Wallace, Rev. P. A. Conahan.
 (Appointed by the Governor under recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.)

Hon. A. E. Ffrench, M.B.E., M.L.C., *Vice-Chairman*; A. E. Pietrie, appointed by the Parochial Board of Portland.

Secretary—Major W. H. Plant.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—Major W. H. Plant.

Assistant Master, Seconda y Dept.—Rev. J. W. Graham, M.A.

Second Assistant, Secondary Dept.—G. E. Mitchell, *Student Teacher*, R. O. C. King.

Lady Assistants—Miss L. M. Smith, Miss V. Spied.

Master Upper School and Manual Training Instructor—O. G. Edwards.

Assistant Upper Department—L. E. Goulborne.

Female Assistants, Upper Department—Miss D. Watson, Miss E. Blair.

Misses Intermediate Department—Miss C. E. Clearer.

1st Assistant Intermediate Department—Miss E. Scott.

2nd Assistant Intermediate Department—Miss L. Leckie.

Misses Infant Department—Miss A. L. Prince.

1st Assistant Inf. Department—Miss Alma Murray.

2nd Assistant Inf. Department—

Misses, Boundbrook Department.—Mrs. A. T. Edwards.

Assistant Boundbrook Department—Miss F. Ffrench.

Pupil Teachers—

Master, Fellowship—I. McKay.

Master, Bellvue—M. Morris.

Master, Spring Bank—I. Gillespie.

Titchfield Land Trustees.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary, *Chairman.*

Hon. the Director of Public Works.

Henry Cork.

The Surveyor General.

Hon. D. S. Gideon.

The Hon. the Member of the Legislative

Ven. Arch. Simms, M.A.

Council for the parish of Portland.

Secretary—H. C. Savage, £50 per annum.

Treasurer—Vidal Hall, £50 per annum.

Superintendent & Manager—C. V. Abrahams £300 and residence or allowance in lieu thereof.

Assistant to Manager—Wm. L. Mudon, £156 per annum.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL.

Spanish Town.

PETER BECKFORD, of the parish of St. Catherine, by his will dated 1730, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 towards the building of a free school or hospital for the poor. A further sum of £1,000 left by the same Peter Beckford was applied towards the same object. John Ellis bequeathed a sum of £200 towards the building of the school which was established in 1744 and remained open for many years as the "Free School of St. Jago de la Vega." Other bequests about the same date were made by Thomas Barrett (£40 per annum in 1742) and Mary Baldwin (£50 per annum in 1759.) In 1749 the Assembly voted £400 for repairing the premises, which were situated at the corner of Young and Beckford Streets, Spanish Town.

Francis Smith, by his will dated 1830, bequeathed £3,000 to the Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector of the Parish, "to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England, and the promotion of industry." The school, known as Smith's Charity, and situated near the Cathedral was opened in 1833, but closed after a few years.

The amalgamation of the two schools was recommended by the Charity Commissioners in 1846 and was finally effected by legislation in 1869. The Beckford & Smith's School thus formed and placed under the direct control of the Governor in Privy Council, was opened in August, 1876. In 1895 it was the subject of a report made by the Schools Commission, who drew up rules for its management. The present scheme and By-Laws of the School were drawn up by the Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Council in 1914. The School buildings are now situated close to the Cathedral. There are six exhibitions open in the first place to boys of the parish of St. Catherine between the ages of 8 and 12. The fees per annum are £6 for boys under 10 years and £7 10s. for boys over 10 years of age, and include a supply of school stationery and the free use of class text books. The school year is divided into three terms of about

13 weeks each, ending respectively at Easter, the middle of July and Christmas. The Head Master is prepared to receive a limited number of boys as boarders in his private residence, the charge per term being £12 for boys under 12 and £14 for boys over 12. The school curriculum aims at keeping well above the minimum of what are considered to be the essential requirements of an up-to-date Secondary School. A thorough English Education is given with Latin (or other foreign language,) and Mathematics. Boys are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for professional or commercial life. Attention is given to physical exercises, games and manual training.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Ex Officio: The Chairman of the Parochial Board. The Rector of the Parish Church (Rev. Canon Jones.) *Chairman.*

Appointed by the Governor—J. V. Leach, R. M. *Vice-chairman*—Rev. W. A. Tucker, C. F. Richards, A. A. Melhado, Rev. T. M. Sherlock.

Elected by the Parochial Board—W. N. Meeks, and A. C. Lopez.

Secretary to Trustees—Miss B. Jeffrey Smith.

TEACHING STAFF.

Headmaster—S. W. Brown, London Matric.

Assistants—K. G. James, London Matric., L. H. Myers.

VERE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of.

A Secondary School at the Alley, Vere, which was established in 1908, was closed in 1917.

The funds and property vested in the Trustees of the district schools of Vere are at present appropriated towards supporting certain schools conducted as free elementary schools according to the provisions of the Elementary Education Law by such aid towards the up-keep of the buildings and by such other form of assistance as are provided by the by-laws. The schools thus maintained are those at the Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes and Mitchell Town. The funds also provide scholarships for boys and girls at recognized secondary schools in Jamaica.

STAFF.

Alley—R. J. M. Lewin; Race Course—A. E. Morris; Hayes—H. A. Reid; Portland—M. T. Dawkins; Milk River—G. J. Johnson; Mitchell Town—J. V. Williams.

Two scholarships are held at present, one boy and one girl. It is unlikely that the fund will permit the offering of further scholarships in 1924.

The conditions are (a) Birth in Vere or (b) Parents resident in Vere for at least 3 years immediately preceding examination or (c) Attendance at an Elementary School in Vere for 2 years immediately preceding examination.

Schedule of examination and all information can be obtained from Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Rev. S. Negus, *Chairman*; Arthur A. Lewis, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. G. W. Muirhead, Theo. Harty, Conrad Watson, Dr. B. J. A. Robinson.

J. E. Elliott, U. T. McKay, *Ex-officio*—*Chairman and Vice-Chairman* Parochial Board. *Secretary*—Cyril C. Lewis.

MANCHESTER SCHOOLS.

THE Trustees of the Manchester Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; and two other members appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to giving such aid to the Elementary Schools formerly connected with the Trust as the funds permit; (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica College as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39. and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

The income of the Manchester Schools Trust exclusive of the school fees, is approximately £300 per annum. The average attendance (boys and girls) is 40.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D., *Chairman*; Rev. James Watson, S. A. Hendrick, *Chairman* Parochial Board; J. G. Miller, *Vice-Chairman* of the Parochial Board; Hon. A. G. Nash; Rev. E. B. Pike, C. E. Levy.

Secretary—G. A. Bonitto.

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master—Rev. M. F. Johns. *Assistant*—Miss Pearl Braithwaite.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL.

Brown's Town.

THIS School began life in Brown's Town in 1907, as one of the Church of England schools in connection with the Deaconess Home, and was known as the Deaconess High School. In 1915, however, owing to the increase in numbers the late Archbishop of the West Indies, Dr. Nuttall, appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of establishing the school upon a somewhat firmer basis. The result of this was that in 1917 the Diocesan Council decided to take over the school and to establish it as the Church of England High School for the Diocese of Jamaica. Hence it became the Diocesan High School. The new buildings (Major Caws, Architect) were opened in 1922. The object of the school is to afford a liberal and thorough education for girls combined with moral and religious training in the doctrines of the Church of England.

The course of study in the Upper School is arranged each year to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Girls are also prepared for the Cambridge Higher Certificate, or the London Matriculation. In Music, girls are prepared for the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music; in Drawing and Painting and for the examinations of the Royal Drawing Society.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Visitor—The Right Reverend, The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Supervising Committee.—The Diocesan Education Board.

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman—Rev. G. Bathurst Hall, C. Costa, *Treasurer*, Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., Ven. Archdeacon Graham, C. S. Kelly, Mrs. J. H. Allwood, Mrs. W. E. Wilson, Mrs. C. W. Howard.

Secretary—C. Costa.

STAFF.

Headmistress—Miss M. Turner, Cambridge University Teachers Certificate.

Assistant Mistress—Miss M. E. Hardy, Honours, B.A., London, London Teachers.

Certificate; Miss E. Constantine, London Matriculation; Miss G. Slader, London Matriculation; Miss G. Todd, Honours Matriculation University of Toronto, Haverall Teaching Diploma; Miss M. Muschett, London Matriculation; Miss G. E. Morris, Senior Cambridge Honours, Miss N. Levy, London Matriculation; Miss D. Mowl, Senior Cambridge Honours; Miss A. Anderson, Froebel Certificate.

Music Mistress—Miss M. Baillie, Diploma of Munich Conservatoire, Miss C. Muschett, Miss K. MacGregor, L.A.B.

Violin—Mlle. de Coppet, Berlin Conservatoire, L.R.A.M.

Matron—Miss R. M. Turner.

House Mistress—Mrs. Hancox.

WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THIS School was founded in January, 1884, at Manchester Pen, near Stewart Town in the parish of Trelawny, to provide at a moderate cost, on Evangelical and undenominational principles, a higher education and training for Jamaica girls of all classes. In 1881-82 the Rev. William M. Webb, Baptist Minister of Stewart Town, brought the need to the notice of Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, who enlisted the aid of other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to found "The Trelawny Girls School."

In August 1895, the name of the school was changed to "Westwood High School for Girls," on its removal to its present site. Buildings were erected for the purpose, at a cost of over £2,500.

Generous English friends stood by the school, and gave financial aid till 1913, when it seemed able to stand alone. Four Scholarships have been established in the school, called respectively, the Trestrail, Underhill, Trafford and Webb Scholarships, in honour of the founders; and an effort is being made to raise an endowment sufficient to put these on a secure financial base and for general purposes. A fifth scholarship of the annual value of £9 provided by an anonymous friend, is open to residents in Brown's Town, St. Ann. The school is a first class Secondary School, receiving a Government grant under Law.

The School is entirely undenominational.

JAMAICA TRUSTEES.

A. V. Kingdon, Kingston P.O.
H. Jarrett-Kerr, Falmouth P.O.

Hon. J. H. Phillips, Morant Bay.
Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, Clarendon.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Rev. G. E. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Rev. J. S. Rowe, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, Mrs. J. H. Levy, Miss Townsend, Rev. W. S. Lea, Mrs. Lea, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Rev. T. G. Somers, John Stockhausen, Mrs. Allwood, Dr. Purchas and Jos. Stockhausen.

TEACHING STAFF.

Lady Principal—Miss A. M. Townsend; *Vice-Principal*—Miss M. Jeffrey-Smith, B.A., Hons., Lond., and Registry of Teachers; Miss E. Tavares, Pitman's Register; Misses V. Chevannes, Doris Stockhausen, Doris Edwards, M. Stockhausen, C. Dundas.

Music—Miss D. Bird, Miss E. Braham, Miss Hogarth.

Matrons—Mrs. James, Miss Davidson.

Treasurer and Manager—Rev. G. E. Henderson, M.A., Brown's Town P.O.

DIOCESAN COLLEGE FOR BOYS.

THE Diocesan College is intended to provide a sound education and to prepare for the English Public Schools and Universities. Though under the direction of the Church of England in Jamaica the School is open to boys of any religious denomination.

The School is situated near Mandeville, about four miles from Williamsfield Railway Station.

The fees are: For Boarders over 12 years of age £20 a term; under 12, £18 a term; for Day boys (Tuition and Breakfast) over 12, £7 7/ a term; under 12, £6 6/ a term. A reduction is made in the case of two or more brothers.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Visitor—The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

Supervising Committee—The Diocesan Education Board.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Rev. E. B. Pike, *Chairman*; J. A. Godfrey, J. M. MacGregor, L. Panton, L. Sutton, J. B. Thursfield, R. Wynne, *Secretary*.

STAFF.

Head Master—Rev. Herbert Hughes, M.A., Oxon. (Late Scholar in Mod. Hist. of Pemb. College.)

Assistant Master—K. O. Ireland, B.Sc., Lond.

2nd Assistant for Games and Physical Training—Vacant.

Assistant for Junior Forms—Mrs. A. K. Hughes (Higher Certificate N.F.U.)

Music—Miss L. Trench, L.A.B.

Matron—Miss K. Laidlaw.

Assistant Matron—Miss G. Hogg.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A CONFERENCE of Head Masters of Secondary Schools was held in September, 1916, at which the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission were present by invitation. At this meeting it was resolved that it was desirable that the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination should be made the Jamaica Scholarship Examination for Boys in July, 1919, and thereafter. In 1917 a Committee, which adopted the above name, met in September, the Committee to consist of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of all Secondary Schools in the Colony with a properly constituted governing body, together with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission ex-officio. At that meeting the Regulations of the Jamaica Scholarship Examination (Boys) were considered in detail in readiness to be laid before the Legislative Council. These Regulations were adopted by the Council in April, 1918. At its request Archdeacon Simms joined the Committee and at a meeting held in September, 1918, it was decided that the Committee should be convened by the Director of Education and should when in session elect its Chairman for the occasion.

LUDFORD BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, dated 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a school, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this Island, for the time being, the establishment of such schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are three elementary schools supported by the Trust, with the help of the usual government grant, at Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON BEQUEST.

THIS Fund was founded by the benevolence of James Guthrie-Davidson, of Montego Bay and later of Ardgraith, Scotland. The bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 23, yields a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme which came into force on the 1st November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Government Secondary School (now Cornwall College), and the other half to the education of four girls.

Four boys are now being educated under the provisions of the trust at the Cornwall College. Four girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the Church of England High School, Montego Bay. The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN BEQUEST

THE Will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships of £9 each at the Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos of that parish. £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in Inscribed Stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18.

The Trust is administered by the Jamaica Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907 and again in 1917. Application forms may be obtained from the Lady Principal, Shortwood College, Constant Spring P.O.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

CHARLES MERRICK of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) said in his Will made in September, 1821:—

"I give and bequeath in trust forever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,600 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say, £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or a free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of Society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued for ever. But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees hereto before mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Victoria chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £96; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

The administration of the Trust was for a time carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 a Law (14) was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. In 1888 after considerable correspondence had taken place between the Government and the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the school at Buff Bay River Estate should be abolished.

Under Law 18 of 1915, Scholarships are offered as follows:—

- (A) annually, beginning in January, 1917, a scholarship of the annual value of £15 at the Farm School for three years subject to re-election at the end of the first and second year, and
- (B) in alternate years, beginning in January 1917, a scholarship of the annual value of £45, tenable at a school approved by the Board of Education for Scholarships under articles 124-127 of the Regulations of the Education Department for four years, subject to re-election at the end of the first, second and third year.

The boys eligible for the scholarships must be the children of persons who,

- (a) are in the opinion of the Trustees unable to pay for such higher education as is to be given,
- (b) have continuously lived within the district consisting of the former parish of St. George for at least three years next preceding the year in which the Scholarships begin.

Candidates for the scholarship under A must be not under fifteen nor over eighteen years of age on the 1st day of January in the year in which the scholarship begins and are required to have passed the second year pupil teachers' examination either as pupil teachers (excluding the subject of teaching) or as volunteer candidates, prior to being admitted as candidates for the scholarship. Candidates for the scholarship under B, must be not under ten years nor over thirteen years of age on the 1st of January, in the year in which the scholarships begin.

TRUSTEES.

Appointed by the Governor.

The Director of Education; the Chairman of the Board of Supervision; the member of the Legislative Council for Portland; the Custos of St. Mary.

Secretary—E. A. Andrews.

Winners of Merrick's Scholarship—

A—1917 (no candidate of sufficient merit).	B—1917 K. R. Middleton.
1918 (no candidate).	
1919 J. L. Anderson H. M. King.	1919 E. C. Sutherland.
1920 W. L. Shirley.	
1921 E. V. A. Valentine.	1923 H. G. Helps.
1922 T. P. Lecky.	
1923 C. S. Lafayette.	

CALABAR COLLEGE.

(BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL HALL.)

This Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust, were the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands and Africa. The institution has the distinction of being the first in the world for training for the ministry the converts of the modern foreign missionary movement.

Under the Rev. President David Jonathan East the premises were transferred in the year 1874 to a site at Kingston at the back of the East Queen Street Baptist Church, but were transferred in the year 1904 under the Rev. President James to Chetolah Park, Kingston.

The Normal Department for training Day School Teachers was closed at the end of 1900 owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to Colleges for male students that were under denominational management. 235 students were trained in this department.

The Theological Department for the training of ministers is still continued, provision being made for an average number of eight students in residence. At the present time there are seven students in residence. In the year 1911 a new departure was made by

extending the scope of the college's work to young men in England who wished to devote their lives to the ministry of the gospel in Jamaica, and three men have already been trained under this scheme. The outbreak of the war put a stop to the supply of students from England as well as in Jamaica, but it is now being renewed.

The ordinary course of study is four years. This may be extended to five in special cases. The students are examined annually by examiners in England.

The conditions of entrance are set forth in the annual report and can be obtained on application to the President. The minimum standard set forth therein for entrance is low, but in actual practice more is expected of and offered by candidates.

The Institution is maintained in the following way:—1. The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and pays the teaching staff. 2. The Baptist Churches of Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the Theological students and for the general current expenses of the College.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing churches in the island.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Rev. Ernest Price, B.A. Hons. B.D. Hons. (Lond.), and B.A. (Bristol), as President and Treasurer, and the Rev. Davis Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D. Lond.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

Cross Roads.

ST. PETER'S College was established, as the Church of England Theological College, at Spanish Town in 1874 (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work. Its name was changed to St. Peter's College in 1918.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee, and the studies and discipline to an Executive Board. Further information may be obtained from the Statutes of the College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.

The College stands in its own grounds between Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. It is affiliated with Durham University.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*: The Assistant Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Graham, Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. S. Negus, Rev. Canon Jones, Rev. Canon Swaby, B.D., Rev. G. H. Thompson, Wm. Cowper, M.A., V. E. Manton, Dr. J. Hudson,

I. R. Latreille, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

TEACHING STAFF.

Warden.—Right Rev. D. W. Bentley, D.D.

Tutor.—Rev. Gordon Parr.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

(Winchester Park, North Street.)

St. George's College was founded in 1850 and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the college is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career by solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the college, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £10 10s. for the full year; for two brothers £18 payable in advance, quarterly.

The organizations at the College include The Debating Society, St. George's College Dramatic Association, The Athletic Association, the Sodality of Our Lady, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master—Rev. George F. McDonald, S.J.; *Assistant Masters*—Rev. Leo. T. Butler, S.J.; Rev. Joseph A. Canning, S.J.; E. Francis Flaherty, S.J.; David J. Moran, S.J.; John F. Treubig, S.J.; Sydney L. Burey, Donald C. DeLeon, R. Arthur Munroe.

Teacher of Shorthand—C. A. Warner.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order Regular of Saint Francis, established a Boarding School at 76 Duke Street in 1858 and since that time have devoted themselves to the education of the children of Jamaica.

Although the Course of Studies in the Boarding School is not mapped out to fit any particular examination, but rather to give a good general education, still those pupils whose parents desire them to sit for the Cambridge Local Examinations are prepared for these. The fee of £12 10s. a quarter include fancy work and embroidery. Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music form extra charges. In connection with the Academy there is a Business Course where girls are prepared for Commercial Life.

Besides the Convent and Academy in Kingston the Sisters have a country residence where with the Boarders they spend the vacation.

The Franciscan Sisters also have charge of Saint Joseph's Training College for Catholic women teachers, The Holy Family Continuation School, Saint Bonaventure's Preparatory School for boys, Saint Joseph's first class Elementary and Infant Schools on the premises, Saint Aloysius Boys School in East Street, Saint Francis School, Hope Road, Saint Ann's Elementary and Infant Schools in North Street, and Saint Anthony's Elementary School in Orange Street.

Address—Mother Superior, Convent Immaculate Conception, Duke Street, Kingston.

CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S ("ALPHA").

HIGH SCHOOL, ORPHANAGE, HOUSE OF MERCY, INDUSTRIAL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE Convent High School was opened for the benefit of the children of the upper classes. It comprises boarding and day schools in which a high class English education is imparted. If desired, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for the Musical Examinations of the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M. This school has attained a high standard of excellence, and gained first-class diplomas for art needle-work and kindergarten at local exhibitions. The boarding school in an admirably healthy situation, with spacious dormitory and beautiful surroundings, offers every advantage and home comfort.

The Orphanage contains at present 45 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood. This branch of the institution receives no manner of government or public support.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the industrial schools are encouraged to pass on to this part of the institution where the training commenced in the industrial school is continued.

In the Industrial Schools there are 200 boys and 100 girls.

The boys in the industrial school, whilst being grounded in elementary education,

at the same time receive practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits and flowers. When old enough the boys are apprenticed to trades, so that on leaving the institution they are actually supporting themselves.

The elementary schools have 900 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones, in which the latest methods and appliances are in use.

The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, an elementary school in Spanish Town, a High School and a voluntary school in Port Antonio and a voluntary school in Gordon Town.

BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(*Stony Hill.*)

THE Belmont Orphanage was established by Archbishop Nuttall in November 1892, as a home and industrial school for orphan and destitute children, and is registered to accommodate twenty-six girls.

The object of the institution is to provide a comfortable, though frugal home, where a number of children, so limited as to be not much larger than a good sized family, may be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The orphanage was built, and is partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it receives also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided includes the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, washing, baking and needlework. Straw plaiting is also taught, and orders for hats and baskets are executed. The children work a small field, and cure coffee, prepare starch, arrow-root, coco-nut oil, fruit preserves and cassava-flour chiefly for home use. Dairy work and the care of rabbits, pigs and the hand-rearing of calves are also taught, with the gratuitous use of Miss Nuttall's stock on land adjoining the Orphanage. The girls of school age attend the day school for three hours a day. They also attend the Sunday school and Church services at St. Jude's. Miss Nuttall who from its inception until 1921 conducted the Institution, now continues her interest and help as Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Bishop of Jamaica, the Assistant Bishop, Canon Wortley, R. Foster, A. P. Hanson, J. J. G. Mair, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. Mair, Miss Nuttall.

Superintendent—Deaconess Clara Pickering. *Manager* (for the purpose specified in the Industrial School Law.)—The Bishop of Jamaica.

HAPPY GROVE SCHOOL.

Happy Grove is a co-educational school, recognised as efficient by the Jamaica Schools Commission. The school offers a good secondary education, under Christian influences, to boys and girls of good character. The school has an Endowment Fund, which has been steadily increasing, by voluntary gifts since 1918, and at present amounts to over two thousand pounds. Besides this Endowment the school receives an annual subsidy from the Religious Society of Friends, who are the founders and sponsors of Happy Grove School.

There are separate buildings of residence for boys and girls, but academic classes are held jointly. There is a large playing field which offers full opportunity for football, cricket and other games.

Happy Grove is located in the eastern portion of Portland, twenty-five miles east of Port Antonio, on the main road between Port Antonio and Kingston. The property of thirty-five acres is well watered, and located in a district entirely free from malaria. The educational standard is that of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Hon. Rev. A. A. Barclay, *Chairman*; Mrs. H. A. Swift, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. C. S. Vincent, Miss F. S. Stanley, T. A. Gray, J.P.; F. M. Jones, J.P., H. M. Jones, Miss J. M. Hoover, Miss A. M. Andrews, *Treasurer*; M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Secretary*.

TEACHING STAFF.

M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Headmaster*; Miss A. M. Andrews, B.D.D., *Lady Principal*; T. A. M. Grant, (London Matric.); C. G. Harris (London Matric., Camb. Higher School Certificate); I. S. Johnson, (Camb. Senior Hons.); Miss G. K. Cunningham (London Matric.); Miss Hyacinth Stimpson, *Instructor in Music*.

CHILDREN'S HOME, CONSTANT SPRING.

THE Children's Home which was opened at Halfway Tree in May, 1918, and was in 1921 removed to Constant Spring, is chiefly for destitute children of respectable parentage who are unsuitable for Industrial Schools or Almshouses and for whom no provision is made by Government. This home is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

The Matron in charge is a trained nurse. The children receive ordinary education and are trained in household duties, sewing, hat and basket-making and gardening.

In connection with the Home, a home for East Indian Orphans was opened in 1921. The Government made a grant of £100 towards the cost of the buildings and assist in the maintenance of the children.

There are now thirty-two children being maintained in these Homes.

Hon. Superintendent—Mrs. Wortley, Maurice Hill, Constant Spring.

MANNING HOME.

St. Elizabeth.

A VERY protracted period of drought, extending from 1907 to 1914, caused keen suffering in various parts of this parish of St. Elizabeth, but more particularly in the south-eastern districts. Infantile mortality was particularly noticeable and the Parochial Board on the suggestion of Mr. Bowen, opened food depots at several centres. These depots continued for over a year, but they did not seem to check the mortality amongst the children. Then it was that the idea occurred to Mr. Bowen to take over all the children in the district, house, feed and clothe them. The late Hon. J. M. Farquharson, then Chairman, and other members of the Board adopted the suggestion and Sir William Henry Manning gave his support. Belyue House was then rented for the purpose of a Rescue Home and opened on the 4th April, 1913.

At present there are 69 children in the Home under the care of a matron. These children are taught to read, write and do arithmetic. They are also taught hat-making, sewing, elementary domestic work, agriculture, and in short, to make themselves generally useful.

The Home is financed by the Parochial Board aided by a grant from the Government.

Several of the bigger girls have left for their own homes and are now earning their livelihood through the teaching they received at Manning Home. In February, 1919, the Board bought the property. Consequent on the high price of labour, cultivation has been discontinued. Several boys and girls have been sent out to service, employment having been obtained for them.

LYNDALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND GIRLS' HOME.

FOR nearly eighteen years, the Friends' Jamaica Mission conducted an Industrial School for twelve East Indian girls at Happy Grove, Hector's River. When, in the early part of 1921, larger premises were secured at Highgate and were certified in June by the Governor as an Industrial School for East Indian girls, the children formerly housed at Happy Grove were transferred to the Lyndale Home at Highgate, the Happy Grove Industrial School ceased to exist.

There are at present thirty girls in the home, eighteen of whom are supported by the Jamaica Government, and twelve by well-wishers in Jamaica and America. The children attend the Friends Day School at Highgate. The various home arts are regularly taught in the home, and every effort is made to provide recreation and an atmosphere that brings happiness along with training and work to child life.

Board of Managers—Mrs. H. A. Swift, Miss A. M. Andrews, Mrs. H. B. Wolcott.

Superintendent—Miss S. F. Stanley. *Matron*—D. E. Sibley. *Assistant Supt.*—Miss F. Smith. *Honorary Physician*—Dr. F. A. Ritchie.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOME.

(93 Hanover Street, Kingston.)

THIS institution was opened in the year, 1890. Its objects are the providing of a centre for the work of Deaconesses in religious, educational and social efforts, the training of

HARVARD STATION.

Jamaica women as parochial workers and nurses; and also of some teachers for the schools connected with the Institution. The home is in the charge of Sisters from London. There is a Bureau at the Deaconess Home in connection with the Nurses Union whence nurses can be obtained for private cases on application to the Directress either personally or by telephone, telegram or letter. In connection with the same Union there are two district nurses working among the poor. The Nuttall Memorial Hospital formerly at 116 East Street is now removed to Cross Roads. They have there the advantage of skilled nursing, and can be attended by their own medical men.

There are eight schools under the superintendence of the Deaconess Home, namely a Boarding and Day School for girls, with a preparatory department to which boys under 9 years of age are admitted, at the Deaconess Home, Kingston; a Deaconess Home High School at 95 Hanover Street on the Deaconess Home premises, Kingston; Church Schools for girls and young boys at Richmond and Rockfort, Kingston; and a High School for girls at Spanish Town and Montego Bay. Arrangements can be made for boarding pupils attending the above schools on application to the Head Deaconess, Deaconess Home, Kingston, or to the local rector.

A book stall for the sale of Church Hymns, Prayer books, Bibles and devotional literature, etc., was opened in October, 1906, and is being carried on with increasing success.

The Earthquake of January 14th, 1907, rendered uninhabitable the premises at 93 Hanover St., but they were restored. The house at 23½ Charles St., and the house adjoining are now united and form one building which is the home of boarders who are pupils of the Deaconess Schools, Kingston. In 1914 the property adjoining the Home at 95 Hanover St., was acquired and schoolrooms were built for the accommodation of the Deaconess Home High School. A few boarders are taken there.

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT.

His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica.
Sister Madeline.
Mrs. C. J. Barclay.
Miss Hope.
Mrs. Leo. Isaacs.
Treasurer—I. R. Latreille.
Asst. Hon. Secretary—Miss F. Owen

J. M. Nethersole.
Rev. Canon E. J. Wortley.
Mrs. L. Lindo.
C. F. Pengelly.

Hon. Secretary—Miss F. Burke.
Chaplain—Rev. E. S. Harrison.

THE HARVARD ASTRONOMICAL STATION.

Manderiville.

THE Astronomical Station of Harvard College, founded in 1912, on a site which had been used for the same purpose in 1901, is located about a mile and a half out of Manderiville, and is maintained as a private institution. The work on which it specializes is a study of the surface of the Moon and Planets. It is provided with an 11 inch refractor, a smaller photographic telescope, and some minor instruments. It is not open to the public at night. *Professor, William H. Pickering.*

PART IX

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lyttleton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. P. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents, also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, by which the Church is governed to-day. The government of the Church vested in a synod consisting of a bishop, the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as may declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to synod are to be themselves communicants. A Diocesan Council consisting of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board" is appointed annually. The Diocesan Financial Board administers such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of church property, according to such rules as the synod may approve, and consists of the bishop, the assistant bishop, the archdeacons and commissaries, the members of the corporate body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the synod as chairman of such Board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) holds the property and funds of the Church and exercises all the other rights and duties required of them under the law of disestablishment, and consists of four communicants lay-members of the church to be appointed by the synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church is placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the church served was given the power of nomination, and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each church from the elected church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the church buildings, churchyards, and other church property the allocation of pews and sittings and the preservation of order in the churches.

The Diocese of Jamaica is divided into fourteen rural Deaneries, which are generally coterminous with the civil parishes of the Island. A Council called "The Parochial Council" is appointed in each deanery, and consist of the clergymen in the parish or deanery and one communicant member of the Committee of each Church. The Councils are principally advisory bodies to the Bishop and central Bodies of the Church. The duties of a Parochial Council are to obtain the annual returns required by Synod, and to see that they are forwarded to the Secretary of the Synod, to receive reports every quarter from all the clergymen in the Deanery or combined Deaneries; to manage the local affairs of the Jamaica Home and Foreign Missionary Society; to enquire into the ecclesiastical condition and wants of the Deanery or Deaneries; the titles and tenure of land or property; the condition or repair of churches and other buildings, any cases of complaint against a congregation or its clergyman, or any other matter referred to the Parochial Council by the Diocesan Council, or the Diocesan Financial Board.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century

with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 15th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893 Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May, 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

In the year 1908 the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge, respectively.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and it was decided to appoint a Co-adjutor Bishop, with right of succession.

The selection of his co-adjutor was entrusted to the Archbishop, and the Rev. Albert Ernest Joscelyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Islington accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, and arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905. Towards the close of 1912 Bishop Joscelyne resigned office as from the 31st March, 1913.

The Synod of 1913 decided that the Archbishop's Assistant should be Assistant Bishop without right of succession. A special Synod was held on 15th July 1913 to receive the Archbishop's nomination of his assistant, with a view to his election and appointment if, the Synod so decided. The result was the unanimous election of the Archbishop's nominee, the Rev. George Frederic Cecil deCarteret, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, East Greenwich, London. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Southwark Cathedral on 18th October, and arrived in Jamaica on 7th November.

On 31st May, 1916, Archbishop Nuttall died at Bishop's Lodge, Kingston, and Bishop deCarteret administered the Diocese till 10th August, 1916, when at a special synod of the Diocese he was unanimously elected Bishop of Jamaica. The election was also unanimously confirmed by the other Bishops of the Province of the West Indies.

At the Synod of February, 1919, the Rev. David Williams Bentley, M.A., Canon Missioner of the Diocese and Warden of the Theological College was, on the nomination of Dr. deCarteret, the Bishop of the Diocese, unanimously elected Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. His election was also unanimously confirmed by the Bishops of the Province, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 24th (Nativity of St. John the Baptist) by the Lord Bishop of London, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 17 other assisting Bishops. Soon after the Degree of D.D. was conferred on Bishop Bentley by his Alma Mater, the University of Durham.

According to the latest printed returns (with omissions supplied and mistakes corrected) there are about 41,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in the Jamaica. This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the Church.

At the Census in 1911, 266,478 persons returned themselves as belonging to the Church of England. In 1922, the number was given at 116,224.

In regard to the finances of the church for 1923 it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £27,654 11 11.

The Expenditure for Episcopal Supervision was £1,595 0 10.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £2,262 15s. 4d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributed £100 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £43 9s 3d to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £76 4s 5d. for removal expenses of Clergy. The staff connected with the office—including Secretaries to the Synod, Diocesan Secretary, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board and Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant two Clerks, and the Auditor—costs £1,167 19s. 0d. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Stipend of Canon Missioner, grant towards the Insurance of the Cathedral, Travelling expenses of Diocesan Secretary, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the poor churches amounted in 1923 to £752 1s. 8d. Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the bishop of the diocese. The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists and may roughly be stated at £19,708. The capital funds of the church on 31st December, 1923, consisted of £37,900 0s. 0d. in debentures, Imperial War Loan £25,750 15s. 0d., Canadian Victory Bonds, £2,045 2s. 3d., Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock £35,610, Colonial Bishops' Fund £2,700, Auckland City Tramway, £100. Total £104,105 17s. 3d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FOR LAST 10 YEARS.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.			Number of Schools.
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants			
		Rectors.	Island Cu- rates.	Stipendiary Curates			to Church of			
							England Schools.			
47th Synod	Feb. 1915	..	2	1	87	90	£16,140	0 0	183	
48th "	Feb. 1916	..	1	1	87	89	15,177	0 0	183	
49th "	Feb. 1917	..	1	1	87	89	15,381	15 4	183	
50th "	Feb. 1918	..	1	1	89	91	15,818	2 11	183	
51st "	Feb. 1919	..	1	—	92	93	15,418	6 11	183	
52nd "	Feb. 1920	..	..	..	96	96	15,418	6 11	183
53rd "	Feb. 1921	..	..	..	95	95	15,290	1 4	183
54th "	Feb. 1922	..	..	..	96	96	23,010	4 3	182
55th "	Feb. 1923	..	..	..	97	97	25,516	7 11	182
56th "	Feb. 1924	..	..	..	99	99	25,516	7 11	178

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

President—Right Reverend G. F. Cecil deCarteret, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica.
Secretary—Rev. P. B. Richardson, *Solicitor and Legal Adviser*—Noel B. Livingston.

THE INCORPORATED LAYBODY.

A. H. Jones. H. T. Ronaldson. Hon. W. A. S. Vickers. J. M. Nethersole.
Secretary—Noel B. Livingston.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL AND DIOCESAN EDUCATION BOARD.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, *President*. The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop.
The Ven. Archdeacons Simms, Massiah and Graham.

Nominated by the Bishop.

Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. S. O. Ormsby, Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. A. N. Thomson,
Rev. E. B. Pike, C. O. Magnan, V. E. Manton, F. Cundall, F.S.A., F. E. Dixon,
Col. Maclaverty.

Elected by the Synod.

Rev. Canon Jones, Rev. R. L. Reid, Hon. Rev. W. T. Graham, B.A., Rev. S. Negus,
Rev. H. K. Page, Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., J. M. Nethersole, Dr. J. Hudson,
C. F. Pengelly, W. H. Plant, Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, Hon. Hugh Clarke.
Secretary—R. C. B. Foster.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

Vacant, *Chairman*J. M. Nethersole, *Vice-Chairman*.*Permanent Members.*The Bishop. The Assistant Bishop. The Archdeacons. The Commissaries.
The Members of the Incorporated Lay Body.*Members not Permanent.*Rev. W. E. Evelyn, B.A., F. E. Dixon, V. E. Manton, LL.B., H. H. Troop, Rev.
Canon Ramson M.A., L. P. Downer, C. F. Pengellev, Rev. G. H. Thompson, Hon.
A. C. Westmorland, F. Cundall, F.S.A., T. H. Sharp, G. C. Gunter.*Accountant*—I. R. Latreille*Auditor*—C. O. Magnan*Treasurer*—The Colonial Bank*Secretary*—R. C. B. Foster*Hon. Sec. W. O. & C. P. Funds*—Ven.

Archdeacon Simms

E. W. Lucie-Smith

R. S. Gamble

A. Munro

Business Referees

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARY OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon H. L. C. deCandole, 3 Little Cloisters, Westminster, London, S.W.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. C. E. Smith, D.D., D.C.L., St. Thomas Rectory, Washington, D.C.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Assistant Commissaries for the Diocese.

Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A. Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, M.A. Rev. Canon Wortley.

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., and The Warden of St. Peter's
College.

DIOCESAN SECRETARY—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—R. C. B. Foster.

CANON MISSIONER—Rev. S. A. Swaby, B.D.

CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
Kingston—		St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	
Parish Church ..	H. K. Page, M.A.	Pinfold ..	—
“ ..	C. H. Reynolds ..	Whitfield ..	—
“ ..	T. E. Douglas ..		
St. George's ..	J. L. Ramson, M.A.		
“ ..	E. A. Paget ..	The Grove ..	J. P. K. King
“ ..	P. W. Gibson, B.D.	Woodford ..	S. T. A. Jones
Allman Town ..	G. H. Thompson	Bowden Hill ..	“
St. Barnabas ..	“	Maryland ..	“
All Saints ..	E. S. Harrison	Jack's Hill ..	“
St. Michael's ..	S. O. Ormsby	Craigton ..	“
St. Paul's ..	—	Clifton ..	W. T. Mumford
St. Patrick's ..	“	Mavis Bank ..	—
St. Alban's ..	T. E. Douglas	Mount James ..	T. E. McKay
St. Mark's ..	H. K. Page, M.A.	Brandon Hill ..	“
Port Royal ..	E. S. Harrison	St. Christopher's ..	W. A. Thompson
		Stony Hill ..	“
St. Andrew—			
Halfway Tree ..	H. G. Lovell	St. Luke's ..	P. B. Richardson
Swallowfield ..	“	August Town ..	J. P. K. King
Hunts Bay ..	“	Toms River ..	T. E. McKay

Church.	Clergyman.	Church	Clergymen.
St. Andrew, <i>cont.</i>		St. Ann—	
Padmore ..	W. A. Thompson	St. Ann's Bay ..	C. H. Swaby
Essex Hall ..	"	Chester ..	"
Admiral Town ..	P. B. Richardson	Priory ..	"
		Steer Town ..	"
St. Thomas—		Clark Town ..	J. A. Bowen
Morant Bay ..	A. N. Thomson	(Lime Hall)	
St. Boniface ..	"	Bamboo ..	J. A. Bowen
Danvers ..	R. Waite Smith	Ocho Rios ..	G. A. Brown L.T.H.
Yallahs ..	"	Salisbury ..	"
Bull Bay ..	A. Cole	Clifton Lodge ..	"
Woburn Lawn ..	T. L. Tucker	Brown's Town ..	G. B. Hall
Blue Mtn. Valley ..	R. Waite Smith	Aboukir ..	J. Cass
The Abbey ..	"	Gibraltar ..	J. S. Rowe
Bath ..	A. H. Smythe	Moneague ..	F. G. Jolly
Golden Grove ..	"	Claremont ..	"
Mt. Felix ..	"	Prickle Pole ..	"
Thornton ..	"	Guy's Hill ..	A. A. McKenzie
Port Morant ..	"	Clapham ..	"
Portland—			
Port Antonio ..	G. C. Hedmann	Trelawny—	
Manchioneal ..	H. A. Mitchell		
Rural Hill ..	"	Falmouth ..	J. T. H. Chandler
Boston ..	"	Lichfield ..	"
St. Margaret's		Deeside ..	H. C. Bowen
Bay ..	P. A. Conahan	Swanswick ..	T. J. Lloyd
Hope Bay ..	"	Retirement ..	"
Claverty Cottage ..	"	Jackson Town ..	"
Bybrook ..	"	Rio Bueno ..	J. S. Rowe
Mt. Hermon ..	"	Stewart Town ..	"
Fruitful Vale ..	"	St. Silas ..	H. S. Lynch L.T.H.
Buff Bay ..	R. L. Reid	Albert Town ..	"
Rose Hill ..	"	Wait-a-Bit ..	"
Birnamwood ..	"	Wilson Valley ..	"
Fairfield ..	"	Freemans Hall ..	"
Moore Town ..	E. N. Peart		
Fellowship ..	"	St. James—	
Cooper's Hill ..	"	Montego Bay ..	J. Massiah, M.A.
John's Hall ..	"	Grace Hill ..	"
Comfort Castle ..	"	Whitehouse ..	"
Bellevue ..	"	Holy Trinity,	
St. Mary—		Montego Bay ..	—
Port Maria ..	J. H. H. Graham	Montpelier ..	G. B. Verity
Boscobel ..	F. A. Bond, Actg.	Cambridge ..	"
Bonnygate ..	"	Catadupa ..	"
Retreat ..	H. A. Cover	Hopewell, ..	"
Highgate ..	W. T. Graham, M.A.	(Hanover)	
St. Martin ..	"	Blue Hole ..	H. C. Bowen
Annotto Bay ..	W. E. Evelyn, B.A.	Marley ..	"
Devon ..	"	Vaughansfield ..	"
Gayle ..	H. A. Cover	Mocho ..	"
Labyrinth ..	"		
Belfield ..	H. H. Simpson	Hanover—	
Bromley ..	"	Lucea ..	J. I. Kirschmann
Woodside ..	"	Dalmally ..	"
Scott's Hall ..	T. E. McKev	Mt. Peace ..	"

Church.	Clergyman.	Church	Clergyman.
HANOVER, contd —			
Green Island ..	A. B. Mullings		
Church Hill ..	"	Manchester	
Grange ..	"	<i>contd. —</i>	
Chichester ..	H. B. Verity		
Chester Castle ..	"	Mile Gully ..	P. Chaperlin
Chigwell ..	"	Christiana ..	A. W. Finlason
		Alston ..	"
Westmoreland—		Spaldings ..	"
Sav.-la-Mar ..	H. W. Cope	Porus ..	C. M. Buckley, M.A.
George's Plain ..	"	Richmond Park ..	"
Meylersfield ..	"	St. Toolies ..	"
Grange Hill ..	N. F. Reader	Chantilly ..	M. F. Johns
Bluefields ..	W. R. Browne	Cumberland ..	
Kings ..	"	Snowdon ..	H. G. James
St. Matthias ..	—	Providence ..	"
St. Paul's ..	A. A. Hedmann	Pratville ..	W. P. Freckleton
Negril ..	"	Smithfield ..	"
Sheffield ..	"	Harmons ..	"
Mt. Airey ..	"	Keynsham ..	F. G. Toase, M.A.
Petersfield ..	H. Clarke	Balaclava ..	"
Grange ..	"	Auchtembeddie ..	"
Darliston ..	J. R. M. Bowstead	Comfort Hall ..	"
Kew Park ..	"	Crown Lands ..	H. S. Lynch, LTH.
Ashton ..	C. E. Tomlinson	Craig Head ..	"
Berkshire ..	"	Alligator Pond ..	J. N. Somerville
Beeston Spring ..	"		
New Road ..	"	Clarendon—	
		Chapelton ..	W. H. B. Carter
St. Elizabeth—		Red Hills ..	"
Black River ..	R. J. Macpherson	Wildmans Gift ..	"
Pondside ..	"	Comfort ..	"
Crawford ..	"	Frankfield ..	T. G. Brown
Lacovia ..	C. L. Emanuel	Arthur's Seat ..	"
Whitehall ..	"	Croft's Hill ..	"
Slipie ..	C. L. Emanuel	Good Hope ..	"
Orange Grove ..	"	Trinity ..	"
Gilnock ..	R. W. Thornton	St. Gabriel's ..	G. T. Armstrong
St. Alban's ..	"	May Pen ..	"
Mount Hermon ..	J. N. Somerville	Moho ..	C. M. Buckley, M.A.
Nain ..	"	Toll Gate ..	"
St. Mary ..	E. P. Williams	Milk River ..	S. Negus
Mayfield ..	"	Kemp's Hill ..	"
Bull Savanna ..	"	Portland ..	"
Plains ..	S. M. Binger	Hayes ..	"
Barbary Hall ..	"	Vere, St. Peter's ..	"
Mountainside ..	"	Salt River ..	"
Newell ..	"	Mitchell Town ..	"
Siloah ..	J. A. L. Somerville	Enon Town ..	J. Cass
Mt. Trinity ..	"		
Niagara ..	"	St. Catherine—	
		The Cathedral ..	Canon E. Leo. Jones
Manchester—		Highgate ..	H. A. V. Graham, Cu- rate
Mandeville ..	E. B. Pike	Mt. Moreland ..	"
Old England ..	"	Crescent ..	"

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —		St. Catherine <i>contd.</i> —	
Trinity, Sp. Town ..	Canon E. Leo. Jones	St. John's O. P. Church ..	F. E. Smith
Linstead ..	B. A. MacCalla	Lluidas Vale ..	W. Brassington, L.T.H.
Linstead (Holy Trinity) ..	"	Point Hill ..	..
St. Thomas-in-the- Vale Old Parish Church ..	"	Top Hill ..	..
Ewarton ..	"	Camperdown ..	..
Harewood ..	J. N. Swaby	Juan de Bolas ..	..
St. Faith's ..	"	Old Harbour ..	S. I. Moodie
St. Boniface ..	"	St. Dorothy ..	"
Morris Hall ..	"	St. Philip's ..	"
Somerset Hall ..	F. E. Smith	St. Gabriel's ..	"
Bellas Gate ..	"	Watermount ..	F. E. Smith

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has twelve churches, four clergymen, one paid and two unpaid lay missionaries and 3,000 to 3,400 communicants, ten day schools, ten Sunday Schools with scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church, which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery, the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the Island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

There is one church in Kingston, and there are eleven others situated in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It was ruined by the earthquake; but was restored in 1910 at a cost of over £2,000. An organ built by Messrs. Rutt of London, England, was installed at a cost of £1,000.

The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000.

PRESBYTERY: Rev. J. Maxwell, *Moderator*. W. Morrison, Solicitor, Kingston, *Clerk*.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Church.	Minister.	Church.	Minister.
Kingston ..	Rev. J. M. Hunt	Thornton ..	Rev. John Maxwell
Giddy Hall ..	Rev. John Maxwell	Accompong ..	do
Cambridge ..	do	Glen Stuart ..	do
Happy Grove ..	do	Medina ..	Rev. D. MacFarlane
Kilmarnock ..	do	Hyde Park ..	do
Retirement ..	do	Mayfield ..	do

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic population of Jamaica numbers about 40,000 souls, of whom 18,000 are residents of Kingston.

Their principal church is the Cathedral of Holy Trinity. It is situated at the eastern end of North Street. St. Anne's in Oxford Street, forms a large parish.

Throughout Jamaica there are 79 churches, chapels or stations served by the Fathers from Kingston or by pastors resident in the outlying districts.

There are 36 Catholic Elementary Schools in the island; 4 Secondary Schools, 2 Continuation Schools, 1 Orphanage, 2 Industrial Schools, 1 Hospital.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

The Cathedral.

Sundays—5.00, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.00 a.m. 3.30 and 7.00 p.m.

Week days—5.30, 6.00 and 6.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

St. Anne's.

Sundays—6.00 and 7.30 a.m. 3.30 and 7.00 p.m.

Week Days—6.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

Winchester Park, North Street, Kingston.

The Right Rev. W. F. O'Hare, S.J., Bishop of Maximianopolis, V.A., Jamaica	Rev. A. T. Higgins, S.J.
Very Rev. Francis X. Delany, S.J.	Rev. F. C. Wheeler, S.J., Sav-la-Mar
Rev. Geo. F. McDonald, S.J.	Rev. J. M. A. Kelly, S.J.
Rev. William Nevin, S.J.	Rev. Charles A. Kleinmyer, S.J.
Rev. John W. Coveney, S.J.	Rev. Francis J. Kelly, S.J.
Rev. Leo. Butler, S.J.	Rev. D. J. Morgan, S.J.
Rev. Daniel I. Cronin, S.J.	Rev. J. F. Trenbig, S.J.
Rev. Joseph A. Canning, S.J.	Rev. E. F. Flaherty, S.J.
Rev. M. O. Semmes, S.J.	Rev. M. A. Thibbitts, S.J., Montego Bay
Rev. Jos. F. Ford, S.J., Richmond	Rev. Oliver B. Skelly, S.J., Port Antonio
Rev. H. P. Wennerberg, S.J., Spanish Town	
Rev. Cornelius A. Murphy, S.J., Brown's Town	

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1922 shows that there are 202 Churches in Jamaica and 21 in the Cayman Islands, Central America, Cuba and Corn Island (Nicaragua.) In the Jamaica Churches there are 31,185 communicant members and over 908 in the churches abroad. There are 2,930 inquirers. Chapel accommodation is provided for over 81,000. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as East Queen Street, (Kingston.) Spanish Town, Porus, Salter's Hill, Annotto Bay, Mt. Angus, Montego Bay (1st and 2nd) Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Jericho and many others. In 1922 the churches raised £3,671 for building purposes, besides the amounts raised for pastoral support and home and foreign missions.

The statements given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union. The Officers of the Union for 1923 are:—

Chairman—Rev. A. W. Meredith. *Vice-Chairman*—Rev. Ernest Price, B.A., B.D.
Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. T. Gordon Somers, Stewart Town.

The following Denominational Institutions are connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica:—Calabar College and High School, Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the Sunday School Society and the Jamaica Baptist Union Sustentation Scheme.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers, with which is affiliated the Calabar High School for the training of boys.—Secretary, Rev. L. M. Beverly.

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, Petersfield P.O. This society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

There are at present 4 foreign and 5 home missionaries, connected with the society. The foreign missionaries are labouring in Bocas del Toro, Hayti and Cuba.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. W. Head, Cave Valley P.O.

This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. There are about 1,834 teachers and 24,861 scholars in the 196 Sunday Schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers who reside in the Island, with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Barron, Charles*	.. Linstead	Knight, G	.. Montego Bay
Bennett, C. M.	.. Rio Bueno	Knight, R. A. L.,	Falmouth
Bennett, W. C.	.. Croft's Hall	M.A., B.D.	
Blake, J. A.	.. Porus	Linton, J. S.	.. Four Paths
Brown, Charles S.	.. Gayle	Lynch, J.	.. Santa Cruz
Brown, W. D.	.. Latium	McFarlane, S. A.	Bocas del Toro
Brown, H. M.	.. Morant Bay	Marston, T. E.	.. Newmarket
Beverly, L. M.	.. Linstead	McLaughlin, E. E.	Lawrence Tavern
Burgess, M. B.	.. Spanish Town	Meredith, A. W.	.. Duncans
Campbell, S., B.D.	.. Adelphi	Miller, A.	.. Bethel Town
Coore, F. W.	.. Clonmel	McDonald, A. N.	.. Ocho Rios
Chambers, R. G.	.. Point	Petgrave, A. V.	.. Port Antonio
Christie, W. M.	.. Hopewell	Pearce, E. A., F.B.G.S.	Brown's Town
Davis, D., B.A., B.D.	Calabar College	Phillips, W. R.	.. Chapelton
Dillon, J. T.	.. Montego Bay	Price, Ernest, B.A.,	Calabar College,
Donaldson, E. V.	.. Rock River	B.D., Prn. Calabar	Kingston
Eccleston, A. G.	.. Sherwood, Content	College	
Edwards, J. A.	.. Ulster Spring	Reid, J. E.	.. Port Maria
Ferguson, E. P.	.. James Hill	Rodney, J. R.	.. Grange Hill
Gallimore, T. J.	.. Yallahs	Sawyers, T.B.	.. Thompson Town
Head, W.	.. Cave Valley	Somers, T. G.	.. Stewart Town
Helwig, S. H.	.. Cambridge	Tucker, W. A.	.. Spanish Town
Henderson, G. E.,	Brown's Town	Tucker, L., M.A.,	Banes, Cuba
M.A.		Touzalin, E. J.	.. Annotto Bay
Henderson, W. D.	.. Oracabessa	Thompson, W. J.	.. Buff Bay
Heighington, E. B.	.. Worsup	Tharpe, B. M.	.. Old Harbour
Hall, W. A.	.. Alexandria	Walters, J. M.	.. Linstead
Jones, J. A.	.. Point	Williamson, S. J.,	Belle Castle
Kirkham, A. G.	.. Petersfield	B.A.	
King, C. Seymour	.. Calabar, Kingston		

*Off the Island.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now seventy, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are eighteen out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

In 1900 the United Presbyterian and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland with which the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica is connected. The Theological College has its home at Woodlands, South Manchester. The Tutor is the Rev. Robert Johnstone, B.D.

The Synod of 1834 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants the island. In September of that year two East Indian converts who had been training as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived and the mission was commenced. There are now six Catechists at work, all of whom, are the fruit of the Mission in Jamaica.

Some schools have been established for the education of East Indian children. This mission is superintended by the Revs. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., and R. C. Young, M.A.

The official organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical edited by the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., The Manse, Lucea.

In 1913 the Broughton Industrial Home was established in South Manchester with accommodation for 20 boys. While under the control of the Synod it is undenominational. It is an Industrial School under the law and is open to receive boys from any part of the Island. In 1917 it was enlarged to accommodate 40 boys. In August, 1919, the foundation stone of a new wing was laid, which is now completed, providing increased accommodation for the staff and for class work. Another Industrial Home for boys has been opened at "The Farm," Montego Bay, and the Home for girls which was opened on 1st August, 1922, at Carron Hall is now in operation. In connection with this Home Continuation Classes are held and a School of Domestic Science is conducted. These are also undenominational.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. G. McNeill, Rev. A. W. Ross, Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., *Chairman*; Rev. W. M. Lumsden, Rev. G. S. Grey and F. G. Sale.

General Board—Hon. Rev. A. A. Barclay, *Chairman*; F. G. Sale, *Ex-officio*, Revs. J. Macnee, T. H. Grant, B. C. Lumsden, H. U. Messam, T. B. Prentice, J. S. Wint, W. W. Hardie, M.A.; A. W. Ross, R. E. Philips, Geo. Hicks, B.A.; J. S. Blackman, R. Johnston, B.D.

The General Board meets three times a year—in August, January, and after Synod. It has the oversight of the Mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

Each congregation is under the government of a Session of Elders, chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the charges; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each charge, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are six Presbyteries, North-eastern, South-eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

On the roll of Synod there are 70 congregations, 18 out-stations, 31 ordained ministers, of whom 13 have been sent out by the Mother Church and 18 are natives of the island. There are 30 Catechists, 6 East Indian Catechists, 394 ruling elders in the various congregations. The communicants on 31st December 1922, numbered 11,496, the candidates 956, Sunday Schools, 113; Sunday School classes, 829; adults in these classes, 2,032; children, 9,313; teachers, 865. Day schools, 52; scholars on roll, 7,654; average attendance, 5,374. Money raised for all purposes £10,182 11s. 5d; for ministerial stipends, £3,531 1s. 2d.

There is church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons. The Moderator for the year 1923 is the Rev. H. B. Wolcott, B.A. The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Lucea.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.

Church.	Minister.	Church.	Mini-ter
Falmouth	Rev. T. Redpath	Somerton	J. S. Wint
Bellevue	do	Montego Bay	S. McDowell
Hampden	T. B. Prentice	Mount Horeb	I. N. D. Gordon
Reid's Friendship	do	Mount Hermon	G. S. Grey
Mount Zion	J. S. Wint	Retrieve	do

WESTERN PRESBYTERY.

Lucea	D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Riverside	H. U. Messam
Campbell Memorial	do	Cacoon	do
Sav.-la-Mar	R. C. Young, M.A.	Little London	do
Negril	do	Brownsville	W. S. Brookes, B.D.
Friendship	I. A. Dell	Carlisle Memorial	do
Stirling	Vacant	Askenish and Maryland	B. C. Lumsden
Green Island	do		

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERY.

New Broughton	Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D.	Baillieston	A. W. Ross
Grove Town	do	Bryce and Robins Hall	W. B. Pouchie
Alligator Pond	Vacant	Victoria Town	J. W. Grant
Marley Hill	do	Longwood	do
Plowden Hill	do	Pusey Hill	do
Ebenezer	Q. R. Noble	Low River	W. W. Hardie, M.A.
Mount Olivet	A. W. Ross	Pike	do

NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

Port Maria and Roxburgh Memorial	W. M. Lumsden	Jameson	A. A. Barclay
Salem	H. Ward	Lauriston	Vacant
Kilancholly	do	Seafield	J. G. Peterkin
Carron Hall & Hamstead	J. Macnee	Cedar Valley	do
Goshen & Welch Memorial	A. A. Barclay	Rose Hill	T. H. Grant
		Brainerd	do
		Eliot	do

SOUTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

St. Andrew's Church	Geo. Hicks, B.A.	Mt. Carmel	R. E. Phillips
Lincoln Road	Vacant	Light-of-the-Valley	do
St. John's	C. M. Watler	Ewing's Caymanas	C. M. Watler
St. Paul's	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	Castleton, Chesterfield and Brandon Hill	J. F. Hart

GRAND CAYMAN PRESBYTERY.

George Town, Gd. Cayman	R. N. Dickson	Bolton Town and Savannah	Vacant
Prospect and North Side	do	East End, Gun Bay	Vacant
West Bay	J. S. Blackman		

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

(In connection with the Colonial Missionary Society, London, Incorporated.)

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society, which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed. The work is now carried on in connection with, and is subsidized by the Colonial Missionary Society, London, (Incorporated.)

In connection with this Union there are 32 churches, and a number of out-stations and meeting-houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 10 ordained ministers, 1 lay pastor, 3,136 church members (communicants,) and 328 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sabbath schools there are 35 schools, 211 teachers, and 3,411 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 23 public elementary day schools, in which there are 2,985 children, with an average attendance of 1,880.

The Secretary of the Union is Rev. Wm. Priestnal, Ridgemount, Mandeville.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.	Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.
Kings. Nth. st.	700	A. F. Blandford, B.A.	Chapelton (Union Salem)	550	George Lacey
Shortwood ..	300		Mt. Liberty	100	
Rose Dale ..	250		Beulah ..	60	
Porus, White-field	900	W. B. Esson, J.P.	Mt. Providence ..	100	
Richmd. Park	180		Alexandria ..	60	
Mount Airey	140		First Hill ..	500	W. Scrivener Lea, J.P.
Redberry ..	140		Runaway Bay	200	
Trinity ..	110		Dry Harbour	300	
Broad Leaf ..	100		Jackson Town	200	
Mandeville (Ridgemount)	800	Wm. Priestnal	Taremount (Bunyan) ..	300	C. A. Spencer (Lay Pastor)
Richmond ..	200		Collington ..	160	
New Green ..	180		Tabernacle	140	
Royal Flat ..	180	James Watson (rt d)	Mount Tabor	120	J. J. Wright
Jubilee ..	100		Mount Zion	450	
Hanbury ..	100		Long Look ..	100	
Davyton ..	650		Rutlands ..	150	
Blue Mountain	135		Crooked River (St. Marks)	250	
Bellefield ..	160	T. L. Atkinson	Breadnut Bottom (Trinity)	310	Arthur E. May
Brixton Hill ..	490		Wilbury	300	
Four Paths ..	500		Mount Effort	60	
Rock ..	160				
Stewarton ..	100				
Pleasant Valley	100	T. Gilbert Piper, J.P.			
Woodside ..	30				
Content ..	110		Mahoe Hill	200	

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in the West Indies is the result of the labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The Churches in the West Indies are grouped into five Districts under the care and control of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District, which includes missions in the republics of Panama and Costa Rica, numbers about 20,237 full and accredited members, 15,136 Sunday School Scholars, 45 Ministers and Preachers on trial, 484 Lay Preachers and 1,822 Class Leaders.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1888, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries are living in Colon, Costa Rica and Bocas-del-Toro. In the last named, successful missionary work is being done among the aboriginal Indians.

Rev. John Currey is Chairman of the District and General Superintendent. Rev. E. A. Jones, is the Secretary. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica.

STATISTICS FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels	..	166	Attendants at public worship,	
Ministers	..	45	estimated	.. 60,000
Lay Preachers	..	484	Sabbath Schools	.. 176
Members	..	20,237	Sabbath Scholars	.. 15,136
Members on trial	..	873	Day Schools	.. 84
			Pupils	.. 12,577

Value of Commercial Property estimated £200,000.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1923.

Circuits.	Ministers.	Circuits.	Ministers.
Chairman of District	John Currey	St. Ann's Bay	A. G. Burnham
Kingston—Coke	Arthur Kirby	Watsonville and Guy's Hill	T. Glasspole
"	Percey Heyworth	Ocho Rios and Hamstead	T. Stanley Cannon
Kingston—Wesley	E. Armon Jones	Beechamville and Bensonton	A. W. Geddes
"	—	"	—
Kingston—Lyndhurst Road	R. E. R. Wade	Brown's Town and Edmondson	T. W. Halliday
Clarendon	H. G. Clerk	"	R. E. Clarke
Manchester	Adolphus Cresser	"	S. T. Brown
Mount Fletcher	W. Baillie	Morant Bay	J. W. Wright
Grateful Hill	Elijah Mair	Bath and Port Morant	C. A. Wilson
	Arthur E. Jones	Manchioneal	H. T. Page
Montego Bay	A. F. Lightbourn	Port Antonio and Buff Bay	C. C. Wallace
Lucea	J. H. McIntosh	"	C. C. Neilson
Falmouth	J. K. Fletcher	Yallahs	B. E. Siley
Duncans	D. D. Parnter, B.A.	Turks Island	E. McNeil
"	—	Panama and Colon	J. K. Braham
Mount Ward	J. A. McIntosh	"	M. C. Surgeon
Sav-la-Mar	M. B. King	Costa Bica	E. A. Pitt
Black River	S. R. Sandiford	Bocas del Toro	C. S. Cousins
Mountainside	"		
Spanish Town	T. M. Sherlock		

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

THE United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849, both of which bodies were branches from the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Jamaica Mission consisting of nine groups of churches, comprising 44 individual churches and mission stations, was under the jurisdiction of the Jamaica District meeting.

By amalgamation, in England in 1907, with two other Branches of Methodism, the United Methodist Free Church as such ceased to exist as an English Religious Body.

The Mission in Jamaica which was under the ægis of that Body then became independent and continues so.

Some of the Churches of this Native Organization have become attached to other religious Bodies operating in this Island: those in charge of Rev. Hon. G. L. Young, Rev. G. A. Miller and Rev. R. H. McLaughlin still retain the name and the characteristics of the United Methodist Free Churches.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THE Christian Church known in America as the Disciples of Christ represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was begun in America in 1809 and had for its object

the union of all christians on the common ground of the teachings of Christ and His apostles. It is governed by no ecclesiastic body nor officer, but through its co-operative organizations is doing a great work in education in the homeland and a missionary work throughout the world of immense proportions.

The Jamaica Mission of this people comprises twenty-three churches and a number of other points where mission work is being done. In connection with many of these churches there are schools either in the buildings themselves or at outlying points.

Rev. S. H. Bartlett, who has his headquarters at 70 Duke Street, Kingston, recently came from America as Superintendent of this mission work.

The Churches and Ministers are as follows:—

Duke Street, Kingston, S. H. Bartlett; Torrington and King's Gate, J. Gordon Hay; New Bethel, Carmel and Friendship Brook, E. A. Edwards; Blocksburg, Mount Zion, Bushy Park and Mt. Olivet, A. N. Shirley; Providence, Chesterfield, Flint River and Mamby Vale, E. W. Hunt; Oberlin, Mannings Hill and Salsbury Plain, R. S. Bailey; Mt. Industry and Lucky Hill, C. S. Shirley; High Gate and Albany, in charge of S. H. Bartlett; Fairy Hill and Berea, A. O. Aitcheson.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly and now officially, styled The Moravian Church, from the fact, that the original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1922 was 6,177 with a total membership of 13,320. There are 57 schools with an average attendance of 8,412. Of these schools 26 are first class, 27 second class and 4 third. The latest census gives the number of professed adherents as 35,522.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when, owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The teaching staff consists of the Rev. S. C. Ashton, Director; with three resident instructresses.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in three years. The Church is directed, between Synod, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders Conference, the members of which are Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., (Chairman), Rev. F. P. Wilde, B.D., and the Rev. S. C. Ashton, J.P. The Right Rev. Bishop Westphal, B.D., is the Bishop in the Jamaica Province.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Assistants with the congregations served by them:—

Parish.	Minister.	Congregation.
Kingston	Jonathan Reinke, D.D., <i>Chairman of the P.E.C.</i>	Church of the Redeemer
Manchester	Frank P. Wilde, B.D.	Bethabara
	Samuel Allen, B.D.	Bethany
	W. Z. Getfield	Broadleaf
	Augustus Westphal, B.D.	Fairfield
	Geo. H. Lopp	Mizpah
	S. J. Swaby, J.P.	Nazareth
	W. Morris	Moravia
	W. Z. Getfield	Patrick Town
	An Assistant	Beulah

Parish.		Minister.		Congregation.
St. Elizabeth	..	An Assistant	..	Aberdeen
		S. C. Ashton, J.P.	..	Bethlehem
		W. M. O'Meally	..	Carisbrook
		An Assistant	..	Dober
		S. E. Morrison, J.P.	..	Eden
		J. Gale	..	Fulneck
		J. Kneale	..	Lititz
		W. J. Driver	..	Springfield
		An Assistant	..	Langton
		An Assistant	..	Ballard's Valley
		An Assistant	..	Lacovia
Westmoreland	..	An Assistant	..	Ashton
		J. Carnegie	..	Beaufort
		F. Weiss	..	Carmel
		James A. Black	..	Salem
		An Assistant	..	Cairn Curran
		An Assistant	..	Kilmarnock
St. James	..	An Assistant	..	Content
		S. H. Crawford	..	Irwin Hill
		An Assistant	..	Ritchies
Clarendon	..	F. Smith	..	Emeritius

FRIENDS JAMAICA MISSION.

As early as the Seventeenth Century, Christian work was carried on in Jamaica by Friends from England. The founder of the society, George Fox and other prominent Friends visited the island, holding meetings in Kingston and other parts encouraging and strengthening the undertaking in behalf of the needy and appreciative natives. After several years for lack of sufficient support the work was abandoned. Again in 1881 Friends visited the island this time from America. Prominent among these visitors was the Rev. Evi Sharpless, who was so impressed with the great need of many neglected portions and the welcome, accorded him that he continued his efforts, opening up work in the eastern parishes, becoming the founder of the present Friends' Jamaica Mission. Since then the work has had a constant growth, along educational, religious and social lines. There are now fourteen stations and outstations stretching along the coast from Amity Hall in St. Thomas to Port Maria in St. Mary.

There are ten day schools under the care of the Mission; a Girls Home at Lyndale. Highgate; where thirty needy girls are cared for and trained for useful womanhood. There is also the Happy Grove Secondary School at Hector's River which has accommodation for about fifty boys and thirty girls.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Missionaries with their addresses and congregations served by them:

Miss A. M. Andrews—Treasurer of the Mission, Hector's River P.O.

Miss M. E. White—Port Antonio P.O., Prospert, Fellowship, Burlington.

Mrs. H. Alma Swift—Buff Bay, Orange Bay

C. S. Vincent—Buff Bay, Cedar Hurst, Spicy Grove, Highgate.

Miss J. Hoover—Albany, Orange Hill, Osborne.

Miss Lora Arms—Highgate, Trinity.

Miss Sada Stanley—Highgate.

SALVATION ARMY.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, is the Headquarters for the Salvation Army throughout the British West India Islands, Panama, Costa Rica, Cuba, British Guiana, British Honduras, Spanish Honduras and St. Thomas, V.I. The Offices of administration are at 98 Orange Street, Kingston.

The chief officers of the Salvation Army are Commissioner & Mrs. Henry Bullard, resident in Kingston. Chief Secretary, Brigadier Joseph Barr, assisted by Mrs. Barr. The Accountant and Editor of "The War Cry" Staff Captain J. W. Hodgson. The officers in charge of the Jamaica Division are Major and Mrs. John Barrell.

The official organ of the Army for the West Indies, "The War Cry," is published in Kingston, and has a circulation of 10,600 copies.

There are branches of work in the following towns and districts outside of Kingston, namely:—

Spanish Town, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Buff Bay, Louisiana, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Moneague, Dunsville, Black River, Southfield, Bluefields, Caledonia, Savanna-la-Mar, Logwoods, Haddo, Linstead, Cambridge, Hopewell, Delveland and other places.

In Kingston there are Halls at Jones Pen; 18 Prince of Wales Street, Allman Town; Tower Street, and the Central Hall and Training Garrison, and Officers residence at 96 Orange Street.

The Men's Metropole is in Peter's Lane. Cheap lodgings are provided at this Institution for men only, and cases of distress are there dealt with. A Hostel for women has also been opened beneath the Parade Court House. Prisoners and Ex-prisoners are visited and cared for. There are 291 Officers, cadets and Employees working in the Territory. Brigadier Joseph Barr and Major John Barrell are appointed Marriage Officers.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH DENOMINATION.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church Denomination was established in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1787 by Free Negroes (persons of colour or African descent.) They separated from the white Methodist Episcopal Church, because they felt an under-current of racial feeling which prohibited complete religious freedom in that church to persons having African blood in their veins.

This denomination was introduced and an organization formed in Jamaica, in August 1914, by the Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., from the United States of America.

Presiding Bishop—Rt. Rev. William Alfred Fountain, A.M., D.D., Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A.

Superintendent.—Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., Kingston, Jamaica.

Elders—Rev. G. S. Patterson, Riversdale, Rev. O. H. Williams, Morant Bay, Rev. G. T. Hollar, Islington.

Deacons—Rev. Joseph Taylor, May Pen; Rev. Thomas B. Ulett, Montego Bay, Rev. Simeon S. Jones, Kingston, Rev. Robert Francis, Kingston.

Licentiates—Arthur G. Miller, Kingston, David Evans.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

THE first Seventh-day Adventist Church in Jamaica was organized in Kingston in 1894.

At the present time there are fifty-six organized churches and fourteen companies, with a membership of about two thousand. The Church employs eight ordained ministers, and four licensed ministers. Seventy-four Sabbath Schools have been organized with a membership of two thousand.

In 1919, the West Indian Training School was opened at Mandeville. The school now occupies a property of one hundred and seventy-one acres two miles from Mandeville. Its object is the training of young men and women for Gospel service. There are seven professors and teachers, Agriculture and other industries are taught in connection with the common branches, gospel methods and Bible study—W. H. Wineland, B.A., Principal.

CONFERENCE.

C. E. Wood, *President*.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. G. Pettey.

Executive Committee—C. E. Wood, J. G. Pettey, C. H. Keslake, Hubert Fletcher, D. E. Walker, Ed. Kissendal.

WEST INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL BOARD.

President—C. E. Wood.

Secretary—W. H. Wineland.

J. G. Pettey, C. S. Keslake, Hubert Fletcher, D. E. Walker, Edward Kissendal.

Office Address : 112 Tower Street, Kingston.

THE PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD.

On the 12th April, 1906, three hundred persons of various religious sects were led to congregate at Los Angeles, U.S.A., and pray for a revival and resuscitation of the Church as was established at Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost.

The Church (Biblically called "The Church of Christ" and "The Church of God") now numbers more than 950,000 members, 5,000 assemblies, 7,000 ordained men and women, including Elders or Bishops.

In Jamaica, where the cause was begun in March 1916, by the Rev. J. Wilson Bell, D.Th., 95 North St., Kingston, now President of "The Jamaica Pentecostal Missionary Union" there are 10 places of worship, located as follows:—2 in Kingston, 1 in St. Andrew, 5 in Clarendon, 2 in St. Catherine and 1 in Manchester.

The preachers and lay-workers at present in Jamaica are:—J. M. Parkinson, Geo. Walter, R. C. Smith, W. J. Levy, E. Henry and Mrs. J. A. Taylor.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

Synagogue of the United Congregation of Israelites, Duke Street.

Rabbi—Chazan M. H. Solomon.

Wardens for 1922-1923.

President—O. K. Henriques.

Vice-President—Raphael E. Bonitto.

Treasurer—L. V. D. Samuel.

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

GENERAL HISTORY.

In Hickeringill's "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661 appears what is probably the oldest English Map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St. Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662 the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—the Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River. Bowen Savanna, and thereabouts; In the Angels Quarter; In the Sevens Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca: In the Quarters Quanaboa and Quardelena; and Upon Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" (Spanish Town, 1811), says "there is in the said Island but seven established parishes *videlicet*, the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. Johns, to the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "Sergeant-Major John Man, Surveyor-General for His Majesty," who calculated that the Island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in the Blome's "Description of the Island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this Map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester; the precincts of St. Catherine. St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing His Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, His Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council, and sent to the Assembly with this Amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the Sixteen-Mile-Walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repairing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas in-the-Vale (Journals of Assembly I. 9.) A law was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1861 (33 Car. 2). "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor, and erecting and repairing of churches." ("The Laws of Jamaica," London 1684: "and whereas this island, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. David, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katherines, St. Dorothys, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeths*: Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes rest remain and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the afore-

said respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1612, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of courts of justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann and St. Mary; while Cornwall had but four parishes. St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, and St. James. The next change was in 1770 when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James.

In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several countries and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, Surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription maps of the three counties at £10 a piece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers, but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette Feb. 12, 1831*).

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act, (S. Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchoineal district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1900 Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

KINGSTON.

Topography.—Kingston is the Capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shoreline, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west street bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets

a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but the central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malarial conditions.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before the water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. The government purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. A further supply of waters was obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water is brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government, as has the Mona Estates with its water rights. This further supply of water largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population particularly in the suburbs, rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply and these were obtained by purchase of the water rights of the Ferry River, about seven miles to the west of the city.

History.—In 1848 a prize of £40 was awarded to Dr. Arnold for his History of the parish of Kingston, but there is no evidence that it was ever published. The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor of the Island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan of which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of Saint Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish" and, further, "that it should have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time:—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. * * * It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of

the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

In 1721 an Act was passed empowering the inhabitants to erect a Court House and Exchange: and for nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence and so important had it become, in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of Government. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, (after Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange Streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On the obverse the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes. Legend, *Sig. Commune Civit. Kingston in Jamaica*. Reverse, Britannia in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a couch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos foret, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater*.

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,119 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica, and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor elected every three years, similar to the parochial boards of the other parishes.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarters House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica situated in the Liguanea Plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter con-

vened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head Quarters House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows: Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthew's Lane 35; Peter's Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthew's Lane and one in Peter's Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises.

On the 14th January, 1907, the city suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1882 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1,000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial Grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The relief funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee Law 20 of 1907. After considerable delay and much negotiations, and on the failure of an appeal in a test case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face value of the policies, and the money was distributed in 1909.

The Imperial Loan was administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31st March, 1910, loans were made to the value of £326,000.

The city has in great measure recovered from the disaster of 1907. Myrtle Bank hotel is rebuilt; and in King Street substantial structures have been erected. Among these may be specially named the Bank of Nova Scotia and the building of Messrs. Nathan and Co., Ltd., Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bee Hive. On the western and eastern sides stands the blocks of the new Public Buildings (Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect.) The western block houses the Post Office, Treasury, Audit Office, and Customs; the eastern block contains the Supreme Court and Law Offices, the Office of Titles, Surveyor General and Inspector General of Police and Prisons and the Education Department. The Colonial Bank in Harbour Street also demands notice.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in North Street was opened for service on Sunday 5th February, 1911. It is dedicated to Holy Trinity, and is a substantial building, beautifully decorated internally with mural paintings. In East Street there is the re-built Institute of Jamaica. The Ward Theatre, North Parade, was presented to the city by the late Lieut.-Colonel Ward, C.M.G., for many years Custos of the City. The offices of the Royal Mail Company in Port Royal Street, are also worthy of note.

The population of the city by the Census of 1911, was 59,674; males, 25,037. females, 34,637. In 1921 the population was 62,707; 26,185 males and 36,522 females.

There are two Building Societies doing business in the city and many of the important Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. There is a commodious market at the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place; and another market in Orange Street, near the Parade. In the upper part of King Street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Gardens is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Geflowski, erected in com-

memoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence stands another full length marble statue, that of Edward Jordan, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the city, erected at the north-east corner of the garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907. The Jamaica War Memorial, made of Jamaica stone and marble unveiled and dedicated on the 11th of November, 1922, stands in Memorial Square east of the Public Buildings. There is a building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston Markets.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States, Canada and Europe. Electric Cars run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north-east, about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Up-Park Camp and connects with Cross Roads.

One daily and several weekly newspapers are published in the city, and there are several monthly publications. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston, and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL.

The Harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip is known as the Palisadoes, and the town formed part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating the separate parish of Port Royal with a Parochial Board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and elected members, with the Commodore as Chairman *ex officio*; until the removal of the Naval Authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. By section 10 of the law (13 of 1900) it is provided that for purposes of collection of rates and taxes, Registration of Voters and for all judicial purposes the parish shall still form a part of the parish of Kingston. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the headquarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth, by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves. At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gun powder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the Royal Forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of

fifty vessels which were in Port Royal Harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war which Great Britain was then engaged.

In 1779 Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state through fear of invasion.

In 1816 on the 13th July, about mid-day, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole of the town, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has, however, been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station. Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the earthquake of 1907.

The naval hospital, which is now in charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, as Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to re-fit and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

A line of piping has recently been run between Rock Spring connecting the supply with that of Up Park-Camp which does away with the constant pumping operations at Rock Spring, which is resorted to on occasions when the supply at Camp is limited.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemic of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac. The streets of the town were first lighted by electricity in April 1920. In 1911 the population was 1,268; 748 males and 520 females. In 1921 it was 1,004; 516 males and 488 females.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and the name still lingers round the plain. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the Town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill, while a large settlement of villa residences has recently sprung up round Cross Roads where a market has been erected.

Halfway Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. There is a market, a structure of iron and wood, which dates from 1881. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time at considerable cost. It was much damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between King's House and the Constant Spring Road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the church to James Lawes, son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island, by John Cheer; monuments also to General Villette, commander of the forces, to Admiral Davaers, to Zachary Bayley and to Sir James Fergusson killed in the earthquake of 1907, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, and Christopher Lipscomb, Bishop of Jamaica are

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commemorated in the churchyard. In the centre of this village stands a clock tower erected in 1913 in memory of Edward VII. Not far from Halfway Tree is situated King's House (rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907: Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect) the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and there is a large hotel at Constant Spring, three miles distant. Between Halfway Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture, the Island Chemist's Laboratory, the Farm School and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the lands. The cars of the West India Electric Company run between Kingston and Halfway Tree, and between Halfway Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

There are two social clubs, the Liguanea, between Halfway Tree and Cross Roads, and the St. Andrew by Cross Roads. At both lawn tennis is a great attraction. At the former there is a golf course. There is another course at Constant Spring. By Cross Roads is the Nuttall Memorial Hospital opened in 1923. (Mr. S. C. Henriques, Architect).

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905) was stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls Industrial School.

Up-Park Camp Barracks about 1½ miles north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of the West India Regiment and the Brigade and other military offices and a chapel. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from those barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of them have been reconstructed since the earthquake of 1907. There is a Garrison Chapel, a hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing in its own compound.

On the northern boundary of Kingston are the Mico Training College—which was wrecked by the earthquake, rebuilt, later destroyed by fire, and again reconstructed—and Wolmer's Schools removed from Kingston in 1908.

Of the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish, of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew especially in the higher altitudes commands a high price in the English markets. The properties were much damaged by the floods of 1909. In 1837 there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of Cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation was discontinued and the exportation ceased. The cultivation of tea was taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation but was not a success. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. The area of the parish is 166 square miles. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill. There is a house to house post office delivery in part of lower St. Andrew twice daily.

According to the Census of 1911 the population of St. Andrew was 52,773; 24,861 males and 27,912 females. In 1921 it was 54,598; 24,717 males and 29,881 females. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato,

being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs and has wilde ttle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish ranks high in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation. There are still two large Sugar Estates in cultivation in the parish, Abion and Serge Island where a dam, recently constructed on the property, supplies electricity for the factory. Recently a Sugar Factory has been established at Monklands, an old coffee plantation.

One of the oldest of Sugar Estates, now established in bananas is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the House of Assembly.

There are three important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs, Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove better known in connection with music) stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath, Yallahs Bay, Trinity Ville, Cedar Valley and Seaforth.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down.

The town now contains a public general hospital, an alms house, a public works office, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, three banks, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a market and a system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind. The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and plants and for the propagation of cocoa. There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a steel girder Bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church, market, Cable Office and Post Office.

The area of this parish is 274 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population of the parish was 39,330; males 18,873, females 20,457. In 1921 it was 42,501; males 20,598, females 21,903.

PORTLAND.

A lengthy essay on the Natural and Political History of Portland, by Andrew Gregory Johnston, was published in the "Literary and Scientific Journal" in 1848, having won one of the prizes of £50 offered to each parish of the island by the Government for the best account of such parish. This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was governor of the Island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723 in accordance with proposals made by Sir Nicholas Lawes, a former Governor, for revesting in the Crown Lands in the north-east of the island to be made available for intending settlers from the Virgin Islands. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western

harbour is sheltered by a small islet called the Navy Island. The entrance has been widened to suit the conveniences of large vessels which can lie alongside its wharves. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains, beside the residences of the gentry, Fort George, the old military barracks, which have been converted into a school managed by a Local Board, the Titchfield School Board, financed by the Titchfield Trust, under the Jamaica Schools Commission. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea-shore where the stores, wharves, court house and gaol are situated. The Episcopal church stands conspicuously in the lower portion of the town at the south-east end.

There is a light-house on the Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour, which is a great aid to navigation. The A. G. A. larn which was erected in 1916, to replace a lamp first erected in 1888, shows a flashing white light which gives a flash of 2 seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness, visible 13 nautical miles over an arc of 153° and is a 4th order dioptric. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel, the reservoir being only a mile and a half from the town. The supply has been improved by the erection of a reservoir of 10 millions gallons capacity, and the use of mechanical pressure filters, the first of the kind to be used in the island. These improvements cost nearly £7,000. Port Antonio is a very favourite place with Americans. The Hotel Titchfield, which was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1910, was rebuilt during the same year and extended in 1911, to accommodate 250 guests.

There is a large and handsome Town Hall. The lower story contains the offices of the court and parochial offices and the upper story forms a town hall and court room. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street in 1885 and a square has been thus provided and laid out in palms. The revenue office erected in 1886, was blown down in the hurricane of 1917 and was re-erected as a one story building. The extension of Port Antonio was previously retarded by the fact that all the lands in the immediate vicinity of the town are the properties of the Titchfield Trustees and the United Fruit Company. A law was passed giving power to sell the Titchfield lands, but it has not been thought advisable to put it in force. The Trustees have, however, realized the possibilities of the land, and have filled up the swampy portions, joining the Government and the Parochial Board in constructing concrete cement drains, also laying out new roads, and leasing the lands on easier terms. Five acres of these lands have been leased by the Parochial Board, who have laid it out as a Park and Pleasure Ground, called the Olivier Park, after a former governor, who opened it in 1904. The Port Antonio Cricket Club have also leased eight acres of the swampy land, reclaimed it and converted it into one of the best recreation grounds in the Island. An American gentleman also purchased a property called the Folly, adjacent to these lands and expended a considerable sum in erecting the first reinforced concrete building here, filled the adjacent swamps, and laid out the ground as a beautiful private park. Over £3,000 has been expended in recent years in improving the streets and laying concrete drains. Most of the residences, and all the streets and public buildings are lighted with electricity. The almshouses are at Prospect. The population of Port Antonio has increased from 1,784 in 1891 to a little over 7,000 at the census taken in April 1911.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of considerable importance, and the parish of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipment of fruits constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. Port Antonio is chiefly interested in the fruit business in Jamaica, several shipping companies having offices there. The United Fruit Company own a large acreage of land in the parish.

The Maroon settlement called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village of the west of the Rio Grande and on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio; it contains a substantial Episcopal church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a police station and the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains an Episcopal church, about 500 inhabitants, a Wesleyan church and a Constabulary station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George, it lies between the Spanish-

River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, and Wesleyan, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, a court house and town hall, a public general hospital, a constabulary station, a telegraph station and a market. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and is an important centre of the fruit trade, and there are two wharves, but owing to the exposed character of the coast they are only available in fair weather. At times during the "northers" the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden east of Buff Bay river, going up the Spanish River Valley for four-and-a-half miles at Chepstowe there is a very fine waterfall known as "Fisadone." On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the buccanniers. There are at Low Layton 105 feet above sea-level, the remains of an extinct volcano. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the island, the iron work alone being 180 feet in length, in six spans of 30 feet each.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is become of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. In the town are an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a court house. Its principal exports are bananas and coconuts. The harbour, situated at the southern extremity of a coconut plantation, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifto Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the Great House on Muirton is said to be one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coco-nut plantation belonging to the heirs of Sir Charles Darling, a former Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are great demands for lands with roads to them, especially by the small cultivators in the parish, owing to nearly all the large land-owners needing their lands for their own purposes, and steps are being taken to open up new roads, some of which will give access to Crown Lands. Strong representations have been made for providing more roads to open up the thousands of acres of fertile land so as to increase the output of the small cultivators.

The area of the parish is 285 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 49,360; 24,843 males and 24,517 females. In 1921 it was 48,970; males, 23,750 and females 25,220.

ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious, necessitating the somewhat extensive employment of East Indian immigrants. The roads, owing to the natural formation of the soil and the heavy traffic they are called upon to carry are difficult to keep in good condition. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the upland plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; while in the hills it is cool though moist. Generally speaking, the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and coconuts and sugar (manufactured chiefly by the small settlers). Copra and coconut oil are also manufactured in fairly large quantities. The banana cultivation is considerable, and the exports of the fruit exceed those of any other parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the last named having come into prominence as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead, Gayle and Richmond and of the latter Salt Gat and Rio Nuevo.

The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western, than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabaritta Isle, which acts to a certain extent as a natural

breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an alms-house, a church, a kirk, a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, a fine market, a post office and telegraph office and a government elementary school. The municipal buildings which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, were erected out of the bequest of Thomas Manning. They contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station. The St. Mary poor house at Simpson Hill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town built in 1866, at a cost of £4,200 has accommodation for 120 inmates and the staff. There are also several fine stores, seven wharves and a comfortable hotel. The Victoria Park opened in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next to the church. Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, where evidence of its Military uses in the past still exist, in the vicinity of, and possessing a commanding view of the town and harbour. Here a substantial building has been erected for the inmates connected with the charity. A supply of wholesome water is afforded the town by works constructed in 1886, and subsequently improved and extended. There is an organized fire brigade. There are social, tennis and cricket clubs.

Annotto Bay, on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio, is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water river (a corruption of *Agua alta*) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the junction road. The town of Annotto Bay is intersected by three sluggish rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, the shipment of which is greatly facilitated by the recent construction of a railway to the siding at the sea beach. The town contains a public general hospital and alms-house, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and a government elementary school. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the junction road behind Castleton Gardens, 11 miles from Annotto Bay and 19 miles from Kingston. The parochial board in the year 1910 furnished the town with a fine and abundant supply of water, meeting the cost, nearly £5,000, entirely from its own resources. The reclaiming of the swamp lands is receiving attention. There is an organized fire brigade. There is a central sugar factory at Gray's Inn near Annotto Bay.

Oracabessa (Golden Head), situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay, has a safe little harbour, and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health resort.

On the western side of the Gayle estate, is the village of Gayle. It contains a post and telegraph office, a market, pound and constabulary station, a church and a school. The court house a mile away was destroyed by the earthquake in 1907, and the local courts are now held in rented premises.

The village of Highgate is eight miles from Port Maria on the main road to Richmond. Owing to the proximity to the railway station at that place, and being within a mile of the recently constructed railway siding it has made considerable progress within the past few years. There are a market, a number of shops, a post and telegraph office, a church and an elementary school.

The village of Richmond (Meek Spring) sprang into existence as the result of railway extension. Upon its selection for a railway station, many stores, shops and residences were erected, and now Richmond is a populous and thriving centre in which a large volume of business connected with the fruit trade is transacted; there is a court house and constabulary station, a post and telegraph office, a market, a pound and a social tennis club.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Ysusi, built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Ysusi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry river, Annotto river, Wag Water, Antrim river, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and White river; there are also White Hall river, Haughton, Tiler, Flint and Pencar rivers, all of which are now bridged.

The area of the parish is 249 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 72,956—37,523 males, and 35,433 females. In 1921 it was 71,404—males 35,157 and females 36,247.

ST. ANN.

This parish has hitherto been supposed to have been named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II; but the name really dates from the days of the Spaniards. It is the largest parish of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it "on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the "parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety 'and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of the parish, "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann:—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty."

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a court house, a public general hospital, a post office, a telegraph station, a good hotel and movie theatre. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring River. A war memorial has been erected in this township. The old vestry and slave records of the Board Office, now in the Jamaica Institute, provide interesting reading of by gone days. It does a large shipping trade, to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. Two miles to the westward of the town are the poor houses. Fine sea-bathing can be obtained at the Dunn's River sea-beach, four miles out from the town and at the Drax Hall Cove. The scenery between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios is unrivalled, especially from Belle Vue, situated midway between these points.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan de Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November, 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, a theatre and many places. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. Various reasons for the change have been given; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to a "visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." As a matter of fact they found it unhealthy. To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels. Priory contains the remains of an old English church. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River falls, the largest in the island; the scenery there and at Belle Vue overlooking Roaring River with its magnificent sea view, and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the gate keeper of Roaring River and the payment of a small fee for keeping the road in repair will always ensure permission to view the falls, and a guide can easily be obtained. The power available from this splendid waterfall has not yet been taken advantage of, but is one of the dormant assets of the colony, awaiting capital and enterprise.

Colonel Charles Drax left a sum of money and a claim on his estate for founding a free school, which was held for a time at Walton, near Monckage. In 1885 this was, by law, merged in the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College) at Hope, in St. Andrew and a certain number of Scholarships provided for St. Ann's boys.

Fonthill, once the property of William Beckford (now attached to Drax Hall), was named after Beckford's property in England, Fonthill Abbey.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the har-

bour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water at the Sailor's Hole and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British Warships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate where there is an ice machine and refrigerating establishment and where Ysassi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent. He was discovered and pursued by the British troops, but subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about ten miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, court house and police station. On the way to Moneague the road runs through the celebrated Fern Gully. The Cascade Falls, 4 miles from Ocho Rios, are worthy of note. The Bogue and Belmont properties near Ocho Rios, with the river running down through both properties, are worth seeing.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal church and the Diocesan High School for girls, recently erected from the design of Major Caws, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a court house, a government elementary school, a police station and a market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, in which is a clock presented by Sir Henry Norman.

There is a Corn Meal Factory that provides for the consumption of native grown corn and has enhanced the value of this product. It possesses a large reservoir that provides for the inhabitants of this dry district a constant water supply in the most severe droughts. The Diocesan High School for Girls here is now one of the foremost educational institutions in the colony, and there is also a secondary school for boys.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession to the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village; that are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them; a guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour or Runaway Bay. There is a banana fig factory here. Subterranean springs discharge along this coast.

In the Dry Harbour Mountains there is a fine underground stream (probably the Cave River) flowing through a natural tunnel which can be explored for a considerable distance. At Cave Valley there is a thriving market and a police station. At Moseley Hall in the south-eastern corner of the parish there is a very fine cave that used to be frequently visited and there are several smaller but not less interesting ones in other parts of the parish. The dry bracing climate of the Dry Harbour Mountain is in high repute.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle on which property is situated the "sink hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims. At Pedro River there is a market.

The village of Claremont, (formerly called Finger Post) is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, a police station and a clock tower. Above Claremont on the Pedro road is the Ramble tea estate the first and only extensive tea plantation and factory in the West Indies.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is, in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from the northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter. Here a lake of considerable extent is apt to appear from time to time and last for a year or more. It last rose in 1916 and disappeared in 1918. There is also a hotel at Holly Mount on Mount Diavolo whence very fine views are obtained.

St. Ann with its healthy climate affords good prospects for settlers with capital; the productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coconuts, pimento, and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and the soil is suitable for citrus fruits. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann in which it is indigenous, and cattle rearing is one of the chief industries of the parish. Coffee is extensively cultivated and still does well in the dry parts.

The area of the parish is 476 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 70,651; 34,024 males and 36,627 females. In 1921 it was 70,922, males 33,190 and females 37,732.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans, Clark's Town and Ulster Spring.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island, except Kingston; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for all the parochial offices. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, lieutenant governor from 1827 to 1829, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, governor from 1839 to 1842. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel and the Kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelawny both before and after emancipation. His body lies in the Baptist church yard. The military barracks, now used as the Falmouth Government School, are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River, it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. There is a market in the square, and a park called Victoria Park to the west of the town.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, has recently been widened and deepened. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is accommodation for a number of ships or steamers of large size.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. The secret gold mine of the Spaniards is said to be in its neighbourhood.

Clark's Town, ten miles from Falmouth is the next largest town in the parish, and is becoming important by reason of its central position. There is a good trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, a dispensary, police station and a court house.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, a post office and police station; and there is a high school for girls at Westwood, hard by. The new Webb memorial church makes a good addition to the town.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. There is a post office, telegraph station and police station, court house and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church, a telegraph office, police station and a Government School. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely: the Rock, Salt Marsh, Jackson Town, Wakefield, Deeside, Sawyers, Ulster Spring and Albert Town. The last named has become a place of importance. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Baptist church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity. There are also a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel, court, house, police station and telegraph office at Ulster Spring. Large schoolrooms are attached to each of these places of worship and are well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office and a cottage hospital in this district. Albert Town is also a place of some importance possessing an Anglican church and post office.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee, coconuts and ginger and a large quantity of dyewoods and some bananas. The parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which enabled many of the estates

keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons when the price of sugar did not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively good supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas was considerable. The parish offers fine scope for the operations of sugar factories, three of which are now in operation. The area is 332½ square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 35,463; 16,432 males and 19,031 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954 females 18,648.

There are 125 miles of main roads and 309 miles of parochial roads in the parish.

ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II). Montego Bay, the most important town in the parish rank next to Kingston and Port Antonio in point of population. The chief buildings in the town are the court house, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic church, the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the custom house and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market, and extensive mercantile stores indicate the commercial importance of the town. Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cove" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by acetylene gas.

The surrounding hills are dotted with fine residences, some of which like Grove Hill (mentioned in "Tom Cringle's Log") have historic interest.

The late Spring Hill Hotel, overlooks the Bay and is now atached to Pleasant Hill, the home of Cornwall College, with accommodation for boarders as well as day scholars.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coffee and bananas.

At Ducketts, Seven Rivers, and Chesterfield, in a district of large rainfall, are considerable estates in banana cultivation, while the United Fruit Company have a large area under cultivation at Mocho, and Garlands near Catadupa station.

Cambridge now the second place of importance in the parish, owes its position entirely to the fruit cultivation in its vicinity.

The provision of a road from Catadupa station into the interior has immensely stimulated the development of a district rich in agricultural resources, while the land in the Montego Bay river valley is eagerly sought and rapidly rising in value.

There is a central sugar factory at Rose Hall. The area is 234 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 18,767 males and 22,609 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954 and females 18,648.

HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ridden by the Council, and the name was chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town, Lucea, is one of the most picturesque of the towns of Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings a handsome court house, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches and schools and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations and a market. The Episcopal Church is beautifully situated at the entrance of the fine harbour. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours

on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. The banana trade has attained to considerable dimensions here, while the export trade in yams to the ports of the island and the Isthmus is vigorously maintained. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusen's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls. The former prison buildings are used as central ululary barracks and aimshouse.

The village at Green Island further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. Of recent years this township has witnessed considerable development chiefly of the banana trade.

On the other side of Lucea, about 8 miles eastward, Mosquito Cove is buoyed and is a port of call.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known are Shettlewood, Burnt Ground, Knockalva, Haughton Grove and Sadler's Hall. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Chatacom Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions of which the Lucea yam enjoys a great reputation in the island.

The area is 167 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population of the parish was 37,432; 17,615 males and 19,817 females. In 1921 it was 38,360; males 18,046 and females 20,314.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland was so called because it is the westernmost parish in the colony.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. The chief places of worship are the Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel and the Wesleyan chapel. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the Rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late Mr. E. J. Sadler, a commodious new market was opened during 1892. There is also a telephone service and an ice factory. A reading room has been established and there is a Masonic Lodge and a Forrester's Court.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, managed by a local Board under the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place amongst the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1780 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits, overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove, and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, was for a time the residence of Grosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres of the parish are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being low lands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Of late years an impetus has been given to the growing of sugar cane for which the parish has always been famous. In 1909 a large factory was established at Frome at which the cane grown on Belle Isle, Fontabelle and Frome are made into sugar.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation to the great advantage of its labouring population.

The water supply to Savanna-la-Mar has been improved at a cost of £2,674 the source being on Carawina pen. There is a building society which has been in existence since 1874, and there are two banks doing business, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Colonial Bank.

Cane farming has increased considerably, also the cultivating of rice which affords a permanent source of income to the small agriculturists and East Indians.

The parish is also well watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the last named being navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some twelve miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable East Indian settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies successfully grow large quantities of that article and sell it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood.

There is a factory at Water Works for the hulling of rice and it affords employment to several persons.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees. Rum, sugar, logwood, pimento coffee and honey are the chief products.

A Dyewood Factory has been established at Paradise near Savanna-la-Mar, by the Yorkshire Dyewood Company.

Between 16th and 18th November, 1912, the parish was visited by a hurricane which caused destruction and destitution throughout the parish; only one life however was reported lost. Owing to the great destruction of houses and the need for accommodation for the poorer classes of persons the Parochial Board erected six tenement buildings, four on the Poor House land and two at Newmarket.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. The population in 1911 was 66,456; males 31,795, and females 34,661; the increase for the last twenty year-period being 13,006. In 1921 it was 68,853, males 32,437 and females 36,416.

A new industry has been started in the Parish, viz.—The banana, and hundreds of acres have been planted out particularly in the Grange, Williamsfield, Water Works and St. Johns Districts. A new market has been erected at Savanna-la-Mar to replace that destroyed by the hurricane of 1912.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford, comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the court house, the public general hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the commercial part of the town—the parish church, the prison and the market.

The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Robert Hugh Munro and Caleb Dickenson, founders of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y.S. Spring. It is lighted by electric light, and was the first town in Jamaica lighted by this means. Two buildings have recently been added to the town, one of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the other the Colonial Bank.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighter which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour. At Lacovia and Elim there is a factory for the extraction of dye from logwood. At Rabine there has been erected an up-to-date Sugar Factory, supplied with canes from extensive cultivation.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newmarket, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish. The precipice known as "Lovers Leap" is in Yardly Chase.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea. This precipice is known as "Lovers Leap."

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rise above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher lands of the island. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situate in the bracing air of these Mountains, are the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust that for girls at Hampton and that for boys at Munro College, and the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem. On the slope of the mountain is the Manning Home for the waifs and stray children.

At Malvern there are boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts: one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y.S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y.S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Maggotty Falls on the Black River.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest cane-producing parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses, which are reckoned amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen, Friendship and Warminster; these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle, horses and mules.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish. Recent experiments in banana cultivation have not been successful. Sisal hemp also grows freely, as is shown by the cultivation at Lititz by the Government.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized alms-house, with an infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded extensively on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1880, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the Census of 1911 the population was 78,700; 36,967 males and 41,733

females. The increase since the Census of 1891 was 16,444. In 1921 it was 79,381; males 36,090 and females 43,291.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was created from parts of the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Vere in 1811, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was then governor of the Island. In August, 1815, a meeting of the committee of the vestry was held to arrange the erection of a court house, church, gaol, and parsonage to make the town of Mandeville. Sixty acres were purchased from Robert Crawford, owner of Caledonia property, and thus Mandeville, the chief town, and one of the prettiest towns in the island, came into being. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station and a public general hospital, a large and convenient market and an aerated water factory. It has billiard, tennis, golf, cricket, and ladies clubs, and polo and gymkhana grounds.

It has a very good water supply, two large reservoirs have lately been built, holding capacity being 800,000 gallons. The hotels, boarding houses and hospital are supplied with water from the reservoir. There are a good private school for girls, a Diocesan school for boys and an amalgamated secondary school for boys and girls managed by the trustees of the Manchester schools. There is a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time, to 48° to 54° at night. Here is situated the Harvard College Observatory.

Porus is a populous village; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house and a constabulary station. Christianity is the centre of the ginger growing district. Alligator Pond is a shipping port of some importance. There are four Railway stations in the parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant. The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent. The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento and ginger.

The Parochial Board has constructed another reservoir to hold 1,000,000 gallons of water in addition to two already built holding 900,000 gallons.

A Government Elementary School of local stone, has recently been erected. The cricket club has been reorganized.

The area of the parish is 302 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 65,194; 30,931 males and 34,262 females. In 1921 it was 63,942, males 29,506, females 34,436.

CLARENDON.

The parish was named in honour of the celebrated Lord Chancellor. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, upper, middle and lower.

The principal towns or villages in the upper district are Chapelton, Spaldings, Rock River and Frankfield; in the middle district, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or lower district, the Alley and Milk River. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River and Carlisle Bay.

May Pen is the most important township of the parish and is the head station under Law 20 of 1867. In the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices. The town contains a police station, Anglican church, a market, a post and telegraph office and several up-to-date dry goods stores. There is also a branch building of the Colonial Bank. A fine new garage has also recently been constructed and a new hotel nearing completion under the management of Mrs. T. B. Thompson and Miss E. Smith is shortly to be opened. Work on a new bridge for railway purposes to relieve the congestion of the present bridge (which serves both for road and railway purposes) is about to be started.

Spaldings is a prosperous village situated near to the border of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester, it contains a market, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, dry

goods stores, post and telegraph office. The climate is unsurpassed and a thriving business is done in the purchasing of island produce, principally ginger and coffee.

Chapelton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a trade in coffee is carried on there. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows). The owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law," which was passed in 1888. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 600 are in the Upper District. The small settlers around Chapelton cultivate cane largely for estates in middle and lower Clarendon.

Chapelton is the railway terminus of the Rio Minho branch of the Jamaica Railway, and contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's recently restored; a Congregational church, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a small Presbyterian church; a court house; (containing offices of the Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton), constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near an abandoned sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the northwest of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district and the proposed temporary terminus of the Rio Minho Valley railway extension now under construction. In the village are a church, market, a post office, a dispensary and several shops. A District Medical Officer has now been appointed for the Frankfield district resident near Frankfield at Mears.

Frankfield is the most important buying centre for bananas in the parish, and there is likely to be great expansion due to the railway extension.

May Pen is the most important township of the parish and head station. In the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices. There is a police station, Anglican church, a market, a post and telegraph office and several up-to-date dry goods stores. It is an important railway station and collects the traffic of a large part of the valley of the Rio Minho. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway. A large trade in logwood is carried on. The public general hospital has been closed and the building loaned to the parochial board by the government for the purposes of an almshouse, to take the place of those at Chapelton and the Alley which have been closed.

There is now a sisal industry being carried on in the districts around May Pen, and three fibre factories have been erected in the vicinity in addition to a cordage factory located in the town.

A modern up-to-date mill has been erected at "Sevens" capable of grinding all the cane produced in the upper districts.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has fallen off of late years. It has a public market, constabulary station and a post office.

Hayes is a small village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied, post office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the parochial board and an aermotor and tank is about to be erected in the only available well in the locality.

Milk River (formerly called The Rest) is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park station, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has a church, shops, a post and

telegraph office, and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estate of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Moreland, Hillside, and having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains an interesting old Episcopal church, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office; and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital. [For an account of the irrigation works see Vere Irrigation, Part XIII of this Handbook.]

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. This, in words of Bridges, was "the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica." Copper mining has been carried on in the neighbourhood from time to time.

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish. Spaldings, a thriving agricultural centre, has a market and post office.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,000 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen from great distances. The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

The prospects of the parish in the immediate future are promising, owing to the revival of the Sugar Industry. Extensive improvements have been carried out recently in the Factories on the various Estates in Vere and around May Pen.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton (once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name). It was abandoned some years ago, but tobacco cultivation on a considerable scale has since been resumed. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. At one time 50,000 cwt. of indigo per annum were produced from these plantations. The area of the parish is 474 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 73,914; 36,412 males and 37,502 females. In 1921 it was 82,155; 39,554 males, and 42,601 females.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katherine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst

the more important public buildings are the old King's House (formerly the official residence of governors of the island), the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine district prison, the Lepers Home, and the constabulary depot buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the churchyard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb, the memorial to Archbishop Nuttall and others. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; and a Synagogue, the land for which was purchased in 1704, commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Beckford and Smith's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There is also a town hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a club and telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large bronze guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny in 1660, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors. The "Bog Walk" affords one of the finest bits of scenery in the island.

"A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."—(*King*.)

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford endowed school is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. When Columbus discovered it, it was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen. There are an Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow shut in by mountains, is a thriving township. It contains a court house, a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, a public general hospital, an alms house and many fine stores. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place developed the great resources of the surrounding country and rendered it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805. Ewerton is the terminus of one branch of the railway which joins the Port Antonio branch at Bog Walk.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors in 1655, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with a few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six miles from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which

a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's lookout, from which the admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Not far from Spanish Town is Bernard Lodge Sugar Factory one of the most modern in the Island.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station. All ammunition and other combustible materials used to be deposited here by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson, and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plains has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugar cane. There is an important factory of logwood dye at Spanish Town.

The area of the parish is 470 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population was 88,104, of whom 43,359 were males and 44,745 were females. In 1921 it was 96,501, males 47,650 and females 48,851.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

THE Parochial Board of each parish, except Port Royal, and the united parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman), a Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman.

In 1923 the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew were amalgamated for the purposes of civic Administration.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that had formerly been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1835 now repealed, with amendment Laws; and Law 17 of 1901 in the consolidated Law.

The qualifications and disqualifications of members of a Parochial Board under Law 17 of 1901, Section 24 are as follows:—

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Parochial Board of any Parish, or, having been elected, of sitting or voting at any meeting of such Board:—

- (1) Who is not able to read and write English, or
- (2) Who is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of such Board, or
- (3) Who is not
 - (a) Either registered as a voter as aforesaid in respect of the payment of rates or taxes, or rates and taxes, to the amount of three pounds annually, or
 - (b) in receipt of the clear annual income of one hundred pounds or
 - (c) the owner or tenant of a house or land of the value of two hundred pounds or
- (4) Who is the holder of any office of emolument, the emolument of which is payable out of the funds of the Public or Parish, or
- (5) Who is either directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise, interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of such Parish, although such contract shall, by virtue of the provisions hereinafter contained, be null and void.

Provided, that no person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of any Parish, within the meaning of this section, by reason only of his having any share or interest in—

- (a) Any agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only, or
- (b) Any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Parish or Board is inserted, or
- (c) Any Incorporated Company or Society, which contracts with the Board, in which he does not hold more than one tenth of the shares:

Provided always, that no Member of a Board shall have any vote on any question relating to any contract within the meaning of this section:

Provided further, that the seat of a duly elected member of a Parochial Board shall not be vacated under the provisions of this Law, merely by reason of his being interested in a contract with such Board, unless it appears that the contract has been entered into with the actual knowledge of the member.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION.

By a law passed in the Spring Session 1923 of the Legislative Council, called the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Law, 1923, the Corporate bodies known as The Mayor and Council of Kingston, the Kingston General Commissioners and the Parochial Board of St. Andrew were dissolved, and on the 1st May, 1923, all their several powers, duties and obligations were transferred to a Commissioner appointed by the Governor, to be vested in him until an election should be held, under the provisions of the Law, of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the New Corporation.

The Corporate Area extends to the limits of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew as set out in a schedule attached to the Law, and is divided into four Urban, two Sub-urban and two Rural Wards. The Council will comprise eight Councillors, one to be elected by the burgesses registered in each ward and four ex-officio members who shall be the persons from time to time holding the following offices.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Kingston.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Andrew.

The Superintending Medical Officer.

The Director of Public Works.

The Councillors shall elect from among themselves four Aldermen whose term of office shall be the period for which they remain Councillors.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor shall be elected annually from among the Aldermen and Councillors.

The Honourable H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., was appointed by the Governor to be the Kingston and St. Andrew Commissioner, and assumed the duties of the office on the 1st May, 1923.

The fusion of the several corporate bodies has been accomplished and the Corporation business is now administered from the head office No. 24 Church St., Kingston.

The various undertakings controlled and managed by the Corporation are described in the following articles under their respective heads.

STAFF.

Commissioner—Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

Acting Town Clerk—W. J. Walker.

Acting City Engineer—H. Gould, M.I.C.E., Member San. Inst.

Acting Deputy Town Clerk—L. Foster Davis.

Asst. Engineer—Braham Judah, A.M.I.C.E.

Asst. Engineer—H. L. Plummer.

Mechanical Engineer—Wallace Alvaranga.

Attached to Water, Gas and Sewage Department.

Collector—L. E. Pouyat

Clerks—H. L. Harris, C. G. Wilson, C. V. Harris, W. S. Myers, W. Drew.

Stores.

Storekeeper—G. C. Linton.

Clerk—W. Mac Donald.

Attached to Parochial Department.

Medical Officer of Health—Dr. E. E. Murray
Asst. “ “ —Dr. Lewis Crooks
Inspector of Poor—H. J. Rushie Grey
Supt. Fire Brigade—J. E. Gadpaille
Clerks—F. L. Patterson, F. W. Humphries, R. W. A. Ferguson.

PORT ROYAL.

Parochial Board.

Three Military Members nominated by the G.O.C.

Chairman—Lieut. Col. H. E. Dunsterville, D.S.O., R.G.A., Lieut. W. L. deC. Baldwin,
 R.E., Capt. P. M. Pearce, R.G.A.

Two Elected Members.

Vacant	E. W. Russell	
Clerk —F. Carlton Lofthouse	.. ..	Salary £53

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

The parish has 5 divisions, each returning three members.

J. H. Williams, *Chairman*; **R. A. Lightbourne**, *Vice-Chairman*; **Hon. C. H. Levy**, *Custos*;
Hon. J. H. Philipps, M.L.C., **P. D. Clarke**, **R. F. Coombs**, **C. E. Randall**, **A. G. Donaldson**,
A. E. Marchalleck, **J. T. Edman**, **W. A. R. Carr**, **A. S. Downie**, **J. G. Marchalleck**, **A.**
Hearne, **L. J. Burke**, **R. A. Burke**, **J. G. Barrant**.

Clerk —T. J. Pearson	.. ..	Salary	£300
Travelling Allowance	.. ..	“	75
Asst. Clerk and Typist —Miss B. E. P. Lannaman	.. ..	“	84
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works —R. C. S. Macfarlane	.. ..	“	306
Travelling allowance	.. ..	“	150
Asst. Supt. of Roads —J. A. Halliburton	.. ..	“	183
Travelling allowance	.. ..	“	65
Medical Officer of Health —Dr. F. A. Norton	.. ..	“	150
Inspector of Poor —W. Hamilton	.. ..	“	84

Office of the Board at Morant Bay.

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

This parish has four divisions. No. 1 division returns two members, No. 2, six members, No. 3, two members, and No. 4, five members.

Rev. A. V. Petgrave, *Chairman*; **Rev. W. J. Thompson**, *Vice-Chairman*; **Hon. A. E. French**, M.L.C., **C. A. S. Hinshelwood**, **F. M. Jones**, **A. R. Boor**, **O. T. Shelton**, **S. J. Bonitto**,
A. E. Bryan, **A. S. Heyes**, **T. O. Duhaney**, **C. H. Gray**, **T. C. Geddes**, **G. D. Henriques**,
H. I. Williams, **J. A. Burgess**.

Clerk —P. B. Spence	.. ..	Salary	£475
Personal Allowance	.. ..	“	25
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works and Keeper of Hydrants —J. E. McCrea (including Travelling Allowance £25)	.. ..		455
Medical Officers of Health —Dr. M. L. Burke & Dr. E. D. Gideon	.. ..	“	211
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Keeper of Cemetery and Clerk Market —F. B. Francis, No. 4 division	.. ..		180
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Ins. Nuis. and Ins. Poor —Eustace Jacobs, No. 1 division	.. ..	“	130
Inspector Poor —W. H. Stewart	.. ..	“	158
Asst. Supt. Roads, Ins. Nuis. and Food and Asst. Ins. Poor —No. 3 division, A. A. Lecky.	.. ..		114

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

The parish has five divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns two and No. 3, 4 and 5 return three each.

Rev. H. B. Walcott, *Chairman*; A. D. Goffe, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Rev. W. T. Graham, M.L.C., I. L. Saunders, S. M. Walker, O. M. S. Rankin, J. E. Cecil Sharpe, R. Glen Campbell, Hon. Rev. A. A. Barclay, H. J. Crooks, Rev. C. S. Brown, H. A. Ellis, J. M. Byfield, R. H. Giscombe, Rev. H. A. Mitchell, H. E. Vernon.

<i>Clerk</i> —Daniel H. Jackson	..	..	Salary	£400
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —G. N. Cox	..	..	"	350
(<i>Travelling Allowance</i>)	..	..	"	100
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —Arthur DePass (including	..	..	"
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>)	..	..	"	240

Office of the Board at Port Maria.

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

This parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members: Nos. 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 division returns five members.

J. H. Levy, *Chairman*; Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.; *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Brig.-Gen. E. A. Moulton-Barrett, C.B., C.M.G., *Custos*; Hon. D. T. Wint, M.L.C.; T. A. Bramwell, J. McFarlane, C. Cover, J. O'Hara Vacant. Vacant. Dr. F. Hunter, H. G. Tennant, D. Dawkins, A. B. Geddes, F. Dixon, A. S. Byles, C. W. Haynes.

<i>Clerk</i> —P. Arscott	..	..	Salary	£450
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>	..	..	"	80
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —H. N. Pullar	..	..	"	225
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>	..	..	"	75
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —S. A. Spence	..	..	"	400
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>	..	..	"	200

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

PARISH OF TRELAUNY.

The parish has four divisions. Nos. 1, 2, 3, returned four members, each. No. 4 returns three members.

Chairman—Alfred Leopold Delgado; *Vice-Chairman*—S. A. Stewart; Hon. Guy S. Ewen, *Custos* and M.L.C., Rev. R. A. L. Knight, M.A., B.D., E. D. Arscott, Joseph Stockhausen, H. P. Sewell, E. I. Hawkes, C. S. Morris, John Stockhausen, Rev. W. S. Lea, R. R. Milliner, E. L. Harris, W. H. Vickers, A. S. Gray, V. W. Gentles.

<i>Clerk</i> —W. Fitz-Ritson	..	..	Salary	£450
<i>Superintendent Prochial Roads and Works</i> —D. N. Ingram	..	..	"	350
<i>Inspector of Poor & Pay Clerk</i> —D. L. Ogilvie	..	..	"	250
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —H. J. Whiting	..	..	"	200

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns five members, No. 2 four members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

A. H. Browne, *Chairman*; A. B. Lowe, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. W. C. Kerr, *Custos*; Hon. P. F. Lightbody, M.L.C., Edmund Hart, Edward Foster, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, J. A. Brown, Joseph Shone, J. K. Daley, A. V. Thomas, Rev. W. D. Brown, Rev. R. G. Chambers, D. O. Kelly-Lawson, J. W. Chisholm, S. H. Whittingham, and H. S. Whittingham.

<i>Clerk</i> —R. P. Collymore	..	..	Salary	£450
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —E. M. Cohen	..	..	"	200
<i>Superintendent Roads and Works</i> —O. R. Rowlands	..	..	"	300

Office of the Board at Montego Bay.

PARISH OF HANOVER.

The parish has 3 divisions. No. 1 returns three members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 four members.

Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, *Custos and Chairman*; D. W. Talbot, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. C. W. Hewitt, M.L.C., Rev. A. B. Mullings, Rev. B. C. Lumsden, P. E. Corinaldi, E. E. A. Bell, Geo. Blair, C. M. Jonas, Rev. F. G. Veitch, F. Emanuel, jr., T. C. Grant, W. H. Rigg, A. A. Aird, O. Kunckle.

<i>Clerk</i> —J. H. Casely	Salary	£275
<i>Pay Clerk</i> —L. A. Grant	"	45
<i>Superintendent Roads and Works</i> —R. A. Hogg	"	325
<i>Assistant Superintendent Roads</i> —H. O. Alexander	"	72
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —L. A. Grant	"	120

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

The Parish has 6 divisions. No. 1 returns two members, No. 2 returns three members, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 two members each, No. 6 four members.

Hon. Hugh Clarke, *Custos, Chairman*; Rev. I. A. Dell, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. R. F. Williams, M.L.C., Percival O. Williams, M. H. Segre, T. B. Goodin, Aubrey H. Spence, William U. Marks, Rupert M. Ewen, William E. Tullis, O. E. Morris, Rev. James A. Black, James S. Bernard, Rev. Alfred Miller, Frederick R. Atkins, R. A. Anderson, Charles Kerr Chambers.

<i>Clerk</i> —Oscar M. Seaton, D.D.S.	Salary	£425
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> , Alexander A. Tomlinson	"	170
<i>Asst. Inspector of Poor and Sanitary Inspector</i> —St. Paul's and Trinity, Alfred D. Anglin	"	43
St. Peters—John A. Tate	"	40
St. Thomas—John W. Palmer	"	36
St. Johns—Richard W. Smith	"	70
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —W. B. Elworthy	"	328
Travelling Allowance	"	75
<i>Assistant Superintendent</i> —Hedley Clarke Goodin	"	126
Travelling Allowance	"	24
" John McIntyre	"	126
Travelling Allowance	"	24
" George W. Griffiths	"	100
Travelling Allowances	"	20
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Savanna-la-Mar, } St. Peter, St. Thomas, } Trinity	Dr. S. A. Isaacs	100 25
" St. Johns—Dr. Noel Sanford, (Dr. Chance, Acting)	"	30
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i> —Savanna-la-Mar—Alfred B. Allwood	"	90
<i>Master and Dispenser Poor House</i> —Cecil S. DePass	"	132
<i>Matron Poor House</i> —Mary Gordon	"	60

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

This parish has 6 divisions. Nos. 1, 2, and 6 returns three members each; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return two members each.

A. N. Williams, *Chairman*; Rev. John Maxwell, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. P. W. Sangster, M.L.C.; O. E. Tomlinson, P. W. Sangster, Rev. C. R. Gregory, R. D. Binns, H. M. Messias, A. P. Hewitt, F. C. Tomlinson F. H. Farquharson, W. G. Hendriks, W. N. Farquharson. (two vacancies)

<i>Clerk</i> —F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£462
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —Reginald Lawrence	"	425
Travelling Allowance	"	100
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —L. McFarlane	"	200
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Wm. Weller	"	200

Office of the Board at Black River.

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

The parish has three divisions each returning five members.

S. A. Hendricks, *Chairman*; John G. Miller, *Vice-Chairman*; H. E. Crum-Ewing, Hon. A. G. Nash, M.L.C.; S. T. Glanville, J. S. Foreman, R. E. Gentles, W. H. Coke, C. E. Levy, D. D. Phillips, E. G. Powell, S. J. A. Stewart, Leopold Clarke, J. S. Reid, J. S. Nicholson.

<i>Clerk</i> —George A. Bonitto	Salary	£250
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —F. J. Foord	"	350
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Alan Lewis	"	175
<i>Asst. Clerk Parochial Board</i> —O. M. Brown	"	92

Office of the Board at Mandeville.

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

The parish has three divisions: Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each ; No. 3 returns six members.

J. C. Elliott, *Chairman*; U. T. McKay, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. J. A. G. Smith, M.L.C., Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Custos*; W. E. C. Buchanan, C. A. Sampson, T. B. Thompson, H. F. D'Aguilar, A. A. Lewis, E. C. Clarke, M. T. Lopez, W. F. March, W. T. Gordon, A. W. Lawson, H. B. Walcott, Rev. C. A. Spencer.

<i>Clerk</i> —E. W. Monaghan	Salary	£500
<i>Supt. Roads and Works</i> —G. F. Alberga	"	£350
Travelling Allowance		160
<i>Chief Sanitary Officer and Pay Clerk</i> —A. E. Elliott—Salary and Travelling Allowance		£350
<i>Clerical Assistant & Typist</i> —Miss B. E. Campbell	Salary	£104
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —C. A. Thompson	"	100
Travelling Allowance		75

Office of the Board at May Pen.

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns five members Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

A. E. Lopes, *Chairman*; E. A. McNeil, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. George McGrath, *Custos*; Hon. Rev. G. L. Young, M.L.C.; A. A. Melhado, H. E. Farquharson, C. Storke Suarez W. N. Meeks, Rev. J. G. Peterkin, J. P. McPhail, Neville Turner, Dugald Campbell P. R. Ryley, Dr. J. H. Peck, Rev. C. V. Fraser, Wm. McCulloch, R. L. Rivett.

<i>Clerk</i> —L. A. Prendergast	Salary	£425
<i>Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk</i> —W. G. Soares	"	175
<i>Typist</i> —Norah McHardy	"	104
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —N. G. Silvera	"	425
Travelling Allowance	"	200
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Charles M. Silvera	"	146
House Allowance	"	24
Office of the Board at Spanish Town.		

PART XI.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

THE Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was incorporated in September, 1921, as the outcome of recommendations made by the Tropical Agricultural College Committee appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919 in their Report (Command Paper 562). The object of the College is to promote the study of Tropical Agriculture in suitable surroundings and to create a body of British expert agriculturists well versed in the knowledge of the cultivation of land in the tropics, of chemists and of scientific advisers possessing an intimate knowledge of the means of combating pests and diseases and to conduct research. The college buildings are at St. Augustine, near St. Joseph, Trinidad, on land granted to the College by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The funds of the College are derived from contributions from Colonies and industries participating in the movement and an imperial grant. The Imperial Department of Agriculture, founded in 1898, was amalgamated with the College on April 1st, 1922. The academic year extends from October 1st to June 30th. The following courses and facilities for study are available:—

1. Diploma Course extending over 3 years for giving a thorough training in the science and practice of Tropical Agriculture to those students intending to become tropical planters, investigators or experts in different branches of Agricultural Science or Technology.

2. A one-year course in elementary Agricultural Science for students unable to afford a three years' course of study, with some practical acquaintance with the scientific side of tropical planting and the more up-to-date and efficient methods of production and management.

3. Courses for agricultural officers selected for Colonial service in tropical agricultural departments.

4. Post-Graduate research in connection with problems arising in tropical agriculture and more especially those connected with plant pathology, agronomy and physiological botany.

Tropical Veterinary Science is also an important branch of the College curriculum.

The tuition fees are £50 per annum, but a limited number of students from contributing colonies and industries are admitted on the nomination of the respective local Governments or Industries, without the payment of tuition fees. Other students from contributing Colonies are admitted on payment of tuition fees of £25 per annum. Further particulars regarding the College can be obtained from the Secretary, The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, 14 Trinity Square, London, or from the Chief Clerk and Registrar, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.

GOVERNING BODY.

Chairman of the Governing Body—Sir Arthur Everett Shipley, G.B.E., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Vice Chairman of the Governing Body*: Lieut-Colonel Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; *Principal*: Sir Francis Watts, K.C.M.G., D.Sc. *Secretary*: Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., B.A.; *Registrar*: Alleyne Graham Howell.

Professors and Lecturers—Zoology and Entomology: Henry Arthur Ballou, M.Sc.; Mycology and Bacteriology: Sydney Francis Ashby, B.Sc.; Botany: Sydney Cross Harland, D.Sc., F.L.S., F.E.S.; Chemistry: Frederick Hardy, M.A., Dip. Agr.; Agronomy: John Sydney Dash, B.S.A.; Economics: Walter Randol Dunlop. *Scientific Assistants*.—Zoology: Cyril Luckes Withycombe, B.Sc.; Botany: Ernest Entwisle Cheesman, B.Sc.; Chemistry—Turner, Sugar Technologist and Demonstrator in Chemistry: Appointments to be filled.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE following establishments are maintained under the Department of Agriculture:—

1. *Hope Gardens and Agricultural Experiment Station*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plain, 5½ miles from Kingston, consist of about 200 acres under cultivation. The inner portion is laid out as a Botanical garden and experimental station. There are large nurseries containing plants, such as cocoa, citrus, nutmeg, tropical plants, fruit, etc., a large assortment of ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.1° Fah.; average rainfall for 42 years is 53.21 inches.

2. *Castleton*, the Botanic Garden in the parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto

Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic spice and fruit trees. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 75.4° Fah.; average annual rainfall 117.80 inches for 49 years.

3. *The Hill Gardens*, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountain about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

Elevation, 4,900 feet. Annual mean temperature 62.5° Fah.; average rainfall 98.84 inches, both for 52 years.

4. *Kingston Victoria Park*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tanks for aquatics. Area 7 acres. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 44 years is 29.79 inches.

5. *The Public Gardens*, Kingston, is in the neighbourhood of the Public Buildings, with lawns, flower beds and palms.

6. *The Bath Garden*, St. Thomas-in-the-East. This old garden has been resuscitated and is now used as a centre for the propagation of cocoa.

7. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres of which about 30 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 31 years is 45.19 inches.

GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.

The Farm School, situated at Hope, was founded in 1909. Buildings were altered and new ones put up, affording accommodation for 25 boarders. The first term opened January 25th, 1910, with a full complement of students. Provision was made in 1911 for receiving 12 additional students at the school, and in 1912 for 8 more.

The object of the Institution is to give young men and lads of over 15 years of age a sound knowledge of the principles of agricultural science and as complete a training as possible in all branches of practical tropical agriculture. The course includes:—1. Cultivation of staple crops and vegetables; 2. General management of live-stock; 3. Dairying; 4. Poultry rearing; 5. Bee-keeping; 6. Veterinary work; 7. Farriery; 8. Carpentry; 9. Land Measurement. Instruction is also given in English, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

A full course extends over three years and at the end of that time successful students are granted a certificate.

All students must pay in advance a fee of £6 13s. 4d. per term to cover the cost of board. There are 3 terms in the year of 12 weeks each. Tuition is free. A candidate for admission must furnish:—

(a) Evidence of being over 15 years of age.

(b) A certificate of good character from a minister of religion or a justice of the peace.

Applications for admission, or for further information, should be addressed to the Director of Agriculture, Hope Gardens, Kingston P.O.

Director in charge—Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A., F.C.S.

STAFF—*Head Master*—R. S. Martinez, Dp. Ag.; *Assistant Masters*—A. F. Thelwell, and L. A. Powell; *Veterinary Consultant*—Dr. E. Tavares (acting); *Foreman*—J. W. Caseley, *Apiarist*—C. N. Eddowes; *Drill Instructor*—A. F. Thelwell; *Medical Officer*—Dr. Lewis Crooks; *Matron*—Miss L. Davis.

GOVERNMENT STOCK FARM.

This was started in 1910 by the purchase of a few cattle and horsekind. In 1911 and 1912 importation were made of Red Polls and Jerseys. Stabling and an equipment of Silos were provided, and in 1913 "Hope Estate" was purchased for £5,443.

The Farm has been mainly devoted to the development of tropical dairying. Milk is supplied to the public institutions in Kingston and when a surplus is available this is sold to retailers in the city. The Farm, by special authority of the Secretary of State, is operated by a working account at the Treasury. Any surplus revenue is employed in clearing and fencing the property and in the importation of improved breeds of stock.

The stock of the Farm consist of the following:—

Cattle.

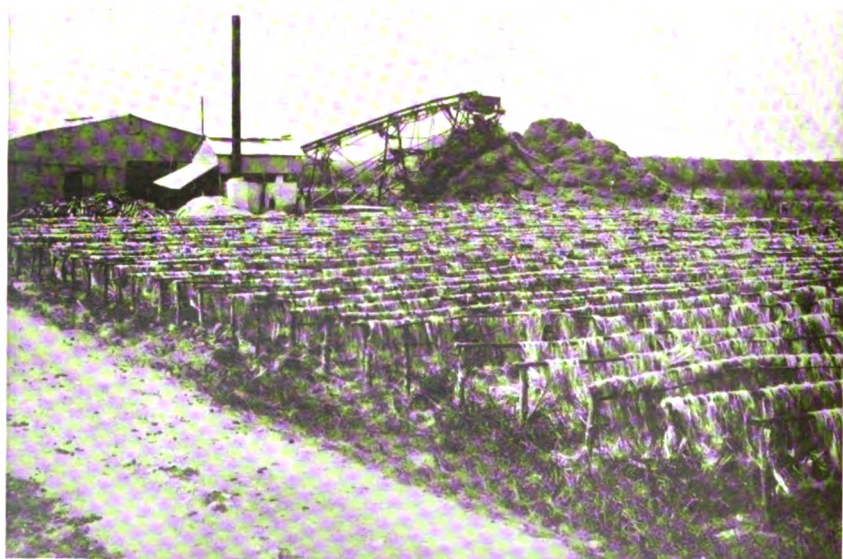
43 Pedigree Red Polls (6 imported)	14 Pedigree Brown Swiss (5 imported)
36 Pedigree Jerseys (8 imported)	32 Zebu Jerseys
7 Pedigree Guernseys (2 imported)	221 Native Dairy Cows, Bulls and Heifers
6 Pedigree Ayrshires (3 imported)	16 Plough Steers.



PRESENTATION OF POLO CUP AT UP-PARK CAMP

On the 5th of January 1924

Sir Leslie and Lady Probyn, the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale, and the
Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie



GOVERNMENT SISAL HEMP FACTORY AT LITITZ, ST. ELIZABETH

The value of the live stock at the end of March, 1923 was set at £9,200. The gain on the years working for 1921-1922 was £973. The average output of milk in 1922 was 291 quarts per diem and the Revenue for 1921-1922 was £3,750.

Bull calves are sold to the public at moderate prices. Female cattle are sold at public sale from time to time.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was in 1901 made a branch of the Agricultural service, and is now a part of the Department of Agriculture (*See part V.*)

For Sisal Plantation and Government Stud Farm, see further on.

GOVERNMENT STUD FARM.

GROVE PLACE.

The Government Stud Farm was established in 1920 during the administration of Sir Leslie Probyn, by the purchase of Grove Place' Pen in Manchester and its equipment with stock, buildings and accessories for use as a public Stud Farm.

The Main Road from Mandeville to Mile Gully passes through the property, which is centrally situated so as to serve the convenience of penkeepers and owners of stock. The Jamaica Government Railway passes right through the lower portions of it at an elevation of 1,550 feet. The Railway has a Siding at Grove Place, with a suitable cattle dock so that animals can be delivered directly on the property when despatched by train and can be entrained at Grove Place for the return journey. A telephone service is installed. The area as purchased was 3,362 acres. Arrangements are, however, now in progress for the sale, mainly in small lots of about 800 acres. When taken over by the Government the area planted in guinea grass was set at 633 acres, while 520 acres were estimated to be in commons. Selected areas about 50 acres have been set aside for purposes of cultivation.

Dipping Tanks.—Immediately on acquiring "Grove Place" the Government erected a public dipping tank with a capacity of 2,000 gallons. In the first year of its operation 9,530 head of cattle and horsekind belonging to the Farm and 8,227 head of visiting stock were passed through the tank.

Public Weighbridge.—A Fairbanks Cattle Platform Scale has been erected at a convenient spot for the purpose. Stock are weighed for the public on demand at a small charge.

Cows—can be delivered at Grove Place for service by any bull desired at a fee of 10s. with one month's free pasturage, thereafter 6s. per head per month.

Mares—can be delivered at Grove Place for service by either the Stallion or the Proof Ass at a fee of two pounds with one month's free pasturage, thereafter 8s. per month per head.

Jennets—will be admitted for service by the stallion ass on conditions obtainable from the Superintendent by request.

Stud—includes (1) The English Thoroughbred Horse, "Water-Jacket," (2) The Kentucky Proof Ass, "Kentucky Boy," (3) The English Hereford Bull, "Peacemaker"; (4) The English Sussex Bull, "The Arab"; (5) The English Devon Bull, "Northmoor Rentpayer," (6) The English Aberdeen-Angus Bull, "Popinjay"; (7) The American Red Poll Bull, "Panama"; (8) The American Jersey Bull, "Sophie's Jacoba Hector"; (9) The American Brown Swiss Bull, "Trumpeter"; (10) The Native Zebu-Jersey Bull, "Honourable Mr. Polo"; (11) The Native Guernsey Bull, "Liza's First Plato"; (12) The Indian Montgomery Bull, "Dairyman of Pusa"; (13) The Indian Hissar Bull, "Pride of the Punjab."

Letters—should be addressed to The Superintendent Government Stud Farm, Grove Place, Mile Gully P.O.

SISAL PLANTATION AND FACTORY.

LITITZ.

The establishment of Sisal cultivation was commenced in 1917 when a vote was provided for this purpose. The Crown Lands on the Lititz Savannah, containing about 1,100 acres in all, have been utilised for the sisal plantation. The total expenditure from

General Revenue to the end of March, 1922, in establishing the plantation has been as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
1917-1918	..	..	150	1	3
1918-1919	..	..	774	7	9
1919-1920	..	..	1,369	11	0
1920-1921	..	..	2,055	5	10
1921-1922	..	..	1,837	7	0
			<hr/>		
			6,186	12	10

The factory has been placed at the northern extremity of the plantation so that the lands immediately adjacent thereto, which are in private possession may be established in sisal by the public and the leaves sold to the factory on a co-operative basis. The factory is prepared to pay 2 per cent. on the price of sisal fibre, f.o.b. Kingston, for leaves delivered at the factory. That is, if sisal be worth £30 per ton, the price of leaves delivered at the factory would be 12s. per ton. A bonus, representing half profits, will be paid in addition at the end of crop for leaves purchased by the factory.

There are about 1,000 acres of land within 2 mile of the factory suitable for sisal of which 200 acres have already been planted by one land owner.

▲ The Lititz Board is willing to advance £2 per acre under the Agricultural Loans Law, (6 of 1887), for approved plantation of sisal to be established within 3 miles of the factory.

Capital Works—Under the Loan Law, (22 of 1921), authority has been given for raising a loan of £27,000 for the establishment of the Fibre Factory at Lititz.

Factory—The Factory started crop on the 1st December, 1922. The capacity of the machinery is in excess of 3 tons clean fibre per day of ten hours. The fibre is wasted brushed and baled by a powerful hydraulic baler for shipment.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Director of Agriculture, *Chairman*. Hon. A. E. Harrison, Hon. A. G. Nash. Vacant.

STAFF.

Supervisor—Vacant.

Engineer—H. V. Silvera.

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Office—11 North Parade, Kingston.

A SOCIETY of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, the objects being to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation or products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed, originally, consisting of the elected members of the Legislative Council, who were members of the Board *ex officio*, 11 members elected by the Society, and 11 members nominated by the Governor, who hold office for three years.

Changes have been made and the Board now consists of the Governor as President, the Director of Agriculture *ex officio*; three vice-presidents, and fourteen members elected by the Society.

The Society receives a grant from the Government.

The subscription for membership of the Society is four shillings per annum, foreign members five shillings.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now 250 affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the Branch Societies are important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society are regularly given by the various Agricultural Instructors, of which there are now sixteen.

The attention of the society was early given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two Hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry was imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums were also given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose were discontinued. The late Sir Alfred Jones presented to the Society in 1903 two Aberdeen Angus bulls and one Shorthorn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which were placed in the care of the Society. His late Majesty King Edward VII, presented the island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the society.

The Society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which was issued January, 1897. It is sent free to all members of the Society and up to recently of the local branches and has an issue of about 7,000 copies per month. Branch members under a new rule subscribe 6d. each per annum toward the cost of the journal. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the society, is regarded in that light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign, are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of buyers and sellers of live stock, plants and seeds together. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instruction in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce of small settlers, and generally to advise them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the Society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co., for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu of the appointment of Instructor under the Direct Line Contract and with this amount an extension of the work of the society's Instructors was arranged. This sum ceased at the expiration of the Contract in January 1911. The number of Instructors, however, has been gradually increased, as this work commended itself to agriculturists.

The following list gives the names of the Instructors and their postal addresses.

Supervisor of Instructors, The Secretary, Agricultural Instructors, W. Cradwick, Mandeville, J. Hirst, May Pen, J. Briscoe, Montpelier, L. A. Wates, Port Antonio, Thos. Powell, Mile Gully, R. C. Somerville, Bog Walk, A. P. Hanson, Stony Hill, M. Rennie, Brown's Town, H. W. Lynch, Myersville, C. C. Hastings, Cascade, J. A. Banks, Richmond, J. E. E. Armstrong, Falmouth, O. P. Martin, Buff Bay. Assistant Instructors—W. Z. Buckley, Bath, U. A. McLaren, Yallahs.

In December 1900, a Banana Conference, in 1901 and 1905, Orange Conferences and in 1904 a Cotton Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings was in force up till 1915 and groups of parishes were dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount awarded in each year in three classes being £25 for each parish competing.

A Competition for the Best Small Holdings, is again being carried through in each Parish. These competitions, are being organized by the Instructors of the Agricultural Society and operated through the Branches.

Grants were also made to Agricultural Shows held under the auspices of the Branch Societies, for some years past, averaging ten shows a year, but these have been discontinued since 1915.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor, *President*.

R. P. Simmonds, (St. Mary), Hon. Rev. G. L. Young, (St. Catherine), *Vice-Presidents*; Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A., Director of Agriculture, (*ex-officio*), E. Arnett, (St. Ann), W. H. Landale, (St. Andrew), A. W. Farquharson, (Clarendon), Hon. Rev. W. T. Graham, (St. Mary), Hon. C. W. Hewitt, (Hanover), Chas. Hope Levy, (St. Thomas), Clarence Lopez, (Clarendon), H. L. Mossman, (Clarendon), Hon. E. W. Muirhead, (Manchester and St. Elizabeth), Hon. A. G. Nash, (Manchester), Arch. Spooner (St. Andrew), Hon. R. F. Williams, (Westmoreland), H. C. Shekell (St. James and St. Andrew), S. A. Hendricks, (Manchester).

Secretary—John Barclay, Salary £625 and travelling expenses.

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March, 1923, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Law 15 of 1903 show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 2,220,882. Of these 918,763 acres are returned as being in wood and ruinate, and 1,040,553 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land and appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term: 745,239 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 295,314 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 44,004 acres are under cultivation of cane, and besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st December, 1923, were as follows:— 1,013,125 cwt. valued at £911,812; rum, 809,023 galls. valued at £80,903.

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 20,406 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 63,221 cwts. valued at £203,883. The area in bananas is shown at 68,813 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the total of 12,713,849 stems, valued at £2,072,397. Coco-nuts palms are shown to cover an area of 940,950 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 30,400,961 nuts, valued at £139,851. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 12,685 acres, the exports being 76,842 cwt. valued at £138,315.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:—

Year	Coconuts.	Bananas.	Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Cassava.	Rice.	Oranges.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Nutmeg.	Ground Provision.	Para Grass.
1914	19,955	85,468	31,160	20,023	231	23	382	426	92	1,445	275	1144	.	.	.
1915	29,731	85,854	31,727	18,175	89	11	231	1243	13	1,126	455	881	.	.	.
1916	30,072	89,477	33,830	18,383	87	5	187	23	12	690	602	773	.	.	.
1917	30,189	78,890	33,499	20,427	128	11	148	1	31	1,023	45	569	1	.	.
1918	35,923	67,987	37,951	20,280	228	10	384	4	328	620	43	526	1	.	.
1919	34,783	115,85	41,037	19,551	194	29	1545	.	15	844	136	39	1	3,619	.
1920	37,260	63,168	47,558	22,811	127	76	593	104	148	574	21	465	1	75,346	.
1921	37,837	55,368	53,794	22,297	56	56	310	4	61	367	18	454	10	74,553	.
1922	38,355	59,174	55,818	20,493	212	10	277	14	73	476	192	342	.	71,310	160
1923	49,955	68,813	44,004	20,406	125	4	245	347	33	437	198	318	.	68,107	521

Year.	Hemp.	Grapefruit	Cocoa.	Tea.	Rubber	Vegetables.	Mixed Cultivation.	Guinea grass.	Common Pasture.	Common pasture and Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1914	.	.	10,849	100	.	11	93,072	153,718	434,598	87,156	940,128
1915	.	.	11,088	100	.	81	92,243	173,764	497,821	68,332	1,013,025
1916	.	.	11,432	100	45	359	92,185	174,122	474,008	61,287	987,679
1917	.	82	12,131	100	18	6	97,525	168,318	464,185	72,418	979,745
1918	.	.	14,590	100	18	44	29,503	145,249	590,969	78,851	1,021,975
1919	15	96	16,978	100	18	21	33,450	150,084	514,973	84,753	1,048,224
1920	318	30	17,662	100	3	32	39,963	154,922	558,229	79,504	1,009,345
1921	691	70	18,014	100	.	37	38,134	153,396	545,140	68,522	1,074,703
1922	1516	.	15,219	.	3	20	37,908	198,609	665,220	61,028	1,226,564
1923	2200	.	12,685	.	.	12	35,909	146,566	553,708	44,965	1,959,316

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND, 1921-1922.

Kingston—Port Royal—St. Andrew, 18,323; St. Thomas, 79,586; Portland, 74,495; St. Mary, 20,248; St. Ann, 94,833; Trelawny, 70,490; St. James 66,735; Hanover, 30,525; Westmoreland, 71,178; St. Elizabeth, 94,317; Manchester, 54,600; Clarendon, 130,537; St. Catherine 112,891.—Total 918,763.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1922-23, BY PARISHES.

(Many products under separate headings in this Table are also grown under the heading "Mixed Cultivation" on Rented Lands.)

Parish.	Cassava.	Rubber.	Oranges.	Rice.	Tea.	Hemp.	Cotton.	Castor Oil Plant.	Grapefruit.	Cocoa-nuts.	Barabas.	Sugar Cane.	Coffee.	Para Grass.
Kingston
St. Andrew	1	27	335	826	..
St. Thomas ..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11056	7,410	2,657	2,311	..
Portland	68	..	..	..	7	..	..	9,055	7,941	178	326	..
St. Mary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,745	3,179	1,157	723	..
St. Ann	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,233	1,784	1,242	1,009	..
Trelawny	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,055	406	4,333	167	..
St. James	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,630	3,509	3,723	28	..
Hanover	20	..	..	..	2,973	1,165	2,304	149	..
Westmoreland	9	1,009	7,083	54	521
St. Elizabeth	12	..	..	..	191	..	..	24	145	106	356	..
Manchester	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	112	125	3,202	..
Clarendon ..	263	..	79	..	..	2180	..	..	..	260	2,006	12,266	2,541	..
St. Catherine	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,826	11,320	8,495	8,714	..
Port Royal
Grand Total ..	347	..	437	..	..	2200	198	..	..	40,950	68,813	44,004	20,406	521

Parish.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Mixed Cultivation.	Tobacco.	Cocoa.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Nutmeg.	Common Pasture.	Total Number of acres under cultivation & care.
Kingston ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew ..	9	..	..	186	..	138	..	2,857	2,349	..	35,185	60,236
St. Thomas ..	..	..	..	2,844	..	175	..	3,735	3,463	..	26,077	139,379
Portland ..	1	..	..	1,956	..	410	..	2,884	232	..	24,736	122,290
St. Mary ..	3	1	8	1,452	80	7,724	..	4,379	14,000	..	35,713	124,146
St. Ann ..	7	..	82	2,183	14	321	1	11,632	23,614	..	85,998	227,776
Trelawny ..	1	..	141	977	1	133	..	3,994	13,520	..	70,421	1,7,643
St. James ..	..	..	..	2,444	..	127	..	4,035	5,165	..	29,072	116,469
Hanover ..	5	..	..	2,092	..	11	..	2,615	6,634	..	42,660	91,183
Westmoreland ..	2	1	2	3,507	..	4	..	3,358	18,847	..	65,161	170,708
St. Elizabeth ..	11	..	3	805	18	..	11	8,511	22,240	..	52,777	179,517
Manchester ..	19	..	..	219	..	..	..	4,135	4,719	..	61,871	129,219
Clarendon ..	27	..	6	13,667	205	465	..	7,477	10,134	..	61,183	243,324
St. Catherine ..	7	2	3	3,547	..	3,177	..	8,195	21,839	..	45,939	227,096
Port Royal ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	125	5	245	35,909	318	12,685	12	68,107	146,566	..	598,675	1,959,316

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1923

Name of Estate.	Owner	Attorney of Owner	Cane Cultivation in Grass, Wood- land, and Ruinate, &c. Acres.	Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc	Crop year ending 31.8.23
ST. THOMAS						
Albion	Wellesley Bourke & Co.	..	400 4,016	Water & steam	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	200 5,593
Plantain Garden River	P. G. R. Central Factory	F. R. Cane	300 1,292	Steam	do	512 14,623
Serge Island	Henry Holgate	H. W. Holgate	600 1,519	Steam and electricity	do	1,004 17,252
Monklands	Russell A. Alger	H. W. F. Munn	203 2,976	Water & steam	do	45 5,495
ST. MARY						
Gray's Inn	Gray's Inn Central Factory Co. Ltd.	C. M. Pringle	.. ..	Electrical	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	5,665 ..
ST. ANN—						
Llandoverly	Webb, Cotter & Paton	Ives	490 1,610	Water	Centrifugal & Vacuum Pan	215 8,970
Richmond	Jas. A. Dougal	..	456 5,068½	do and steam	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	786 27,900
TRELAWNY—						
Bryan Castle	A. W. Gordon	..	225 1,177	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	140 11,760
Braco	"	..	250 1,435	do	" "	" "

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1923.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop, year ending 31 8 23.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
St. James, contd.								
Malfoota ..	J. H. Parkin (lessee) ..	..	35	leased	Steam	Ordinary and open Battery	Nil	..
HANOVER—								
Kew Prospect ..	José Charley ..	..	200	847	do	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	441	11,119
..	James Charley ..	..	270	779	do	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan	969	25,775
WESTMORELAND—								
Blue Castle ..	Est. Samuel H. Morris ..	Ed. Morris	200	1 281	Steam	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	756 1/10	19,806

SUGAR ESTATES.

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	WESTMORELAND, cond.								
Friendship ..	Barham Friendship Estates Co. Ltd.	L. W. Thomas ..	310	1,812	Steam	..	Trip'e effect & Vacuum Pan	774	22,410
Fort William ..	Miss G. C. Hay	Hon. A. E. Harrison, Lessee	150	4,227	Water & Steam	..	Canes taken to Friend-ship and Shrewsbury	..	..
Frome, Fontabelle, Bellisle, Paul Island	} James Charley	..	800	4,228	Steam	..	Quadruple effect & Vacuum Pan	1,967	58,220
Glasgow and Retrieve	Est., F. M. Whitelocke..	C. Hudson	220	1,637	do	..	Canes taken at Mint	..	..
Masemure ..	James Charley	..	700	1,502	do	..	Quadruple effect & Vacuum Pan	1,146 3-10	33,840
Mint ..	John Charley	..	100	2,764	do	..	Triple effect & Vacuum Pan..	298½	7,797
Retreat ..	W. H. Farquharson ..	..	300	1,770	do	..	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	392	20,945
Shrewsbury ..	Ed. Morris	..	300	1,971	Water & Steam	..	Quadruple effect & Vacuum Pan	903¼ 3-5	22,875
ST. ELIZABETH—									
Appleton Central ..	Appleton Central Ltd...	Lindo Bros.	500	5,153	Eight Roller Mills, Steam- driver	..	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal appara- tus.	339	25,262
Holland ..	W. N. C. Farquharson et al	C. A. Farqu- harson	214	6,153	Water & Steam	..	Centrifugal & Vacuum Pan ..	181	13,220
Raheen Factory	Hon. A. E. Harrison	J. B. Kilburn	420	4,456	Steam, Eleven Roller Mill	..	ditto	500	2,985

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1923.

Name of Estate.	Owner	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus. etc.	Crop year ending 31.8.23.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
CLARENDON—								
Amity Hall	Amity Hall Co. Ltd.	A. W. Farquharson	1453	2,776	Steam	Vacuum Pan	1,219	26,733
Bog	Est. of Alfred Pawsey	..	600	3,229	do	do	118	7,125
Denbigh	Hon. G. W. Muirhead	..	490	5,964	do	do	..	..
Manningsfield	B. J. A. Robinson	..	90	120	do	do	48	..
Money Musk	Lindo Bros.	..	1500	5,103	do	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	1,640	22,420
Morelands	Vere Estate Co.	A. W. Farquharson	1050	8,634	do	do	760	..
Parnassus and Sandy Gully	Dr. A. Juan Grinan	Dr. A. J. Grinan	1250	4,205	do	do	..	..
Sevens Plantation	Mercedes Grinan	Dr. A. J. Grinan	300	3,046	do	Vacuum Pan	1,550	38
ST. CATHERINE—								
Caymanas	Caymanas Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	664	5,035	Steam	Vac. Pan. & Centrifugal (tons)	1,300	30,000
Worthy Park	F. L. Clarke	..	486	10,876	Steam	Centrifugal & Triplet Vacuum Pan	686	17,088
Innswood	E. Charley	..	400	962	Steam	Centrifugal	780	64,000
Bernard Lodge	Keelin Lindo Ltd.	..	77½	430	do	do	7,186	145,647

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA 1922-1923.

Estates having 50 acres and upwards.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass & Wood, Ruinate.
ST. ANDREW—			Acres.	Acres.
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	Est. John Casserly	Wm. J. Casserly	75	331
Chesterfield	Est. C. E. DeMercado	L. DeMercado	100	300
Clifton Mount & Silver Hill	H. Shekell	W. H. Landale	170	1,752
Clydesdale	Lt. Col. C. F. S. Maclaverty	..	95	570
Middleton	Lt. Col. C. F. S. Maclaverty	..	61½	1,148½
Pleasant Hill	W. H. Landale	..	200	894
Strawberry Hill and Woodlands	C. V. Munn	..	90	882
Properties of less than 50 acres and small settlers with cultivation			267	28,508
ST. THOMAS.				
Abbey Green	J. H. Watt	..	180	590
Arntully & Moy Hall	W. Gamble	..	400	230
Farm Hill	B. S. Gosset	H. F. W. Munn	100	861
Radnor	F. H. Robertson	H. E. W. Munn	92	900
Sherwood Forrest	J. Hale Caird & Co	..	60	555
Whitfield Hall	L. O. Heaven	..	55	465
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			951	75,160
PORTLAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			379	67,012
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			517	23,308
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			720	82,513
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			251	85,215
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			71	69,627
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			182	43,980
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			75	67,480
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			750	111,320
MANCHESTER.				
Lowax & Somerset	Miss A. Kennedy	..	55	2,548
Park Hall	L. B. Meikle	..	50	2,750
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			3,720	56,104
CLARENDON.				
Glendale	Jno. A. Wallace	..	50	996
Whitney	Lord Dudley	A. G. Clarke	70	2,802
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			3,684	130,537
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers			8,561	111,572

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1922-1923.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Bellevue ..	Misses Amy and Lily Hendricks }	..	20	10
Temple Hall ..	Est. of S. Soutar	..	6	10
Ind. School, Stony Hill	Govt. of Jamaica	..	5	20
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres			
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Amity Hall & Hordley	Jamaica Co.	..	15	600
Belvedere ..	Est. of J. D. Baker	Wm. Dougall	..	250
Bachelors Hall ..	M. A. E. DeAlcazar	J. H. Baker (lessee)	90	300
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins	W. H. Stewart	20	80
Bowden ..	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	60
Burrowfield ..	Edward Ashman	..	50	40
Clifton Hill ..	Pengelly & Robison	..	10	220
Duckenfield ..	Est. of Sir John Pringle	..	..	700
Friendship Pen ..	Est. of M. S. Grace	R. L. Holinsed	..	170
Golden Grove ..	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	980
Green Castle ..	Major W. W. Rhodes	R. S. Holinsed	..	80
Harbour Head ..	Stokesfield, Ltd.	C. A. Delisser	25	150
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor	C. H. Burke	..	200
Leith Hall ..	A. E. Marchalleck	..	20	160
Morant ..	H. M. R. Crichton	R. B. Hopkins	20	250
Moro ..	A. Watson Taylor	C. H. Burke	..	150
Norris ..	E. C. Motta	..	..	92
Nutts River ..	W. T. Lanaman	..	10	90
Phillipsfield ..	A. R. deRuzen	U. F. Co. (lessees)	30	250
Potosi (West) ..	Est. of M. S. Grace	Capt. J. Hamilton	..	55
Pleasant Hill ..	A. R. deRuzen	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	178
P. G. River ..	P. G. Central Factory	P. R. Cane	..	200
Potosi (East) ..	J. Hamilton & Est. M. S. Grace	Capt. J. Hamilton	5	120
Prospect ..	L. G. Harrison	..	10	100
Pembroke Hall ..	A. G. Donaldson	..	10	105
Red Hills ..	J. G. Marchalleck	..	..	40
Rhine ..	Est. L. D. Baker	Wm. Dougall	100	200
Stokas Hall ..	J. M. Lewis	..	30	75
Stokesfield ..	Stokesfield, Ltd.	C. A. Delisser	2	100
Springfield ..	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	200
Wheelerfield ..	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	250
Winchester and Suffolk Park	Jamaica Company	..	10	260
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	86	2,827
<i>Portland—</i>				
Big Spring Garden ..	Est. of W. B. Espeut	C. L. Hall	..	100
Bound Brook ..	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	90
Buff Bay River ..	R. R. Benbow	..	50	15
Burlington ..	Mrs. E. A. Dodd	F. C. Billingslee (lessee)	..	90
Bybrook ..	V. E. Silvera	..	10	70
Catalina & Chepstow	Est. W. B. Espeut	C. L. Hall	..	80
Canewood ..	Heirs of Small	W. F. Small	20	100
Elysium & Paradise	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	341
Golden Vale ..	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	209
Green Vale ..	C. Miller	..	..	65
Grange Hill ..	L. G. Harrison	•	..	165
Hart Hill ..	B. O. Minott	..	25	25

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Banana.
<i>Portland, contd.—</i>				
Hectors River	Est. E. C. Hall	..	..	70
Hopewell	J. B. Kilburn	..	..	150
Hope	A. F. Walker	..	..	20
Haining	T. A. Gray	..	..	25
Kildare	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	50	203
Lennox	Mason & Johnson	J. O. Mason	60	250
Low Layton	E. I. Hopkins	C. D. Matthews	100	113
Mt. Holstein	Mrs. Benn	..	..	20
Mt. Pleasant	Atlantic Fruit Co.	..	..	249
Orange Vale	Bragg & Conahan	P. A. Conahan	3	30
Prospect and Red Hazel	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	82
Retreat	L. A. Isaacs	J. O. Mason	100	135
Seamans Valley	J. & B. Daure	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	256
Stanton	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	101
Shrewsbury and Twickenham	Est. D. A. Sanftleben	U. F. Co. (lessees)	82	213
Toms Hope	Patterson & Patterson	Do.	..	292
Unity Valley	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	123
Vinery	B. L. Vaz	..	100	120
Woodstock	V. E. Silvera	..	..	30
Do.	Henry Braham	..	..	23
Windsor Castle	George Bygrave	..	..	25
Woodstock	S. S. Stedman	..	..	200
Williamsfield	Hy. M. Jones	Fred. M. Jones	..	250
Do.	United Fruit Co.	J. G. Kieffer	..	141
Windsor	United Fruit Co.	Do.	..	256
Ythanside	W. B. Espeut	C. L. Hall	..	150
Small settlers of Fellowship	less than 20 acres United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	35
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Albany	Alex. Heywood	..	10	27
Albany	A. J. Braham	..	7	20
Aguilta Vale	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	60	500
Albion	Emma Silvera	S. M. Walker	..	150
Albany	Dr. P. M. Lyon	Cargill, Cargill & Dunn	20	66
Aleppo	C. H. Randall	..	5	10
Brighton	P. Cousins	E. L. Sharp	..	50
Belfield	Miss U. Clarke	F. C. Mercier	12	30
Belfield	M. McKersie	..	5	18
Beverly	Hugh Evans McGregor	..	10	30
Berry Hill	Robert White	..	..	30
Do.	S. M. Walker	..	..	30
Bagnold Spring	S. M. Roche	..	..	120
Ballards Valley	Est. G. L. Walker	..	30	250
Brimmer Hall	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	19	299
Cardiff	J. T. March	..	..	30
Carlton	Jane Baugh	..	..	20
Camberwell	Wm. H. Davidson	..	5	15
Cape Clear	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	20	250
Castlemine	S. D. Lindo	..	..	30
Chivy	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	150	328
Chovy	D. C. Hylton	..	40	60
Charlottenburg	W. H. Westmoreland	..	80	300

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd—</i>				
Clermont	Est. H. G. Constantine	..	20	30
Do.	Eva Constantine	..	20	60
Do.	Est. H. G. Constantine	..	10	30
Do.	Harriett Constantine	J. H. Stockhausen	15	42
Do.	F. Graham	..	20	55
Do.	F. Graham	..	45	85
Do.	Robin on & Duquesnay	..	20	65
Do.	E. G. O. Nixon	..	10	20
Clermont Ranch	Frances Graham	..	15	40
Clifton Hill	Zach. McIntosh	..	..	5
Content	Est. of Sir John Pringle	..	13	24
Coves	José A. Benjamin	..	..	30
Crescent	Neville & Owen Silvera	..	..	110
Crescent	L. Tingling	..	..	100
Crescent	Edgar C. Motta	..	..	120
Do.	Cecil Geo. Silvera	..	..	40
Do.	Robert Silvera	..	20	50
Do.	H. A. Melville	..	..	100
Crawle	Graham A. Hawkins	..	30	80
Cromwell	Phoenix Fruit Co.	..	20	130
Decoy	J. S. Murray	..	..	100
Deeside	Saml. Schliefer	..	5	17
Donnington	Western St. Mary Citizens Association	..	..	40
Dover	O. H. Keeling	..	14	90
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgman	..	..	60
Dunside	Emeline Crawford	..	10	14
Decoy	Horace A. Fowler	..	..	30
Eden Park	Est. of J. H. Philipotts	Adm. Genl	5	358
Enfield	Hannah Beckford	..	5	20
Epping	J. T. Marsh	..	..	4
Egypt Pen	Robt. A. Morris	..	20	30
Do.	D. J. Morris	..	9	20
Do.	Wm. Morris	..	15	25
Do.	Eliza Morris	..	15	35
Epsom	Mrs. E. Brown	Chas. H. Grossett	10	22
Esher	A. G. Westmoreland	Phoenix Fruit Co.	87	313
Do.	Agnes L. Westmoreland	A. C. Westmoreland	97	235
Fontabelle	U. K. Sutherland	..	..	45
Do.	Lillian Lindo & Florence Low	..	..	220
Do.	H. W. Osmond	..	15	20
Fort George	A. F. G. Ellis	O. H. Keeling	75	221
Fort Stewart	Mary Henry & A. H. Campbell	Rev. Watson Taylor	10	20
Fort Stewart	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	110	412
Friendship	Friendship Estates	Adm. General	25	75
Frontier	Est. D. R. Clemetson	Adm. General	..	318
Gayle	Adam Roxburgh	Harold Roxburgh	10	22
Gibraltar	A. C. Westmoreland	..	81	180
Grays Inn	C. M. Pringle	J. H. Scarlett	100	170
Greenwood	R. A. H. Stone	..	..	136
Gold n Grove	E. E. C. Hosack	..	..	75
Halifax	A. E. Silvera	..	25	256
Harmony Hall	Phoenix Fruit Co.	..	..	78
Hazard	Thomas Champsagnie	..	..	40

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Hazard	Wm. Champagne	..	..	10
Heywood Hall and Janrunny	Di Giorgio & Co.	..	100	664
Hampstead	Helen Rudolf	..	..	18
Highgate	Phoenix Fruit Co.	..	20	50
Hopewell	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	14	40
Do.	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	..	10	10
Home Castle	Gilbert H. Francis	..	10	30
Industry	J. F. Marsh	..	..	10
Iter Boreale	E. E. C. Hosack	..	50	175
Kendal	A. M. Donaldson	..	15	35
Koenigsburgh	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	47	140
Langley	C. F. H. Johnston	..	..	60
Do.	Est. of M. E. Johnston	D. F. McCormack	30	150
Lambkin Hill	Albert E. Silvera	..	30	60
Do.	S. M. Roche	..	10	89
Lewisburgh	Stella McGregor	United Fruit Co.	30	221
Do.	C. A. Foster	..	10	15
Lucky Hill	J. H. Jefferson	..	..	40
Mahoe Hill	M. E. Henriques	..	10	25
Moore Hall	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	3	144
Montrose	Phoenix Fruit Co.	H. G. Delisser	10	26
Do.	H. G. Delisser	..	15	45
Do.	H. G. Delisser	..	40	150
Nashville	Phoenix Fruit Co.	..	10	140
Nonsuch	Geo. A. Dougall	..	20	50
Do.	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	61	556
Do.	Helen Rudolf	..	40	90
Nutfield	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	12	920
New Ramble	Est. Leo Geo. Silvera	Admin. Genl.	..	291
Oxford	A. D. & A. C. Goffe	..	50	350
Orange Hill	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	32	380
Osborne	Richd. L. Benbow	..	45	155
Orange River	A. Fisher	..	20	45
Do.	Phoenix Fruit Co.	..	..	85
Do.	E. S. Webb	..	20	51
Do.	Jas. H. Byles	..	40	98
Do.	M. E. Robinson	..	10	20
Palmetto Grove	Messrs. Pringle Bros.	J. G. Cohen	..	181
Pemberton Valley	Robt. R. Simmonds	..	..	129½
Pembroke Hall	A. A. Barclay	..	..	25
Do.	Sylvester Latibaudiere	..	..	20
Do.	Alfred Champagne	..	..	50
Petersfield	J. A. Graham	..	..	50
Platfield	United Fruit Co.	..	15	267
Do.	W. S. Pickwick	..	20	40
Do.	W. G. White	..	..	30
Preston	Jas. Osborne	..	..	20
Quebec	Harriet Simmonds	..	119	299
Retreat	Emma Holtham	..	..	24
Richmond	E. P. Gilmore	..	5	20
Do.	H. B. Wolcott	..	50	255
Roslyn	J. B. & C. H. C. Goffe	..	5	150
Rosemount	R. B. Thompson	..	10	25
Russell Hall	W. St. Mary Citizen's Assn.	..	..	60
Richmond Castle	Emanuel Ayre	..	10	15

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION. *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Richards Pen	Sarah E. Dill	..	..	15
Salisbury	Chas. S. Boyd	..	20	40
Shermanes	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	27	100
Sherwood Forest	Mary A. Ballentyne	..	5	10
Spring Valley	Ernest M. Mais	..	..	60
Sue River	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	3	..
Sandwood	Richard E. Cooke	..	8	24
Smallfield	E. A. McNeil	..	4	29
Tinsbury	Edmond J. Lewis	..	10	30
Try All	Lillian Motta	..	..	200
Tremolesworth	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	17	427
Do.	S. M. Walker	..	..	17
Trinity	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	10	422
Union	R. P. Simmonds	..	..	300
Warwick Castle	Edwd. Hyatt	..	..	20
Do.	J. T. Marsh	..	..	80
Do.	R. T. Rigg	..	..	120
Do.	Frank Lindo	..	..	25
Wey Hill	M. E. Smith	..	40	50
White Hall	Atlantic Fruit Co.	..	150	763
Water Valley	Est. C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett	200	300
Do. (Rosend)	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	6	700
Wenworth	United Fruit Co.	..	..	190
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Arthurs Mt.	H. N. Pullar	..	6	12
Broom Hall	Lord Penhryn	Hon. Geo. McGrath	1	25
Cranbrook	C. C. Calder	C. C. Calder	20	30
Cave Valley	S. L. Bernard	..	14	55
Chesterfield	Geo. Abrahams	..	5	15
Content	C. M. Purchas	..	20	12
Drax Hall	H. P. Sewell, et al	G. P. Dewar	10	200
Gloucester Hall	W. H. Westmoreland	..	1	40
Golden Spring	S. Cotter	..	4	40
Goshen	Mrs. E. J. Roper	L. L. Roper	..	100
Greenock	Dr. G. Hargreaves	J. G. Pattison	2	80
Home Castle	H. P. Sewell, et al	G. P. Dewar	50	50
Landover	Est. Webb, Cotter & Paton	A. J. Webb	20	10
Lily Field	Alex. Hopwood	..	..	10
New Ground	F. E. Dixon	H. Vermont	150	70
Roaring River	Est. of Sir John Pringle	J. G. Cohen	..	34
Retreat	S. M. Fisher	..	..	50
Seville	Est. of H. Hoskins	S. Cotter	30	100
Windsor	F. F. Dixon	..	..	67
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	..	..
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Bristol and Chester	Est. J. G. Pile	H. W. Myers	..	40
Forest	C. J. Edwards	..	..	20
Mahogany Hall	H. E. Capstick	..	..	40
Pantrefant	C. T. Dewar	..	..	25
Sportsman Hall	U. F. Dodd	..	..	20
Small settlers	of less than 20 acres	..	18	740
<i>St. James—</i>				
Belfont	J. G. Fennell	..	..	76
Chesterfield	St. James Co. Ltd.	..	..	348
Croydon	Est. of Dr. A. J. McCutty	..	..	96

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. James, contd.—</i>				
Ducketts ..	St. James Co., Ltd.	..	..	358
Do. ..	S. H. Whittingham	..	..	20
Guildsboro' ..	L. J. Hawthorne	..	..	50
Garland ..	A. G. Facev	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	255
Hazelymph ..	Dutton Trench	Phoenix Fruit Co.	50	160
Irwin ..	Dr. A. M. Mills	..	..	60
Latium ..	J. C. Farquharson	Phoenix Fruit Co.	..	316
Leyden ..	A. A. Thomson	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	380
Lapland ..	Est. of Dr. A. J. McCatty	..	..	20
Mocho ..	S. H. Whittingham	U. F. Co. (lessees)	..	365
Montpelier ..	Jno. W. Edwards	..	..	150
Newman Hall ..	Dr. A. A. Vernon	..	..	160
Stevenage ..	F. A. Cory	..	..	30
Springvale ..	B. A. Kirkham	..	..	20
Sunderland ..	Arthur B. Lowe	..	..	90
Stapleton ..	Edwd. Perkins	..	..	49
Seven Rivers ..	F. H. DeLisser	Phoenix Fruit Co.	..	300
Virgin Valley ..	F. P. Leyden	..	..	60
Worcester ..	Dr. A. A. Vernon	..	..	60
Small settlers of less than 20 acres				
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Eaton ..	H. Sanftleben	..	..	30
Green River ..	United Fruit Co.	..	..	105
Greenwich ..	R. A. Leslie	..	..	57
Saxham ..	A. A. Aird	..	..	85
Spring Valley ..	Mrs. M. Junor	..	..	55
Wesfield ..	Est. of Sir J. Pringle	..	..	75
Small settlers of less than 20 acres			55	785
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Cinnamon Hill ..	Alberga Williams	..	..	20
Lamb Spring ..	H. C. Shekell	..	..	36
Mountain Spring ..	H. C. Shekell	..	..	62
Greenwick ..	Est. G. Ramsay	R. P. Rerric	..	20
Small settlers of less than 20 acres			28	937
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Breadnut Valley ..	F. H. Farquharson	..	..	12
Aberdeen ..	Wm. Wilson	Fred. H. Farquharson	20	100
Vauxhall ..	Hendricks & Co.	W. G. Hendricks	..	10
Small settlers of less than 20 acres			..	120
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Small settlers of less than 20 acres			10	520
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Danks Savoy ..	The Grinan Estate	A. J. Grinan	22	53
Mears ..	Est. C. A. Wina	F. G. Sharp	3	55
North Hall ..	H. F. D'Aguilar	..	5	20
Trout Hall ..	F. G. Sharp	..	..	48
Whitney ..	Lord Dudley	E. M. Clarke	100	100
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Belmont ..	Hudson	..	..	96
Bernard Lodge ..	Keeling, Lindo Ltd.	..	..	89½
Belmore ..	Capt. S. D. List	..	..	50
Berkshire Hall ..	H. G. Taylor & J. T. Baylis	J. T. Baylis	50	50
Bushy Park ..	United Fruit Co.	..	..	135

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas
<i>St. Catherine, contd.</i>				
Crawle	Caymanas Ltd.	P. A. Bovell		132
Cedar Grove	United Fruit Co.			95
Cambria	E. H. Dyer		100	
Charlemont	Hon. Geo. McGrath		46	
Cow Park	United Fruit Co.			317
Congrove Park & Cooksons	United Fruit Co. }			{ 306 200
Cottage	United Fruit Co.			37
Cumberland Pen	United Fruit Co.			1,120
Caymanas, Dawkins	Caymanas, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell		1,421
Do Ewing	Do			58
Dove Hall	Albert R. McIntosh			8
Do	R. T. Rigg		40	43
Dunkeld	Leslie Cawley			40
Farm 1 & 2	United Fruit Co.			358
Goshen	Keeling Lindo Ltd.			151½
Glengoffe	E. R. Northover		20	30
Government Park	United Fruit Co.			188
Grange	Keeling, Lindo Ltd.			233
Great Salt Pond & Salt Island	U. F. Co.			78
Harkers Hall	Estate J. C. Leceane	Admn. Genl.	30	20
Halfway Tree Pen	R. H. B. Hotchkin	Keeling, Lindo Ltd., (lessees)		369½
Hyde	P. L. Fowles		5	10
Kew Park	J. H. McPhail		30	40
Lawrencefield	United Fruit Co.			271
Lime Tree Garden	Keeling Lindo Ltd.			134
Mt. Olive	H. V. Lindo,		50	50
New Works	H. V. Lindo		20	20
New Hall	H. V. Lindo		60	20
Pear Tree Grove	B. O. Minott		13	37
Phoenix Park	Keeling Lindo Ltd.			322
Do	A. Dolphy			119
Do	Caymanas, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell		254
Portmore	United Fruit Co.			100
Rodons	A. A. Delapenha			5
Reid's Pen	Otto Crowden		17	10
Rio Magno	Cecil DeLisser		50	200
Rio Cobre Valley	R. L. Constantine		30	10
Riversdale	H. V. Lindo	H. V. Lindo	20	60
Rose Hall	Est. Dugald Campbell	J. H. & D. H. Camp- bell (lessees)	80	20
Springvale	Dr. F. F. Brown		20	10
Twickenham Park	Wm. Watson			113
Turnbull Pen and Lakes Pen	W. Watson			32
Turnbull Pen				
Tulloch	J. H. McPhail		75	175
Tulloch Mtn.	E. John Gordon		12	8
Villa Pen & Orchard	N. N. McGilchrist			30
Woodlands	Keeling Lindo Ltd.			64
Whitemarl	Est. Henry McGilchrist	United Fruit Co.		60
Worthy Park	F. L. Clarke		200	200
Watson Grove	United Fruit Co.			110
Williamsfield	V. N. Magnus		15	60

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA 1922-1923

Pens of 100 head and over.

Name of Pen	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acre- age	No. of cattle.
<i>St Andrew—</i>					
Barbican ..	P. C. Cork ..	W. H. Heron ..	475	376	200
Cherry Garden ..	Lt.-Col. Marescaux ..	..	500	393	140
Constant Spring ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	..	900	2 276	300
Halberstadt ..	B. S. Gosset ..	..	1,289	566	280
Hope ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	Dir. of Agriculture ..	453	1,344	300
Mona ..	Kingston General Commissioners ..	..	800	1,892	400
Waterhouse ..	Est. of Mrs. F. J. Far- quharson ..	W. N. C. Farqu- harson ..	1,000	350	200
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Amity Hall and Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. ..	..	700	2,258	210
Belvedere ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	W. Dougall ..	150	1,820	600
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	W. H. Stewart ..	1,000	1,600	520
Coley ..	R. A. Lightbourne ..	..	160	504	250
Duckenfield ..	Est. of Sir J. Pringle ..	..	308	1,692	225
Friendship ..	Est. of M. S. Grace ..	Capt. J. Hamilton ..	390	752	117
Garbrant Hall ..	Henry Holgate ..	Henry W. Holgate ..	2,030	3,989	660
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	C. H. Burke ..	450	665	342
Llandewey ..	R. A. Burke ..	..	600	729	218
Lloyds ..	J. W. McLean ..	..	150	5,079	337
Lyssons ..	C. H. Levy and J. H. Phillipps ..	..	600	388	512
Morant ..	H. M. R. Chrichton ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	400	650	245
Mount Sinai ..	L. Burke ..	..	225	1,195	240
Pera ..	Est. of Sir John Pringle ..	..	815	583	387
<i>Portland—</i>					
Boston ..	Farquharson ..	R. W. Richards ..	462	400	266
Boundbrook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	740	998	349
Buff Bay River ..	R. L. Benbow ..	..	420	1,902	140
Comfort Castle ..	J. G. Patterson ..	..	621	29	250
Content ..	do. ..	..	395	105	170
Darley ..	W. H. Watson ..	..	300	956	300
Golden Vale ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	1,461	2,030	292
Kildare ..	United Fruit Co. ..	do. ..	1,239	653	320
Mulatto River ..	C. A. S. Hinshelwood ..	..	250	400	160
Paradise and Elysium ..	United Fruit Co. ..	J. G. Keiffer ..	627	1,495	129
Spring Garden ..	W. B. Espeut ..	C. L. Hall ..	2,030	240	360
Wydah ..	Es. Andrew Patterson ..	..	607	..	150
<i>St Mary—</i>					
Agualta Vale ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,437	739	468
Ballards Valley ..	G. L. Walker ..	..	690	488	122
Cap. Clear ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	632	534	211
Chovey ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	529	642	179
Epping ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	410	217	100
Esher & Cromwell ..	A. L. Westmoreland ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	795	462	296
Frontier ..	Est. of D. R. Clementson ..	Ad. General ..	313	1,030	158
Fort George ..	A. F. G. Ellis ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	1,953	1,874	910
Fort Stewart ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,376	837	362

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Areas in grass and common	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>					
Huddersfield ..	W. H. Horsfall ..	E. M. Mais ..	350	550	129
Hopewell ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,315	447	593
Industry ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	700	183	210
Iter Boreale ..	E. C. Hosack ..	..	650	827	155
Koeningsburg ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	1,615	445	651
Lucky Hill ..	Est. Adam Roxburgh ..	..	694	203	380
More Hall ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	563	169	194
Nutfield ..	do. ..	do. ..	2,167	1,256	789
New Ramble ..	Est. L. G. Silvera ..	Admin.-Gen. ..	546	875½	126
Prospect ..	F. E. Dixon ..	..	614	550	260
Quebec ..	R. P. Simmonds ..	R. P. Simmonds ..	695	1,041	388
Sherness ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	813	148	206
Tremolesworth ..	do. ..	do. ..	733	427	467
Union ..	R. P. Simmonds ..	..	210	427½	419
Up-Park Pen ..	Ellen Roper ..	L. P. Roper ..	764	..	200
Warwick Castle ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	470	383	220
Water Valley ..	Est. of C. E. Isaacs ..	J. H. Scarlett ..	226	635	100
Water Rosend ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	284	780	109
Spring Valley ..	E. M. Mais ..	..	390	191	80
Salisbury ..	C. S. Boyd ..	..	170½	152½	100
Tavern Hill ..	Est. A. W. Dixon ..	..	235	150	50
<i>St. Ann—</i>					
Averham Park ..	E. Arnett ..	..	1,500	442	157
Arthur's Seat & Bogue ..	Mrs. Drysdale ..	S. M. Fisher ..	1,363	313	571
Annandale ..	T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G. ..	..	2,200	120	730
Antrim ..	E. S. Galbraith ..	S. Purchas ..	590	40	120
Barrett Pen ..	Brig.-Gen. E. Moulton- Barrett, C.B., C.M.G. ..	..	1,947	1,929	750
Beverly ..	A. J. Webb ..	..	730	408	272
Bellevue ..	Est. of Sir J. Pringle ..	J. G. Cohen ..	620	35	298
Bridge Water ..	Mrs. Ella Stephenson ..	Harry Stephenson ..	686	600	250
Bromley ..	Est. A. J. Webb ..	..	738	92	340
Belmont ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	1,129	284	487
Belleair and Cardiff Hall ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	2,106	1,205	851
Crescent Park ..	Est. of Sir J. Pringle ..	J. G. Cohen ..	887	502	381
Carton ..	Mrs. E. DeRoux ..	..	1,048	132	500
Chippenham Park ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	515	1,295	275
Cranbrook ..	C. C. Calder ..	..	360	481	110
Drax Hall ..	H. P. Sewell et al ..	G. P. Dewar ..	1,360	978	437
Edinburgh Castle & Roden ..	W. Conran ..	..	943	300	547
Friendship ..	Est. C. L. Walker ..	G. L. N. Walker ..	929	39	387
Greenwich Park ..	Helen A. Miller ..	..	284	136	120
Greenfield and Endeavour & Hadden ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	2,092½	232	602
Gloucester Hall ..	W. H. Westmoreland ..	..	295	378½	128
Goshen ..	Mrs. E. J. Roper ..	L. L. Roper ..	1,472	954	500
Grierfield ..	A. G. Roper ..	..	1,080	769	376
Harmony Hall & Mount Pleasant ..	Wm. Conran ..	..	969	100	230
Hopewell Estate ..	Est. C. L. Walker ..	..	574	10	187
Hopewell ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	750	357	253

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>					
Home Castle ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	G. P. Dewar ..	3,000	1,500	700
Huntley ..	Mrs. A. O. Addison ..	..	703	42	282
Hyde Park ..	E. Helwig ..	..	400	250	190
Islington ..	E. V. Townsend ..	..	700	170	238
Knapdale ..	F. R. Cox ..	G. A. Cox ..	950	212	290
Lilyfield ..	Alex. Hopwood ..	..	1,366	686	470
Lindale ..	A. L. Simmonds ..	E. T. L. Simmonds	503	108	176
Mammee Ridge ..	C. A. Walters ..	..	790	421	250
Mount Plenty ..	Est. Adam Roxburgh ..	..	534	83	257
Malvern Park & Mammee Bay	E. Pratt ..	..	1,061	975	630
Minard and New Hope	Hon. George McGrath	..	1,642	152	554
Orange Valley ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	Chas. Costa ..	2,590	410	740
Phoenix Park ..	Est. of Sir J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen ..	700	730	385
Pennys ..	St. Leger Tivy ..	..	950	1,000	250
Queenhythe ..	Mrs. French ..	R. E. Purchas ..	1,080	117	308
Rio Hoe ..	Brig.-Genl. E. Moulton- Barrett, C.B., C.M.G.	..	3,015	1,022	1,176
Rockfield and Golden Spring	Sylvester Cotter ..	..	515	40	196
Roaring River ..	Est. of Sir J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen ..	1,211½	304	432
Richmond Penn Ridge ..	James Dougall ..	..	1,372½	1,151	60
Retreat ..	V. E. Michelin ..	..	900	585	260
Relief ..	S. M. Fisher ..	..	1,400	794	430
Shaw Park ..	E. V. Townsend ..	..	450	0	130
Southfield ..	Col. H. C. Stuart ..	..	502	166	200
Soho, Bradfield & Halifax	C. Calder ..	..	1,000	156	370
Seville ..	Ethel P. Stewart ..	..	2,223	850	900
Seville ..	Est. of H. S. Hoskins ..	S. Cotter ..	1,281	872	364
Thicketts & Lookout	Est. of C. L. Walker	G. N. E. Walker ..	1,620	..	520
Thatchfield ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	A. McGrath ..	878	731	361
Tobolski ..	Mrs. French ..	J. H. Allwood ..	1,200	1,250	150
Unity Valley ..	Mrs. E. J. Roper ..	L. L. Roper ..	1,000	1,000	200
Winefield ..	John R. Scarlett ..	..	400	30	218
<i>Trelawny</i>					
Barnstable ..	Mrs. Lewis ..	E. N. Wooler ..	508	192	222
Colchis ..	H. P. Sewell et al ..	A. A. Milliner ..	380	1,829	248
Golden Grove ..	D. O. Kelly-Lawson ..	..	612	1,284	240
Good Hope and Covey	J. F. Thompson & Sons	..	703	1,098	378
Georges Valley ..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr ..	..	360	515	372
Hague & Clifton	J. H. Clerk ..	A. W. L. Clerk ..	410	1,145	450
Hampstead and Retreat	Victor Gentles ..	..	510	914	271
Harmony Hall ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	806	300	207
Holland ..	A. P. Sewell ..	L. W. Sharp ..	750	918	248
Hyde & Gibraltar	C. Lopez ..	..	780	2,973	471
Johnson Pen ..	H. P. Sewell, et al ..	..	420	154	231
Lancaster ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	785	348	271
Mahogany Hall ..	H. E. Capstick ..	..	1,304	1,086	257
Maxfield ..	L. S. H. Booth ..	..	317	1,200	182

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trelawny, contd.</i>					
Merrywood and Top Hill	Geo. Taylor	..	531	539	168
Manchester	J. J. Milliner	..	300	297	153
Pembroke	J. F. Thompson & Son	..	587	1,089	451
Phoenix	H. J. & A. Kerr	..	840	128	309
Pantrepant	C. T. Dewar	..	653	1,731	261
Shawfield	J. F. Thompson & Son	..	253	367	121
Unity	W. H. Vickers	..	700	851	287
Wales & Potosi	J. H. Clerk	..	1,050	941	282
Windsor	Middlemas & McInnis	..	886	5,659	240
Sportsman Hall	U. T. Todd	..	247	300	90
<i>St. James—</i>					
Barrett Hall & Greenwood	Clarence Lopez	..	450	704	61
Bluehole	E. R. Burgess	..	530	442	88
Canaan	Jos. Shore	..	280	525	101
Eden	J. L. Lynch	..	381	376	183
Hazelymph	Dutton Trench	Phoenix Fruit Co.	340	980	229
Irwin	Dr. A. M. Mills	..	850	72	300
Kemshot	Est. of Maxwell Hall	..	470	130	100
Kirkpatrick	E. R. Burgess	..	232	701	91
Monteolier	J. W. Edwards	..	3,287	3,751	2,000
Retirement	D. Mills	..	1,207	368	520
Roehampton	L. W. & A. V. Thomas	..	700	700	306
Spot Valley and Carlton	M. S. Grant	..	505	885	125
Springvale	B. A. Kirkham	..	371	1,600	247
Windsor Lodge	Cecil McKenzie	..	500	1,171	180
<i>Hanover—</i>					
Belvedere	B. S. Gosset	..	958	122	84
Burnt Ground	Est. P. Haughton James	M. G. Robertson	1,200	568	1,015
Barbican	F. Topper	..	100	234	55
Challacombe Castle	H. J. Charley	..	1,500	1,746	1,100
Chester Castle	E. C. Cooke	..	912	434	397
Content	Est. of Jno. Hudson	J. W. N. Hudson	700	610	487
Copse	Hon. C. W. Hewitt	..	700	1,216	203
Eaton	Hugh Sanfteleben	..	700	530	140
Fish River	A. W. Aguilar & Brother	..	217	1,738	120
Golden Grove	E. P. Haughton James	E. P. Beresford	1,503	1,000	600
Great Valley	Hanover People's Co- operative Loan Bank	I. O. Miller	830	1,000	180
Haughton Grove, Houghton Court	A. Watson Taylor	..	1,299	2,087	705
Knockalva	Maurice Malcolm	J. G. Robertson	1,937	2,966	1,795
New Milnes	H. Jose Charley	..	800	667	255
Orange Bay	W. J. Norton	..	400	1,680	197
Orchard	N. A. Rudolf	..	400	376	54
Point	Mrs. A. R. Mudie	..	324	726	213
Ramble	Miss L. Heaven	E. P. Beresford	816	1,422	763
Round Hill	Hon. C. W. Hewitt	..	400	924	60
Sadler's Hall	E. P. Haughton James	E. P. Beresford	650	50	450
Shettlewood	J. W. Edwards	..	999	1,010	1,000
Try All	E. R. Browne	..	650	1,524	203

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued*

Name of Pen	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Westmoreland—</i>					
Ackendown	A. S. Aguilar & Bro.	..	1,000	536	440
Amity	M. Campbell	Alex. Hopwood, lessee	678	320	295
Anglesea	J. D. Winder	..	155	378	110
Barneyside	Heirs of Andrew McFarlane	D. Mills	915	753	460
Bluefields	Est. Tom McNeil	..	200	473	170
Bog	Dr. L. Gifford	..	1,500	48	502
Bulstrode	Est. F. M. Whitelocke	..	1,057	1,237	320
Bath	A. W. Alcock	..	691	..	272
Clifton and Lundie	W. E. Calder	..	500	379	266
Chilton	Est. F. W. Mennell	Miss M. Mennell	270	230	121
Enfield	Est. J. R. Williams	Hon. R. F. Williams	880	198	586
Forest Run	Est. M. A. King	B. A. Kirkham	300	1,073	370
Ferris & Sweet River	Stainton Clarke	..	1,050	337	680
Georges Plain and Three Mile River	S. E. Morris	..	1,144	1,329	560
Grandvale	Edith Kirkham	B. A. Kirkham	805	2,200	483
Galloway	C. E. Harvey	..	900	209	247
Haddo	Hon. C. W. Hewitt	..	343	720	170
Hermitage	P. H. Cooke	P. H. Cooke	684	70	320
Hopeton	R. E. Harvey	..	526	..	420
Kent, Darliston	R. A. Anderson	..	160	5	136
Kew Park	Est. J. R. Williams	Hon. R. F. Williams	1,016	97	1,033
Kings Valley	Est. Eustace Hart	Olive Edwards,	550	1,220	357
Kingswood	W. J. Norton	..	164	..	185
Leamington	Jos. Findlay	..	381	641	301
Llandilo	Hon. Hugh Clarke	..	1,400	37	565
Lennox	W. J. H. Cooke	..	390	200	394
Mesopotamia	Barham Friendship Central Estate Co., Ltd.	..	510	1,104	175
Mt. Edgecombe	Est. C. B. Vickers	..	1,443	322	620
Moreland	Ed. Whitelock	..	956	902	600
Mt. Ricketts	W. R. W. Parker-Jervis	H. H. Latham (lessee)	212	960	96
Negril Spots	F. A. Sinclair	..	350	585	520
New Hope	Est. Jno. Hudson	..	800	1,162	535
Nonpareil and White Hall	R. E. Harvey	..	2,042	700	1,300
Old Hope	Genl. A. Sandbach	..	2,640	..	870
Petersville	Est. Tom McNeil	..	700	336	375
Prospect	Barham Friendship Central Estate Co. Ltd.	Central Estate Co.	719	1,139	480
Paradise	S. M. Haughton James	J. G. A. Robertson	2,050	950	850
Robins River	Hon. Hugh Clarke,	..	800	285	332
Retirement	Cyril Hudson	..	910	215	276
Shafston	Est. Tait	..	440	327	183
Shafston	Est. Sinclair	A. J. Sinclair	600	1,255	190
Spring Garden	B. H. Segree,	B. H. Segree	490	2,103	468
Walbro Hall	R. M. Ewen	..	960	31	320
Woodstock	Dr. C. E. Harvey	Hon. R. F. Williams	1,197	66	195
Westcliffe	Cyril Hudson	..	250	641	627
New Works	Geo. A. Hogg	..	116	87	137

GRAZING PENS, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Elizabeth--</i>					
Appleton	Appleton Central Ltd.	Lindo Bros.	500	5,152	161
Allscott	W. B. Sangster		452		155
Aberdeen	Wm. Wilson	F. H. Farquharson	250	786	80
Ashton	C. E. Eauce		100	165	85
Barton Isles	Dr. J. Hudson		1,300	1,295	510
Bogue	W. N. C. Farquharson		2,500	4,095	750
Brownberry	Jno. Clarke		340	49	150
Biscany and Newton	R. B. Daley		1,505	390	295
Brucefield	Sandford Forrest		392	190	105
Benmore	Wm. Hutchinson		10	962	115
Buena Vista	Hon. A. E. Harrison		881	222	15
Bybrook	Dr. Ja. L. Calder		10	168	50
Cabbage Valley	Hendriks & Co.	W. G. Hendriks	600	1,161	125
Cashew	J. C. Hutchinson		1,500	80	250
Claremont Park	Est. A. J. Hendriks	W. G. Hendriks	800	410	280
Content	R. B. Daley		282	415	103
Cornwall	Mrs. F. J. C. Farquhar- son		194	395	50
Elphenstowe	Stafford Maxwell		600	961	125
Elim	Hendriks & Co.	W. G. Hendriks	2,714	2,000	800
Fullerswood	Hendriks & Far- quharson	do & W. N. C. Farquharson	800	2,684	380
Font Hill	Capt. Drummond Spencer-Smith	C. E. Isaacs	1,700	1,447	325
Forrest Pen	Edith Kirkham		1,072	301	90
Friendship	Hy. Maxwell		800	100	20
Fellowship	Est. W. S. Cooper	E. T. Cooper	666	84	100
Goshen	R. B. Daley		1,500	1,512	520
Gilnock and Northampton	E. W. Muirhead		820	728	270
Giddy Hall	Jno. Cooper		781	437	300
Holland	Est. of C. G. Farquhar- son	W. N. C. Farquharson	3,020	3,333	1,210
Haughton	Mrs. Barclay	Stafford Maxwell	420	704	97
Hampstead	Lewis & Tomlinson	H. J. Lewis	1,110	607	35
Hermitage	G. R. Smith		10	250	78
Hodges	H. W. Griffith	H. W. Griffith	848	6,611	240
Hounslow	Geo. R. Smith		517	200	180
Luana	Est. H. J. Lewis		1,500	1,700	520
Lower Works	Hon. A. J. Hendriks	W. G. Hendriks	850	180	140
Long Hill	Mrs. M. Castle	A. G. Robison	1,600	191	500
Mt. Pelier	J. F. Goodison		403	1,907	120
New River	D. R. Clacken		728	1,820	292
Northampton	Mrs. I. Phillips	C. P. Jackson	75	188	180
Oxford	P. O. Hutchinson		900	721	273
Peru	Est. J. V. Calder	Emily Calder	80	230	158
Pepper	M. Dickenson	A. M. Lewis	1,119	1,111	250
Rahcen	Hon. A. E. Harrison	B. Kilburn	1,480	3,113	518
Southampton	Isabella Williams		886	102	208
Stanmore	D. Clacken		994	500	181
Springvale	Dr. John Hudson		150	1,212	168
Thatchfield	E. T. Forrest		525	163	190
Torrington	G. R. Smith		160	674	70

GRAZING PENS, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common	Other acre- age.	No. of c title
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.—</i>					
Elderslie ..	Reg. Lawrence ..	..	50	916	127
Emmans ..	D. R. Clacken ..	..	363	..	82
Hermitage ..	Mrs. Ida S. Hendriks ..	N T. Hendricks ..	96	180	75
Longville ..	A. Stewart ..	..	..	..	..
Mozotty ..	J. A. Muschett ..	..	100	84	50
Malvern Hill ..	A. F. Lawrence ..	..	130	300	75
Pawen Works ..	Stanley Hendricks ..	..	850	180	150
Unity ..	R. Lawrence ..	N F. Hendricks ..	92	144	40
Vaux Hall ..	W. Hendricks & Co. ..	..	530	210	200
Vineyard ..	E. T. Forrest (lessee) ..	..	550	309	275
White Hall ..	Louis Crooks ..	O. E. Tomlinson ..	1,292	500	300
Warminster ..	Hon. A. E. Harrison ..	..	643	542	350
Windsor ..	Florence Lewis ..	E. B. Lewis ..	272	109	118
Williamsfield } ..	..	..	..	..	..
Y S ..	P. J. Browne ..	..	1,350	3,913	1,200
<i>Manchester.</i>					
Brumalia ..	Est. of J. D. Lewis ..	A. M. Lewis, (lessee) ..	800	468	375
Cocowalk ..	George E. Heron ..	..	370	1,566	145
Chudleigh ..	W. Heron ..	..	405	920	206
Great Valley ..	Margt. Logan ..	..	1,000	381	459
Green Vale ..	S. T. Glanville ..	..	400	600	100
Grove Place ..	Jamaica Govt. ..	Director of Agri- culture ..	1,822	1,606	469
Hope ..	Isa Leyden ..	..	400	790	100
Kendal ..	Est. of J. P. Clark ..	E. M. Clark ..	418	67	200
Lyndhurst ..	E. F. Coke ..	..	648	575	175
Marshall's Pen ..	Est. M. E. Muirhead ..	E. W. Muirhead ..	916	984	269
Martins Hill ..	W. H. Coke ..	..	254	200	130
Marlborough ..	Mrs. Hall ..	Harry Jackson ..	600	600	300
Perth ..	Mrs. M. Nightingale ..	..	400	300	105
Ramble ..	S. A. Hendriks ..	..	819	1,000	300
Shooter's Hill ..	H. H. Heron ..	..	830	3,706	510
Stones Hope and Grove ..	Thursfield & Ronaldson ..	Thursfield & Ronaldson ..	402	288	290
Weir Pen ..	Thos. Anderson ..	..	530	433	211
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Budleigh ..	G. & C. C. Lewis ..	..	400	600	180
Halse Hall ..	Isaac Fox ..	..	2,310	..	250
Knights and Exeter ..	Lindo Bros. ..	V. French Mullen ..	900	2,022	350
Longville ..	A. Stewart ..	..	700	1,877	200
Milk Spring & Springfield ..	Springfield Ltd. ..	P H. Delisser ..	1,200	1,201	480
New Yarmouth ..	Earl Dudley ..	Conrad Watson ..	325	522	120
Sheckles Pen ..	J. G. Miller ..	..	800	..	166
Spring Plain ..	Henry Fray ..	..	850	955	100
Ramble ..	A. A. Lewis ..	..	400	272	120
Rock River ..	John Scully ..	..	638	1,457	215
Rhymesbury ..	Earl Dudley ..	Hon. A. E. Harrison ..	1,610	3,285	900
Saint Jago ..	H. W. Mitchell ..	A. S. Phillips ..	3,000	3,500	800

GRAZING PENS. *continued*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre age.	No of cattle
<i>Clarendon—contd.</i>					
Sandy Gully ..	Estate of Juan Grinan ..	..	400	1,960	214
Vere Pens ..	Clarence Lopez ..	..	1,080	2,460	560
Whitney ..	Earl Dudley ..	A. G. Clarke ..	400	2,672	97
Denbeigh Crawl ..	Clarence Lopez ..	..	6.0	156	300
<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
Bushy Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	G. F. Robertson ..	1,623	2,442	1,220
Bodles Pen ..	Mrs. Fulford ..	J. H. Fulford ..	600	191	100
Bridge Pen and Polly Dore ..	P. R. Machado and C. M. DaCosta ..	..	700	229	500
Bellevue ..	Dr. C. R. White ..	..	1,270	800	450
Bybrook ..	R. L. Constantine ..	..	622	200	160
Caymanas ..	Caymanas Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	643	5,201	600
Charliemont ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	1,223	3,088	800
Cherry Gardens ..	A. Verley ..	H. Deleon ..	200	1,084	100
Cumberland Pen ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	415	3,085	400
Fellowship Hall ..	Keeling, Lindo Ltd. ..	L. A. Abrahams ..	952	972	150
Great Salt Pond & Govt. Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	3,978	2,195	351
Halfway Tree Pen ..	Keeling Lindo Ltd. ..	..	200	1,241	375
Hyde ..	P. L. Fowles ..	..	502	50	113
Hartlands ..	Hartlands Co., Ltd. ..	Hon. A. E. Wigan ..	695	1,020	395
Lodge ..	O. Lord ..	..	926	60	410
Lloyds ..	C. G. Hudson ..	C. G. Hudson ..	250	4,288	560
Longs Wharf ..	S. A. Hendriks ..	..	700	615	253
Longville Park ..	E. Bolton ..	..	356	800	100
March Pen ..	Keeling Lindo Ltd. ..	L. H. Abrahams ..	416	908	140
Marlie ..	Ryley & Robertson ..	Stanley Stultz ..	500	56	150
Mendez Pen ..	H. G. Sturridge ..	..	479	500	200
New Works ..	H. V. Lindo ..	..	300	538	175
New Hall ..	H. V. Lindo ..	..	200	660	150
Nightengale Grove ..	A. N. Verley ..	H. Deleon ..	850	..	300
Pleasant Farm ..	R. L. Constantine and R. Melhado ..	..	500	..	170
Phoenix Park ..	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd. ..	L. H. Abrahams ..	140	1,002	350
Rio Magno ..	C. Delisser ..	..	550	1,322	230
Rhodens Pen ..	C. G. Lord ..	..	360	10	106
Rose Hall ..	Est. Dugald Campbell ..	..	150	546	120
Spring Garden ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	470	1,648	200
St. Helens ..	A. Verley ..	H. Deleon ..	1,000	87	516
Springvale ..	Dr. F. F. Brown ..	..	400	1,950	170
Smallwood ..	C. A. Walters ..	..	820	80	200
Sydenham ..	Est. H. McGilchrist ..	D. S. Lopez ..	450	40	500
Sunnyside ..	G. A. Anderson ..	..	200	222	100
Two Mile Wood ..	E. Charley ..	..	600	670	150
Tulloch ..	John H. McPhail ..	..	100	1,102	250
Treadways ..	Goffe & Walker ..	..	280	914	127
Thetford ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	510	1,494	451
Wallens ..	N. C. Gyles ..	..	520	693	150
Whim ..	O. Lord ..	..	666	50	321
Worthy Park ..	F. L. Clarke ..	..	2,950	9,012	700
Wakefield ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	..	591	26	250

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horse-kind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable on conviction in a resident magistrate's court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

In 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed, and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial Boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from the owner of any animal or from Poundkeeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a Justice of the Peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertised in the Gazette for two weeks, and it is not necessary to advertise goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the pound and at the nearest constabulary station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a justice of the peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs, pigs (or poultry)—(Law 6 of 1904) may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the law. The parochial board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to illtreat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainer.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a resident magistrate or two justices of the peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer either by the owner of the animal or by the Poundkeeper as the case may be.

1. (a) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	s. d. 1 0
(b) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	0 6
(c) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together for the first three	1 6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	0 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass. double the rates aforesaid	
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0 6

When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound Fees and of amounts to be paid to the Poundkeeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery.

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Poundkeeper to the Distrainer.

FOR POUND FEES—

1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	s. d. 1 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass. double the above rates	
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, pig, or for the first day of detention	0 6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	1 6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	1 0
For every sheep, goat or pig	0 6

NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertising or publication, expenses actually incurred.

For notice of impounding when given to the owner. .. 0 6

CROWN LANDS.

THE following rules for the sale of Crown Lands to settlers were approved by the Governor. (See Gazette Notice, 168, March 16, 1916).

1. A Land Board shall be appointed in each parish in which the Government owns sufficient Crown Lands to justify its creation. The Board shall consist of the Member for the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, the Collector of Taxes and two other members to be appointed by the Governor. The Board shall elect its own Chairman and the quorum shall be the Chairman and two others. The Board shall forward its recommendations to the Colonial Secretary.

2. The duties of the Board shall be to consider and advise the Government as to the best means of opening up Crown Lands for settlement and as to the methods of providing means for making and maintaining roads into such Crown Lands.

3. No more than 300 acres will be granted to one purchaser, nor less than 5 acres, except in cases specially approved by the Governor, nor shall any two grants of 300 acres be allotted to run continuously and contiguously without such approval. The Governor will so far as practicable adopt the general principle that out of every block say of 1,000 acres not more than one block of 300 acres should be sold.

4. The price at which the land will be sold may be learnt at the office of the Surveyor General or from the Bailiffs in charge of the different parcels. The value of land to be sold shall be fixed by the Surveyor General in consultation with the Local Land Board with the approval of the Governor.

5. Each applicant for the purchase of land must submit a recommendation from a person of good standing to whom he is personally known.

6. The Surveyor General on receipt by him of an application in the form endorsed hereon accompanied by a recommendation and on deposit of one-fifth of the price of the land shall cause a survey to be made of the quantity of land applied for, the applicant receiving notice as to the time when the survey will be made. Applicants' lots shall run continuously and contiguously with no blank land between lots, and possession will not be allowed to any applicant till survey has been made defining the lot purchased.

7. Any application may, however, be refused, and the deposit refunded, by the Surveyor General, at any time previous to the delivery to the applicant of the Certificate mentioned in Rule 10, whether the survey approved by the Surveyor General mentioned in Rule 6 entitling the applicant to possession has been made or not; and on tender refund of the deposit the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

8. On the survey being made and approved by the Surveyor General, the applicant shall be entitled to possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, subject, as in Rules 7 and 9, to refund of deposit and cancellation of sale previous to delivery of Certificate.

9. If the applicant shall be dissatisfied with the situation or configuration of the land allotted to him on such survey, and shall within fourteen days after the survey give written notice thereof to the Surveyor General, or to the Surveyor who made the survey, or to the Bailiff in charge of the land he shall be entitled to a refund of one-half of the amount deposited by him as above and his application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

10. If such notice shall not be given, the applicant shall on approval of the survey by the Surveyor General, be deemed to be the purchaser of and to be in possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, and as soon thereafter as practicable a Certificate shall be delivered to him by the Surveyor General, who shall keep a duplicate of such certificate in his office.

11. Such Certificate shall be in the form following:—

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS.

Jamaica s.s.

Office of the Surveyor General, Kingston,
of the Parish of

This is to certify that
Yeoman therein after called (the purchaser) did on the _____ day of _____
19____, pay the sum of £____, being one-fifth of the purchase money of £____
in respect of _____ acres of land part of _____ in the Parish of _____
and that the situation and configuration of the said _____ acres are
as shown by survey thereof made by _____ on the _____ day of _____
19____, which can be seen on application at the office of the Surveyor General in Kingston.

The land comprised in this certificate is held subject to the following condition —

(1.)—The remaining four-fifths of the purchase money and the cost of survey, together amounting to £____, are payable in ten years by ten equally yearly instalments of £____, each without interest, the first of such instalments being payable on the _____ day of _____ 19____, and the subsequent instalments at intervals of one year thereafter. Provided that if within such period of ten years the purchaser shall have established one-fifth of acreage in Coffee, Cocoanuts, Cocoa, Oranges, or other permanent crop-producing plants, and shall have erected and maintained in good order on the land a suitable dwelling house to the approval of the Surveyor General, he shall be released from payment of, or be refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money

- (2.)—Such payments shall be made to the Collector of Taxes for the said Parish of _____ and the receipt of each payment must be endorsed on this certificate which must be produced to the Collector of Taxes at the time of payment.
- (3.)—The balance of the purchase money and costs of survey may however be paid in advance at any time subject to a discount of 3 per cent. and the Collector of Taxes is authorised to receive such payments whenever tendered.
- (4.)—If the purchaser shall at any time be six months in arrear in respect of payment of any yearly instalment on account of purchase money and costs of survey the Surveyor General on behalf of the Government shall give a notice calling on the purchaser or person in possession to pay the arrears due.
- (5.)—Such notice shall be served either by being delivered to the purchaser or person in possession of the land, or by being affixed to some tree, or posted on some other conspicuous part of the land.
- (6.)—If at the expiration of one month from the service of such notice the requirements of same have not been complied with, the Surveyor General may by himself or some person appointed by him, enter into possession of the land and may either before or after such entry sell the same at public auction or private contract or otherwise dispose or deal therewith as he may deem fit. On re-entry or sale this certificate shall be deemed to be cancelled and the previous payments made by the purchaser shall be forfeited, the same being taken by the Government as rent for the time during which he occupied the land.
- (7.)—On payment of the purchase money and costs of survey in full the purchaser or other person entitled thereto will receive from the Crown a conveyance or patent in fee simple in the usual form and with the usual reservations including (a) a reservation to the Government of the right to make Railways and new roads or improve existing roads, free of costs, the Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees, growing crops or cultivated ground, in making or improving such roads, (b) a reservation to the Government of all mines minerals and mineral oils whatsoever as are suitable and lying either above or beneath in or under the said land and also with ample and sufficient powers for the Colonial Secretary, his workmen, agents and labourers to have free ingress, egress and regress in and over the said land or any part thereof at all times for the purpose of prospecting for mines, minerals and mineral oils using occupying enjoying, digging for working and winning the hereinbefore excepted mines minerals and mineral oils and for making (without payment or compensation in respect thereof) any roads, water sources or other works through over or upon the said land or any part thereof for the purposes of raising, working digging and carrying away the products of such mines minerals and mineral oils at his will and pleasure and carrying the same through or over the said land or any part thereof and for digging cutting and getting stone, timber and other materials to be used in or about the said works or any of them without making any payment or compensation in respect thereof, (c) reservations to the Government of the right free of cost to lay water pipes and to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and of the right to take and use free of cost the water on the said land for public water supplies and for the purpose of generating electric or other power for the running of railways or for any other purposes and the right free of costs to erect buildings and works for producing such power and for constructing telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and public water supplies and also with power for the Colonial Secretary his workmen agents and labourers to have free access at all times on the said land for all purposes of such foregoing reservations. The Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees growing crops or cultivated ground in carrying out such works.
- (8.)—No transfer of, or dealing with the rights of the purchaser in the land comprised in this certificate shall be effectual until written notice thereof shall have been given to the Surveyor General duly authenticated to his satisfaction. No purchaser shall sell the land purchased by him or any portion of it until after the Surveyor General exercises a right of pre-emption at five per cent. above the price which has been bona fide offered for the land or declines to exercise that right.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____

Surveyor General.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS.

Application.

I _____ of the Parish of _____
do hereby apply to become the purchaser of _____
in the parish of _____ for the sum of £ _____ . And I herewith deposit
with the Surveyor General the sum of £ _____ , being one-fifth of the price of the said
land and agree to be bound by and to conform to the foregoing rules and certificate in
respect of my purchase.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Under this Order on 28th June, 1916, by notice in Gazette, Land Boards, were appointed in the following parishes:—St. Thomas, Portland, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, St. Elizabeth and St. Catherine.

DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic., c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall, as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one-half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings." while section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and to recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

PROTECTION FROM DISEASE IN PLANTS.

THE existing Regulations in operation for the protection of the Island from the introduction of Plant diseases, set forth in the Jamaica Gazette of April 5, 1917, under Law 3 of 1915, are as follows:—

1. In the case of any plants imported from the United Kingdom or the United States of America these shall be permitted into the Port of Kingston only, and all such plants having been removed from their wrappings, coverings or packages, shall, together with all such wrappings, coverings or packages, be fumigated in a fumigatory box (to be provided for the purpose by the Department of Agriculture) with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas at the rate of one ounce of Cyanide for every 300 cubic feet of space for a period of one hour. In the case of delicate plants with expanded foliage half the above dose of Cyanide shall be used and the exposure shall be half an hour only.

The officers responsible for this operation shall be—

- (a) In the case of large consignments requiring the use of large fumigatorium at the foot of West Street, the Director of Agriculture and his officers.
- (b) In the case of small consignments landed at a wharf in Kingston the small fumigatorium at the King's Warehouse shall be employed and the fumigation shall be carried out by the officers of the Customs.
- (c) In the case of Postal Parcels the fumigation shall be carried out at the General Post Office in the small fumigatorium at that place by the officers of the Post Office Department.

2. In the case of any plants or of any agricultural tools or implements of labour coming from any country other than the United Kingdom or the United States or America and of all agricultural tools and implements of labour that have been used coming from any country whatsoever, the importation of these into the island shall only be permitted if and when a written permit so to do has been obtained from the Director of Agriculture previous to their importation. Such permit may be granted by the Director of Agriculture for admission into the Port of Kingston only if he is satisfied that there is no danger of the introduction of disease by such importation. Every such importation shall be consigned to the Director of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture shall decide in each case whether the plants, tools or implements, on arrival can safely be admitted, and shall carry out such disinfection or fumigation as may be considered necessary in such case in order to prevent the introduction of disease. Any consignment or part thereof imported under such permit which may in the judgment of the Director of Agriculture or his officers be dangerous or calculated to introduce or spread plant disease shall be destroyed and no compensation shall be payable to the importer of the plants or articles so destroyed. This rule shall not apply to plants, tools or implements, the importation of which may be otherwise prohibited.

3. Any plants or articles imported contrary to any of the provisions of this Order shall be destroyed by the officers of the Customs or of the Post Office, and no compensation, shall be payable to the owners of the plants or articles destroyed.

4. The Director of Agriculture shall be responsible for seeing that the appliances for fumigation are maintained in good order and shall supply the requisite chemicals in a form convenient for use by the officers of the Customs and Post Office Department.

5. The importer of any plants, or of any tools or implements of labour pursuant to a permit granted under section 2 of this Order shall be liable for the payment of any expenses incurred by the Government officers in moving or conveying the plants, tools or implements of labour for the purposes of fumigation or disinfection.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1916."

7. In this Order the expressions "plant" and "plants" include any tree, plant root, herb, grass, cuttings, buds or grafts, or part thereof respectively, or any articles, coverings or packages in which the same may be enclosed, packed or otherwise contained.

8. The Interpretation Law, 1900, (Law 9 of 1900) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of a Law.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

THE Laws at present regulating the importation of animals are Laws 24 of 1890, 33 of 1893, 17 of 1895, 1 of 1898, 19 of 1909 and 23 of 1920.

By Law 23 of 1920, it is an offence if any person shall import into Jamaica any animal without the written permission of the Governor or some person authorised by the Governor and any animal imported without such written permission or in respect to which any prescribed conditions relating to its importation has not been complied with may be destroyed.

The following animals are exempt from the operation of this law: Bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, calves, horses, mules, asses, dogs, sheep, goats, swine, domestic poultry, cage birds, live turtle, live fish, rabbits, guinea pigs, cats, monkeys, bees.

Law 24 of 1890 defines the words, "cattle," "animals," "disease," and "foreign"—

1. "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers and calves. Horses, mules and asses are included in the term by Law 1 of 1898.

2. "Animals," except where it is otherwise expressed, means cattle, sheep, goats and swine. Dogs are added by Law 19 of 1909.

3. "Disease" means cattle plague or rinderpest, anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, or any other contagious disease which is known to attack cattle or other animals. Glanders and farcy are added by Law 1 of 1898, and rabies by Law 19 of 1909.

4. "Foreign" denotes a country outside of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, and when applied to animals and things, means brought to Jamaica from a foreign country.

Law 24 of 1890 provides that "all cattle and animals" imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Governor, and shall then be placed in a depot on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day of landing.

Cattle or animals, however, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession or from the United States of North America are exempt from this provision provided the importer declares in writing that they are, and the Inspector believes them to be, imported for breeding purposes only.

Law 33 of 1893 provides that, whilst cattle or animals are kept in quarantine, if it should appear to the Inspector that any animal is diseased, it shall be lawful for the Inspector, in his discretion, to cause such animal to be slaughtered; and the Inspector shall also keep in quarantine for at least 14 days, or such longer period as the Governor may from time to time determine from the day when any animal is found to be diseased any animal that shall have been within the same enclosure as such diseased animal.

Should it happen that disease breaks out among any cattle or animals in quarantine to such an extent that the Inspector considers that it would be dangerous to the Island to let them or any of them out of quarantine, all such animals shall be slaughtered with the approval of the Governor.

Cattle and animals quarantined under the Law must be inspected by the Inspector before being released.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered—

be 1. To fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle or animals landed at the quarantine depot.

2. To make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prescribing the ports or limits of ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed.

At present Kingston is the only prescribed port at which cattle may be landed, and the cattle quarantine ground of the port is at Rock Fort, 3 miles from Kingston.

Fees for inspection of imported animals.

The Inspector shall be paid by the person importing cattle or animals a fee of four shillings per head on "cattle" as defined above and 2s. per head on the smaller animals, i.e., sheep, goats, swine and dogs. All fees are to be paid before the animals are landed, or when in quarantine before being removed.

There is a standing order absolutely prohibiting the importation of dogs from any country but Great Britain.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered at any time to make such general or special orders as he may think fit for the better execution of the Laws to prevent the importation of cattle or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading of disease by carcasses, fodder, litter or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.

IMPORTATION OF BEES.

Regulations approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 4 of Law 19 of 1910.

1. No person shall import into this Island any Queen Bees without making application in writing to the Director of Agriculture for permission so to do and observing the terms and conditions by these Regulations imposed.

2. On every application as aforesaid for permission to import Queen Bees the Applicant shall pay to the Director of Agriculture with such application the following fees:—

Where the application shall be for a single Queen Bee, the sum of 4/.

Where the application shall be for more than one Queen Bee the sum of 4/ for the first and 1/ for each additional Bee.

3. The Director of Agriculture in granting permission on any such application as aforesaid may limit the number of Queen Bees to be imported under such application.

4. The Queen Bees shall be imported in packages addressed to the applicant c/o The Director of Agriculture, Kingston.

5. No person shall remove any Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall be imported unless such person be authorised in writing by the Director of Agriculture so to do.

6. The person duly authorised by the Director of Agriculture for the purpose shall remove every Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall have been imported and shall transfer such Queen Bee to a fresh package or cage with a fresh escort and food supply, and he shall immediately burn or cause to be burnt the original package and cage and also the original escort and food supply.

7. The Director of Agriculture shall exercise due diligence so that the Queen Bees shall be transferred as aforesaid and be redirected to the Importer, to the address furnished

by the application, with as little delay as possible, but he shall not be responsible for any delay or loss of any Queen Bees that may occur.

8. Every importation of Queen Bees shall be made entirely at the Importer's risk and no claim for damages shall be made or be sustainable by him for any deaths or losses of Queen Bees that may occur in carrying out these Regulations.

9. The Regulations under section 4 of the Importation of Bees Law, 1910 (Law 19 of 1910) approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 7th day of September, 1910, are hereby revoked.

SEASONS AND PRICES FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN KINGSTON.

As there is a good deal of misapprehension with regard to the seasons for the various crops grown in Jamaica, and the duration of the season for each crop, the principal market in Kingston was visited by the late Mr. W. Harris, F.L.S., Superintendent of Public Gardens, once a week for some months for the purpose of noting the various products offered for sale, and the prices charged to consumers. These prices, which are revised from time to time, are at least one-third, and frequently three or four times higher than the prices paid by the retail dealers to the growers of the commodities enumerated. The prices noted for economic products such as ginger, annatta, &c., were those paid by a large exporting firm to the producers.

It will be readily understood that the seasons vary somewhat according to prevailing weather conditions and the prices also vary according to supply and demand. The prices of all commodities have fluctuated so much during recent years that those quoted are only approximately correct.

Approximate Seasons for fruits, vegetables and other products.

N.B.—The prices quoted are given as a rough guide to general value but are in no sense commercially accurate.

FRUITS.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
<i>Fruits.</i>		
Banana	Musa sapientum	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen fingers
Blackberry	Rubus jamaicensis	June to November—4d. to 9d. per quart.
Bilberry	Vaccinium meridionale	Summer months—4d. to 6d. per quart.
Cashew fruits	Anacardium occidentale	May to August—3d. to 4d. per dozen.
Cashew-nuts	Anacardium occidentale	May to September—1½d. to 3d. per quart.
Coco-nuts—dry	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coconuts—green	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen
Coco-plum	Chrysobalanus icaco	Plentiful March to May—1½d. per dozen
Cherimoya	Annona Cherimolia	October to February—1d. to 3d. each
Custard Apple	Annona reticulata	Plentiful November to Middle of February; scarce during remainder of the year—1s. per dozen.
Ginep	Melicocca bijuga	August and September—¼ to 1½d. per bunch.
Granadilla	Passiflora quadrangularis	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the winter months—3d. to 6d. each.
Grape Fruit	Citrus decumana	Scarce April to August—10s. to 12s. per 100; fair supply August to November—8s. to 10s. per 100; plentiful November to end of March -- 7s. to 12s. per 100.
Grapes—black	Vitis vinifera, var.	Scarce and poor January to March—1s. 6d. per lb., none middle March to end of May; June to end of year fair supply—1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Grapes—white	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> , var.	None in the early part of the year; scarce and poor April and May—2s. per lb. June to end of year fair supply—1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.
Limes	<i>Vitrus hystrix</i> , var. <i>acida</i>	Scarce and green April to August—fairly plentiful end of August to December; plentiful December to March—1s. per 100.
Mango, numerous varieties	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	The regular season for this fruit begins in April and prices for No. 11 and other favourite varieties are then 3d. per dozen. The fruit is very plentiful from middle of June to end of August, and prices drop to ½d. per dozen. From October to May the fruit is occasionally seen in the market, and the price is ½d. to 1d. each, according to variety and quality.
Melon	<i>Cucurbita Melo</i>	Winter and Spring months—4½d. to 9d. each.
Melon	<i>Cucumis Melo</i>	Plentiful during the spring, autumn and winter months—6d. to 9d. each.
Cantaloupe	var.	
Melon—Musk	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Water	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—9d. each.
Naseberry	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	Plentiful April to middle of June—3d. per dozen; scarce middle of June to July—4½d. to 6d. per dozen; none July to October then fairly plentiful to April—4½d. to 6d. per dozen.
Orange—Sweet	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	Scarce June to end of August—3s. to 4s. per 100; fairly plentiful September to November 3s. to 4s. per 100; plentiful November, to end of May—2s. to 3s. per 100.
Orange—Tangierine	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	Scarce during June; none July and August; fair supply September to November; plentiful November to end of May—6d. per dozen.
Papaw	<i>Carica Papaya</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 2d. each.
Pine-apple	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	March to May, 4d. to 6d. each.
Sugar-loaf		
Pindar-nut	<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>	Throughout the year—1½d.—2d. per quart.
Shaddock	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	Plentiful November to June, and to be had all through the year—6d. each.
Sour Sop	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Plentiful December to June—1d. to 2d. each; scarce in July—3d. each; none August and September; scarce in October and November 3d. each.
Star-apple	<i>Chrysophyllum Cainito</i>	Scarce during February—1s. per dozen; plentiful March to beginning of June—3d. to 9d. per dozen; scarce during latter part of June—1s. per dozen; none from early part of July to February.
Sweet Cup	<i>Passiflora maliformis</i>	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen.

Common Name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Sweet Sop	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	None from February to early part of June; fairly plentiful middle of June, and plentiful July to September; then a fair supply to end of January—3d. to 9d. per dozen.
VEGETABLES.		
Akee	<i>Blighia sapida</i>	Plentiful July to October— $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dozen; November to end of June not plentiful—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. per dozen.
Avocado, or Alligator Pear	<i>Persea americana</i>	Season begins early part of July, and pears are plentiful to end of September—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. each, scarce from October to end of April—2d. to 3d. each; none during May and June.
Beans—French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—2d. per lb. when plentiful, to 6d. per lb. when scarce.
Beans—Lima, or Sugar	<i>Phaseolus lumatus</i>	Throughout the year— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per quart.
Beetroot	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful and best during winter and spring months—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful December to March—1d. to 2d. each.
Cabbage—native grown	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. each, according to size.
Calalu or Spinach	<i>Amarantus viridis</i> <i>A. tristis</i> <i>A. spinosus</i>	Throughout the year; very plentiful during and after the rainy seasons—1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Calalu, Jockatoe (See also Indian Kale)	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Carrot	<i>Daucus Carota</i>	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per bunch.
Chocho—White and Green	<i>Sechium edule</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to end of February—3d. to 6d. per dozen when plentiful, 6d. to 1s. per dozen when scarce.
Cocoas	<i>Xanthosoma sagittifolium</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to March—6d. to 9d. per dozen tubers.
Corn Indian or Maize—Green Corn.	<i>Zea Mays</i>	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Sweet Corn, or Sugar Corn	<i>Zea Mays</i>	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Throughout the year; small but plentiful—6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Garden Egg	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>	Throughout the year; 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Gourd, Bottle, or Sweet	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful during the cool months of the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Indian Kale, Calalu, or Spinach	<i>Xanthosoma atrovirens</i>	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches.

Common Name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen heads
Ochra	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 6d. per lb.
Parsley	<i>Carum Petroselinum</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Pea—English, or Green	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	During the winter and spring months, not plentiful—3d. to 6d. per dish.
Pea—Black-eye	<i>Vigna Catjang</i>	Throughout the year, bust most plentiful April to June, and October to December—4d. to 8d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—dry	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 10d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo Congo, or Pigeon—green	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—6d. and 8d. per quart.
Pea—Red, Kidney Bean, Haricot Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful March to June, and November to December—6d. to 1s. per quart.
Plantain	<i>Musa sapientum</i> var. <i>paradisiaca</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. each finger.
Potato—Irish	<i>Slanum tuberosum</i>	During the winter and spring months—1½d. to 2d. per lb.
Potato—Sweet	<i>Ipomœa Batatas</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to ¾d. per lb. or 4s. to 5s. per 100 lbs.
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. each.
Scallion	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch, according to size.
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	From February to July, plentiful and good—3d. to 4½d. per lb.; from July to February, fair supply medium quality—4½d. to 6d. per lb.
Turnip	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Throughout the year, but plentiful and good during the winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.
Water Cress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Yam—Negro, Lucea, &c.	<i>Dioscorea sativa</i>	June to December—10s. to 14s. per cwt.
Yam, White, Guinea, Barbados, &c.	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	January to May—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yam—Yellow or Afou	<i>Dioscorea cayennensis</i> var. <i>rotunda</i>	January to June, and August to end of year 10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yampee or Indian Yam	<i>Dioscorea trifida</i>	Throughout the year but most plentiful during the autumn, winter and spring months—6d. to 3s. per dozen according to size.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Average prices paid by dealers for Export.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Annata	Bixa Orellana	25s. to 32s. per 100 lbs. Crop from Dec. to end of May.
Bitterwood	Picraena excelsa	30s. to 34s. per ton of 20 cwts. 6s. per ton extra for free on board.
Cocoa	Theobroma Cacao	32s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January with a gradual rise to 45s. per 100 lbs. in March when the Spring crop closes; 40s. to 41s. per 100 lbs. for middle year crop—Middle of May to end of July; 40s. to 44s. per 100 lbs. for autumn crop, starting in September and lasting to end of year.
Coffee (Fancy)	Coffea arabica	36s. per 100 lbs. in January to May, and 34s. to 40s. in June when crop is finished. No business July to middle of October, when new crop starts at 36s. per 100 lbs. dropping to 34s. in November and December. The prices are subject to market fluctuations. Blue Mountain Coffee ranges from 110s. to 135s. per 100 lbs. In some years even higher prices are realized, this coffee not being affected by the fluctuations of the ordinary market. This grade is not sold locally.
Coffee (Fine)	Coffea arabica	37s. per 100 lbs. in January to June when crop finished. No business July to middle of September, when new crop starts in Manchester at 34s. per 100 lbs. This price is maintained to middle of October when all crops start and the price advances to 36s. dropping to 32s. again in middle of November and remaining at that figure to end of year.
Coffee (Ordinary)	Coffea arabica	22s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January to end of crop in June; no business to beginning of September when new crop starts in Manchester at 24s. per 100 lbs. This price is advanced to 26s. during September and remains at that figure to middle of October when all crops come in and the price rises to 27s. and 28s. at the beginning of November; in the middle of November the price drop to 26s. at which figure it remains to the end of the year.
Coffee (Good Ordinary)	Coffea arabica	34s. per 100 lbs. at beginning of January to end of crop in June. This grade of coffee continues to appear after the end of the crop in June to the opening of the new crop in Manchester at the end of August when the price drops to 27s. per 100 lbs. this price is maintained to beginning of November when it rises to 30s. and remains at this figure to the end of the year.

All the above quoted prices are subject to market fluctuations.

Common name	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Coffee (Parchment)	Coffee arabica	20s. per cwt. (112 lbs.) at beginning of January rising to 21s. by middle of the month, and 24s. by the end of the month. During February to end of March the price remains steady at 15s. per cwt., it then rises to 16s. and remains at that figure to middle of May when it goes up to 24s. per cwt. From middle of August to middle of Oct., none is offered, then all crops come in and the price starts at 20s. per cwt. and remains at that figure to end of the year.
Divi-divi	Cæsalpinia coriaria	3s. per cwt. for large quantities, sellers finding their own bags; 4s. 6d. per cwt. for small quantities—January to June. In December the prices paid are £5 per ton for large quantities and £4 10s. per ton for small quantities.
Fustic (roots)	Chlorophora tinctoria	45s. to 48s. per ton f.o.b.
Fustic (trunks)	Chlorophora tinctoria	55s. to 70s. per ton f.o.b.
Ginger	Zingiber officinale	January 25s. to 28s. per 100 lbs. for common; in February 26s. to 28s.; from February to end of April, 28s.; May, 32s. to 34s.; June, 36s. crop all reaped; July, 32s.; August, 35s. per 100lbs. No trade after early part of August to middle of December when new crop starts. When the crop is short the price goes up to 45s.
Kola-nut	Cola acuminata	Crop starts in March. 8s. to 15s. per 100 lbs.
Logwood (roots and trunks)	Hæmatoxylon campechianum	50s. to 100s. per ton. For local consumption at Chemical Works the price paid is equal to shipping rates free on board. The price per roots is usually 10s. per ton less than paid for trunks.
Orange, Sweet	Citrus Aurantium	10s. to 11s. per 1,000, January and February; 12s. 6d.—13s. March; 14s. April; 15s. May; 16s. to 18s. June—Crop over; 20s. July and August new crop starts, August with a demand for Canada; 18s. in beginning of September, dropping to 15s. by end of the month; 12s. 6d. to 12s. in October; and 12s. 6d. and 13s. during November and December. All the prices quoted are subject to market fluctuations.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Pimento	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	17s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. January to March; 18s. 6d. to 20s. March to beginning of May when the southside crop comes in and lasts to about the end of June; July 18s.; full crop in August, 18s. 6d.; September 18s. 6d. dropping to 17s. at end of month. October 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; November 15s. 6d.; December 15s.
Pimento sticks and clubs	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	Sticks $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 11s. per 100. Clubs, 3 inches to 6 inches diameter, 4s. to 8s. per dozen.
Pine-apple (Bull head)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	January to early part of March, 3s. per doz.; 4s. in April; 2s. to 3s. per dozen from April to August. No trade from end of August.
Pine-apple (Ripleys)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	During March, 4s. to 7s. per dozen; April, to end of June, 6s. per dozen, July, 5s. per doz., August, 4s. per dozen.
Sarsaparilla	<i>Similax papyracea</i>	4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. from January to end of August The real crop time is from January to end of June. Note—All prices named are subject to market fluctuations.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

(Royal Charter, dated 1839).

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Royal Charter dated 1840).

Head Offices—Royal Mail Building, Moorgate St., London; & Goree, Water Street, Liverpool.

Branch Offices in England—32 Cockspur St., London; R.M.S.P. Building, Southampton; 5 Albert Square, Manchester; 6 Bond Street, Leeds; 86 Colmore Row, Birmingham; 125 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

New York Office—26 Broadway.

Representative in Jamaica—C. A. Gay, R.M.S.P., Building, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

West Indies Mail and Passenger Service.

Sailings suspended until further Notice.

West Indies Cargo Service.

Cargo steamers leave Hull, London and Continental ports every three weeks for Jamaica, Hayti and San Domingo via Bermuda and Nassau.

These and other Steamers leave Jamaica about fortnightly for Havre, Antwerp, London, Hamburg and Hull.

Jamaica Coastal Freight Service.

By Motorship "Arno" sailing from Kingston to usual Outports every 10 days.

Tours.

Winter Cruises, from New York to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Spanish Main and West India Islands, by R.M.S.P., "Orca," triple screw, 15,119 tons register.

ELDERS AND FYFFES, LIMITED.

Passenger Service.

Regular direct sailings from Kingston to and from Avonmouth (Bristol), Garston (Liverpool), Limon (C.R.) and Cristobal (C.Z.)

Twin-screw Steamers, 6,000 tons. Specially constructed for Tropical Service; Fully equipped with Wireless, First-Class Accommodation, Spacious promenade decks, luxuriously appointed social rooms, excellent cuisine.

Rates and other particulars upon application.

Office in Jamaica—The United Fruit Co., 40 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Head Offices.—Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32 Bow St., London, W.C. 2.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

MODERN Passenger and Freight Steamers constructed specially for Tropical Service, all outside state-rooms, spacious promenade decks, social saloons, equipped with radio-telegraph, bilge keels, and other modern devices for the comfort and safety of ocean travel. Specially equipped for the rapid and safe handling of freight of all descriptions including heavy lifts.

Weekly sailings to and from New York, Cristobal (C.Z.), Cartagena, Puerto Colombia and Santa Marta (Col.)

Fortnightly sailings to and from New York via Santiago (Cuba), Belize (B.H.), Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), Puerto Cortez, Tela, Puerto Castilla (S.H.)

Connections at Cristobal (C.Z.), for Ports on West coast of Central and South America, and for Limon (C.R.)

Regular cargo services from New Orleans and New York to Kingston and Jamaica Outports. Cargo lifted on through Bills of Lading for transshipment at New York to Europe, and via Cristobal to West Coast ports of Central and South America.

Office in Jamaica—40 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Office in New York—17 Battery Place.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD.

A REGULAR three-weekly freight and passenger service is maintained between Montreal in the summer and Halifax in the winter, and Belize via Bermuda, Nassau and Kingston.

Cargo accepted on through Bill of Lading to interior points in Canada and for transshipment to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Australia, New Zealand and British West India Islands.

Passengers booked on through tickets via Montreal to United Kingdom and Continental ports.

Jamaica Agents—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Ltd., 64 Harbour Street.

PICKFORD AND BLACK, LTD., (JAMAICA—HALIFAX SERVICE).

(HALIFAX, SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND JAMAICA.)

REGULAR fortnightly sailings between Halifax and Jamaica and *vice versa* calling at Santiago south bound only. Steamers call at the principal Jamaica Outports.

Freight carried to all points in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, also to British West India Islands.

Rates and other information on application to—

Pickford & Black, Ltd.—*Managers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

J. Cendoy's Sons & Co.—*Agents, Santiago de Cuba.*

H. Macaulay Orrett.—*General Agent, Kingston, Jamaica.*

LEYLAND-HARRISON LINE.

(Joint Service between Liverpool, Glasgow and Kingston direct.)

Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd., 27 James St., Liverpool.

Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers.

Agents in Kingston—Arnold L. Malabre & Co.

Steamers of the above Joint Service are despatched every 10 days from Liverpool for Kingston, calling once a month at Glasgow, and performing the voyage to Kingston in 16 days. After loading homeward cargo at Kingston these steamers proceed to the United States (Southern Ports) and Liverpool. Freight rate, and all other information may be had from Arnold L. Malabre & Co., agents for Jamaica. Steamers berth at Kingston at the Leyland Line dock, Orange Street, Kingston.

ATLANTIC FRUIT COMPANY, LTD.

A Steamship Service is maintained by this company between Jamaica and United States Northern Ports.

Freight and passenger Agencies are located at all the principal shipping ports of the Island.

President—T. O. Muller, General Offices—17 Battery Place, New York City.

Manager—L. P. Downer, General Offices—No. 1 King Street, Kingston.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR.

Head Offices:—70, Rue de la République, Marseilles.

Agents in the United States:—Norton, Lilly & Company, 26 Beaver Street, New York City.

Representative in Jamaica—Frank E. Lyons, 12 Port Royal St., Kingston, Jamaica.,

This Company has established a regular Monthly Cargo Service from Marseilles (France), Genoa, Alicante, La Guayra (Venezuela), Cartagena, thence to Havana, New Orleans, and return to Marseilles, Genoa, and Barcelona via Port-au-Prince, (Hayti).

They have also a service every 60 days from Marseilles, Genoa, Barcelona, Alicante; San Juan (Porto Rico), Santiago (Cuba), to Kingston, thence to Colon, Panama, La Libertad (Salvador), Acapulco (Mexico), San Diego and San Francisco (California), Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, thence to Colon calling again at Kingston and returning to Marseilles and Genoa via Santo Domingo and Ponce (Porto Rico).

WEST INDIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

73 Orange Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

To engage generally in the shipping business between Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, Panama, New York and England.—Miss Victoria Smith, Secretary.

JAMAICA FRUIT AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.

This Company was formed in September, 1919, with a local capital, to engage in the buying and shipping of Jamaica Bananas and other fruits and products.

Managing Directors.—Captain S. D. List, C. E. Johnston.

Secretary & Accountant, V. Stanley Harris, St. Charles Building, 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

DI GIORGIO FRUIT CORPORATION.

REGULAR sailings between New York and principal ports in Jamaica. Comfortable passenger accommodation and regular freight service.

Agents—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Company, Ltd., 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

ORR FRUIT AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.

NEW ORLEANS AND JAMAICA.

REGULAR Freight Service between New Orleans and principal ports in Jamaica.

Agents—Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Company, Ltd., 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

COLOMBIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC.

Pier 44, North River, New York.

REGULAR fortnightly sailings from New York for Kingston with Cargo.

Regular weekly sailings to New York via Baracoa, Cuba, from Jamaica.

Jamaica Representatives—Lascelles de Mercado & Co., Ltd., Kingston.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD.

STEAMERS of the line visit Jamaica with tourists during the winter months.

Agents in Kingston.—George & Branday.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.

MONTHLY Service, ships calling at Santiago de Cuba, Port-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, Cap-Haitien and St. Marc, on their way to St. Thomas, V.I. Transhipment at St. Thomas for European and Pacific Ports, and the Orient.

Passengers accepted.

Kingston Local Representatives—Fred L. Myers & Son.

THE H. C. HORN STEAMSHIP LINE.

REGULAR three-weekly Freight Service is maintained from Hamburg—calling at North European Ports—to the West Indies.

The boats of this Line are specially equipped with all modern devices for the rapid and safe handling of freight of all descriptions.

Cargo lifted from Kingston to terminal Ports in Europe. All boats are equipped with a limited passenger accommodation.

Head Offices—Flensburg, Germany.

Representatives for Jamaica—Joseph Stevens & Co., Ltd., 162 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNDERWRITERS.

THE following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica:—

Salvage Association, London, Liverpool Underwriters Association, R. S. Gamble & Sons, Kingston.

Board of Underwriters of New York, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, Kingston.

Cassa Navale D'Assicurazioni of Genoa; Comitato delle Compagnie D'Assicurazioni Marittime, of Genoa, Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles; Italia Società D'Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali & Terrestri, Genoa; La Estrella of Carthagena, Spain; La Esperanza of Barcelona, Spain; La Union y el Fenix of Madrid, Spain; English and Foreign Insurance Company of Paris; Lloyd of France, Paris; Compagnie D'Assurance Paris; La Baloise of Basle—George & Branday, Kingston; The Mannheimer Insurance Co of Mannheim, Bayern-Pfalz Insurance Co of Munchen, Hamburg Underwriters Association of Hamburg, by J. Stevens & Co., Ltd.

LLOYD'S AGENTS.

Kingston—R. S. Gamble & Son; Sub-Agents—Port Antonio—C. H. Phillips; St. Ann's Bay—A. B. Rennie; Port Maria—E. H. Kerr; Black River—W. G. Hendriks; Alligator Pond—S. A. Shaw; Sav-la-Mar—B. H. Segre; Montego Bay—Walter Coke Kerr; Falmouth—Walter Coke Kerr.

THE MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by Law 17 of 1896, takes the place of the several pilotage and harbour boards established under laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board have all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

They have power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as they may think fit.

They have power to order the survey of any ship if they have reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

They can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships. The board also have the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

BOARD.

Hon. R. Nosworthy, Acting, *President*; A. H. DaCosta, Capt. S. D. List, Capt. Geo. Lindsay, Lieut. J. H. Owen, R.N.R., D.S.C., Hon. Claude V. Espeut, *Secretary*, John W. Gayner, Kingston.

Marine Board Surveyor of Ships and Engineer Surveyor—Archibald A. McInnis.

The fees payable to pilots under Law 44 of 1920 are as follows:—

THIRD SCHEDULE.

First Class Ports.

Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth.

Registered Gross Tonnage.

				Fee payable.		
				£	s.	d.
Up to 200 tons					1	10 0
Above " and not exceeding			300 tons		1	16 0
" 300 "			400 "		2	2 0
" 400 "			500 "		2	6 0
" 500 "			600 "		2	10 0
" 600 "			800 "		2	14 0
" 800 "			1,000 "		2	18 0
" 1,000 "			1,200 "		3	1 0
" 1,200 "			1,400 "		3	4 0
" 1,400 "			1,600 "		3	7 0
" 1,600 "			1,800 "		3	10 0
" 1,800 "			2,000 "		3	12 0
" 2,000 "			3,000 "		4	5 0
" 3,000 "			4,000 "		5	0 0
" 4,000 "			5,000 "		5	15 0
" 5,000 "			6,000 "		6	10 0
" 6,000 "			7,000 "		7	5 0
" 7,000 "			8,000 "		8	0 0
" 8,000 "			9,000 "		8	15 0
" 9,000 "			10,000 "		9	10 0

Above 10,000 tons, 1/3 for each 100 tons.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal one half the fees set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Port Royal one quarter the fee above set out shall be paid.

Between Kingston and Port Royal one-half the fees above set out shall be paid.

The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the East and Polink Point to the South.

Second Class Ports.

Port Morant, Morant Bay, Alligator Pond, Black River, Lucea, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal.

Two thirds of the fee for First Class Ports.

The following are the names of pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed:

1. Arthur George Madan, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea.
5. Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston.
6. V. E. M. Ellis, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Rio Bueno, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
7. F. V. Tilley, Kingston, Salt River.
9. Philip Hall, Kingston.
12. Robert D. Allen, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Lucea.
16. Edw. Spencer Grossett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay.
17. D. A. Thino, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav-la-Mar.
19. W. E. Benjamin, Kingston.
20. J. Boor, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav-la-Mar.
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Port Maria.
27. V. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Salt River, Sav-la-Mar, Oracabessa.
28. H. W. Hunt, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav-la-Mar.
35. S. O. Wells, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth, Salt River, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea.
37. Jos. A. Chambers, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
39. Abraham Hall, Kingston.
40. J. H. M. McFarlane, Falmouth, Montego Bay.
41. W. G. Chevannes, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay and Salt River, Manchioneal, Oracabessa.
43. J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Port Maria, Black River, Sav-la-Mar.
44. John Cooke, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Salt River, Old Harbour, Black River.
46. W. C. Howell, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River.
48. R. A. Gray, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Morant Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Salt River, Oracabessa.
49. C. A. P. Jensen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav-la-Mar.
56. Alexander Patterson, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Maria, Sav-la-Mar, Rio Bueno.

66. Uriah Davis, Black River.

68. W. F. Bodden, Kingston Morant, Bay, Port Morant, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal.

76. J. S. Goldson, Kingston.

79. Peter A. Moodie, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Salt River, Sav. la-Mar.

80. Edw. Cox, Sav. la-Mar.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel through out to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

The Wigam and A.G.A. Continuous Burning Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st January, 1903.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Lamps referred to:—

Gun Cay Light—A flashing red light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water. The light will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay	75° 38'
W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto	78° 37'

Rackham Cay Light—A flashing fixed white light on Tripod Beacon, 15 feet above water, painted white. It is in 18 feet of water and marks the northern edge of Rackham Cay. Its position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Lazaretto and Dockyard Tower	70° 0'
Dockyard Tower and Rocky Point	78° 0'

Beacon Shoal Light—A flashing red light, 6 seconds flash, 6 seconds dark, upon 3 piles, will show 30 feet above water, it is on the northern edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

Burial Ground Light—A fixed red light upon a pile, in 18 feet of water, will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Parish Church	36° 10'
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	47° 51'

Fort Augusta Light—A flashing red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sisters light on Two Sisters Stake—a fixed white light 10 feet above water. Position:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay	64° 56'
Plumb Point Light House and Town Greenwich House	59° 18'

St. Alban's Light—A fixed red light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water on St. Alban's Stake.

Mammee Light—A fixed white light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

East Horse Shoe Light—A fixed white light in 20 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Pond Mouth Light—A fixed red light in 24 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	80° 41'
Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light	41° 41'

The positions and names of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Alban's," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes marked upon the Chart and the Angles between the different points are as follows:—

	Angles.
Beacon Shoal Light—Clock Tower, Port Royal and South end	
Gun Cay	67° 47' 0"
South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay	83° 50' 0"

<i>St. Alban's Stake and Light</i> —Plumb Point Light House and	Angles.
Clock Tower, Port Royal	58° 4' 00"
Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson	62° 23' 0"
<i>Mammee Stake and Light</i> —N. Tangent, Fort Augusta, and	
Inner House, Port Henderson	51° 42' 0"
Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point	29° 0' 0"
<i>East Horse Shoe Stake and Light</i> —Passage Fort House and N	
Tangent, Fort Augusta	21 56' 0"
Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson	29 42' 0"

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town, the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

COALS and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices.

WATER for shipping is charged by the Water Commissioners at following rates, varying from 4s for under 50 tons to £10 for 10,000 and upwards.

These rates are subject to an increase of 10% to cover cost to wharf owners for supplying from their wharf when the vessel requiring a supply of water is supplied from a wharf that is not owned or leased by the owner or charterer of the vessel so supplied.

Owners and lessees of wharves, who are not also the owners or charterers of the vessels supplied with water, will be allowed a commission of 10% on all shipping bills collected from Masters of vessels supplied when such wharf owners and lessees requisition the supply of water and pay therefor within fifteen days of the completion of the supply.

Sailing vessels in the coastal trade will be supplied from any wharf in Kingston at the rate of one shilling per hundred gallons on obtaining permission from the wharf owners to have the supply taken from his wharf and on the Master of the vessel paying the cost in advance.

BALLAST is obtained through the authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2s a ton, and at Kingston of 3s 6d a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
Kingston	Lieut. J. H. Owen, D.S.C., R.N.R.	£550 0 0
Morant Bay	H. W. Mortlock	20 0 0
Port Morant	R. H. Nicholas	15 0 0
Port Antonio	C. H. Vidal Hall	25 0 0
Annotto Bay	G. L. Facey	10 0 0
Port Maria	W. C. Gauntlett	20 0 0
Ocho Rios	A. J. dePass	6 0 0
St. Ann's Bay	Ditto	20 0 0
Falmouth	S. H. Alwood	15 0 0
Montego Bay	E. B. Levy	1 0 0
Lucea	E. F. Wilson	12 0 0
Green Island	A. J. McKenzie	6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	E. A. Millingen	15 0 0
Black River	A. P. Williams	12 0 0
Dry Harbour	A. W. Kennedy	6 0 0
Rio Bueno	A. W. Kennedy	6 0 0
Manchion al	D. G. Archer	6 0 0

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th Section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interest of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follows—

Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.

Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.

Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.

Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.

Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.

Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.

St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.

Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.

Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western Side of Long Bay.

Montego Bay—Western Side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.

Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.

Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.

Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point.

Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts:—

Kingston	..	B. deS. Bell, Collector of Customs.
Morant Bay	..	H. W. Mortlock, Collector of Taxes.
Port Morant	..	R. H. Nicholas, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
Port Antonio	..	C. H. V. Hall, Collector of Taxes.
Annotto Bay	..	G. L. Facey, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
Port Maria	..	W. C. Gauntlett, Collector of Taxes.
St. Ann's Bay	..	A. J. Depass, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
Dry Harbour	..	A. W. Kennedy, Landing Waiter.
Falmouth	..	S. H. Allwood, Collector of Taxes.
Montego Bay	..	E. B. Levy, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
Lucea	..	E. Wilson, Collector of Taxes.
Savanna-la-Mar	..	E. A. Millingen, Collector of Taxes.
Black River	..	A. P. Williams, Collector of Taxes.
Milk River	..	C. S. Hogarth, Assistant Collector of Taxes.

The duties of the receivers of wreck may be briefly classified as follows:—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea ;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use:—

For every examination on oath instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress	..	..	..	£1 0 0
a fee not exceeding	..	..	..
But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.				
For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor	..	..	..	£0 10 0
the sum of	..	..	..
For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a percentage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of percentage so payable exceed twenty pounds.				

In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a percentage, that is to say:—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE care and management of all light-houses are by law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

MORANT POINT.—This light-house is situated at the extreme east end of the island and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus is a third order holophetal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute. This was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

The illuminant used in this and the other Light Houses in the Island is mineral oil with the exception of Folly Point, where compressed acetylene was substituted after the destruction of original oil apparatus by hurricane in 1915.

The position of the light-house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 55'$ north, and longitude $76^{\circ} 12'$ west.

PLUMB-POINT.—This light-house, built in the year 1853 on sand six feet deep down to water level, on a platform of crossed logs of hardwood, which were found to be rotting when the light-house was stiffened after the earthquake at the base with a massive reinforced concrete casing. It stands on the Palisados, at Great Plumb Point, at the entrance to Kingston Harbour. It is 7 feet in height, of stone and iron, and exhibits a third order dioptric light from an incandescent lamp and is arranged to show a white light over the entrance of the eastern navigable channel and a red light over the foul ground and the south channel for a distance of 12 miles, thus reversing the arrangement existing previously. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light-house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 56'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47' 30''$ west.

FOLLY POINT, PORT ANTONIO.—This light-house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund on the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order shewing a flashing white light, which gives a flash of two seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness. The light is visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror. The illuminant used is compressed acetylene gas. The position of the light-house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 11'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 27'$ west.

NEGRIL POINT.—A light-house was erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island in July 1895.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea-level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occulting, exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

The position of the light-house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 15'$ north, longitude $78^{\circ} 23'$ west.

GALINA POINT, (NEAR PORT MARIA).—This light consisted originally of a continuous burning three-wick Wigham Lamp erected on a concrete tower—position approximate lat. $18^{\circ} 25'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 55'$ west.—Height, 44 feet above high water. In 1923 however, this apparatus was exchanged for an A.G.A. automatic acetylene light, giving a white flash of $\frac{1}{2}$ second duration visible at a distance of 15 miles, followed by 5 seconds darkness.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Plumb Point.</i> Superintendent	A. E. Plummer	£ s. d. 200 0 0	1st Jan., '14.
<i>Morant Point.</i> Superintendent	C. Durrant	225 0 0	25th June, '96.
<i>Folly Point.</i> Keeper	C. Phillips	78 0 0	29th May, '21
<i>Negril Point.</i> Superintendent	J. S. Brownhill	225 0 0	25th April, '95

PART XIII

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

The subject of lighting Kingston with gas was first mooted in 1864 by William George Astwood, and in 1865 a bill introduced by the late Hon. S. C. Burke in the Assembly became law. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Climie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were: that the maximum price should be 18s per 1,000 cubic feet; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable or anything approaching reasonable terms. The same answer was returned to the late Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the "unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that of the 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consisted of a retort house containing six beds of retorts, a building containing the exhauster engine, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor or photometer, the purifying and lime house, the coal-shed, and two gas-holders capable of holding, 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 699 street lamps for lighting the city was £39,313 18s. 10d. The works are situated beyond the Railway station.

The retort house has now been extended, and new benches of four regenerative settings have been erected.

The quantity of gas made in 1922-23 was 28 million cubic feet; the coals carbonized amounting to 2,578 tons. The public lights consume about one-half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1923, were £15,658 19s. 10d. and the

expenditure £11,082 3s. 3d. without the charges for interest, sinking fund, &c. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum ..	£8 0 0	
For gas consumed for illuminating purposes—per 1,000 cubic feet	0 10 0	less 15% discount for prompt payment for the first 20,000 cubic feet and 5% extra for any quantity in excess thereof.
For coke, per ton	£3 5 0	
For tar, per gallon	0 1 6	retail.
For temper lime, per puncheon ..	4 0 0	
For temper lime, per barrel	0 16 0	

The introduction of incandescent gas lighting has effected a marked improvement in illuminating power, with a considerable reduction in consumption and consequent cost of lighting. With a single Welsbach burner and mantle an illumination equal to 100 standard sperm candles can be produced at the cost of one-third of penny per hour, a similar light by means of the ordinary flat flame burner would require 6 No. 5 burners costing 2½d. per hour, while the same illuminating power produced by an electric incandescent lamp, with current at one shilling per unit, would cost 4½d.

The Parade Gardens are effectively lighted by means of eleven self-intensifying incandescent gas lamps giving an aggregate of 3,300 candle power, a successful example of the latest development of incandescent gas lighting, and the incandescent principle is gradually superseding the old flat flame lamps.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE City of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from three sources, namely, the Hope River, the Wag Water and the Ferry River. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A company was incorporated in 1848 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbican. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the company in 1849 was fortunate enough to be able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope river. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner (now called Cross Roads) and a line of 9-inch mains was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for household purposes. The pressure was so poor that little or no protection was afforded to the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These Works, completed in 1876, consist of:—

- 1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.
- 2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing 2½ million gallons.
- 3rd. Two filter-beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.
- 4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding, 3,000,000 gallons, an average day's supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, the bottom of which is 156 feet above the mean sea-level, by a 21 inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 60 miles.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for

the growing needs of Kingston and St. Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring estate. These were brought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land, of £19,112.

The works themselves comprised an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is 23 chains in length and varies in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to 4½ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring Estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct, together with the expenses of a law suit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. A new tunnel, circular in form, and 5 ft. in diameter, has been constructed to a grade of 1 in 200 in place of the old one. The water after leaving the tunnel flows in 12-inch pipes to the gutter, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open conduit, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain 1½ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10-inch and a 9-inch main, 3 miles long, carry the water to within half a mile of Half-way Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. A 12-inch trunk main now connects Constant Spring with the Cavaliers works direct. Branch-mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molyne, Cassia Park, Grants' Pen and Leaders' Lane. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town road and the Windward Road. In all upwards of 110 miles of mains have been laid in connection with these works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available for building purposes which were previously of little value to the owners.

Law 37 of 1910 provides for increasing the water supply of Kingston by erecting a pumping station at the Ferry River, authorising a loan of £50,000.

This work was completed in February, 1912, and is now in operation. The Pumping station is situated about 7½ miles west of Kingston and consist of an intake sluice and channel, and engine and boiler house and coal store in which are installed two horizontal triple expansion, surface condensing Worthington pumping engines, with two multitubular Bacoek and Wilcox boilers with superheaters and an economiser.

The water is pumped to the cavaliers reservoirs through steel main 21 inches in diameter and 7½ miles in length. Each pumping engine is capable of delivering 3,000,000 gallons per 24 hours into the reservoirs.

The Mona Estate was purchased in April 1914, and with it the right to the remaining five-ninths of the flow of the Hope River.

The Corporation are now proceeding to construct an impounding reservoir at Hermitage in the Wag Water Valley to hold 500 million gallons for the purpose of conserving the surplus flow in the river for use during periods of drought and for augmenting the existing supply to cope with the rapidly increasing demand for water. In connection with these works a Hydro-electric Scheme is proposed to generate sufficient power to light the streets of Kingston and suburbs with electricity and to drive the pumping machinery at the Sewerage Pumping Station.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, Camperdown, and Campbell Town, are supplied with filtered water, from the Constant Spring reservoirs, by a new 12-inch main laid in 1899 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 9-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds have been built at Hope and at Constant Spring so that all water supplied by the Commissioners is now filtered, and to render the filtration even more efficient than it is at the present time the Commissioners have increased their filtration area by the erection of Pressure Filters at Cavaliers of the continuous type, having an additional capacity of 3 million gallons per diem, at the cost of £8,500.

The supply from all sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town of Kingston and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 8,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, distributed to the ratepayers through 180 miles of connecting services. A meter system is being gradually developed and at present there are upwards of 100 water meters installed.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analysis by the Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist.

	Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
	Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	25.88	16.4
Chlorine	0.8	0.6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	0.0014	0.0016
Do. Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012	0.0014
Do. Nitrates	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter	0.016	0.024
Hardness—Temporary	6.61	5.41
Do. Permanent	7.00	4.16
Do. Total	13.61	9.57

WATER RATES.

When the property within the prescribed limits shall be under the gross value of £60 (except houses including class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869)

When the property shall be of the gross value of £ 60 and under	£100	1/6 per month
" " " " 100 " 200	2/	"
" " " " 200 " 300	3/	"
" " " " 300 " 400	4/	"
" " " " 400 " 500	4/6	"
" " " " 500 " 600	5/6	"
" " " " 600 " 700	6/6	"
" " " " 700 " 800	8/	"
" " " " 800 " 1,000	10/	"
" " " " 1,000 " 1,500	12/	"
" " " " 1,500 and upwards	14/	"
	16/	"

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road; then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westerly to the Arnold Road; thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary westwards to the Spanish Town Road, thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the Harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd subsection of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows;—

1/6 per month ..	100 gallons a day.	6 6 per month ..	400 gallons a day
2/ " ..	150 " "	8/ " ..	500 " "
3/ " ..	200 " "	10/ " ..	600 " "
4/ " ..	250 " "	12/ " ..	" "
4 6 " ..	300 " "	14/ " ..	1,000 " "
5/6 " ..	350 " "	16/ " ..	" "
		Stores ..	250 " "

BB

Scales showing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yds. in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yds. or fraction of 200 square yds. above 600 square yds. or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden, but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

Summary—Revenue and Expenditure, 1922-23

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Works	27,000	0	0	26,716	5	2
Gas Works	14,579	0	0	13,056	9	1
Markets	4,650	0	0	4,619	8	8
Slaughter House	1,600	0	0	1,553	19	4
	47,829	0	0	45,946	2	3

THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

THE Victoria Market building is a handsome and commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The span of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah, seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns, giving additional protection against rain and the slanting rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches of cast iron with slate tops to receive the articles exposed for sale; each twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 216 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water as laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building. Sanitary arrangements of modern description are provided for the use of the staff, attendants and the public using the markets.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 105 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

PAROCHIAL MARKETS.

THE Law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is Law 9 of 1874. "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This Law empowers the Government to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The Law further gives the parochial boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in market; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the Law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this Law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and nowhere else within certain limits, the subsequent law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority, with the names of the persons in charge:—

Kingston—Victoria Market (E. C. Clarke); Jubilee Market (A. A. MacCallum).

St. Andrew—Half way Tree (Clerk Parochial Board, Cross Roads).

St. Thomas—Morant Bay, (J. S. Black); Yallahs Bay, (A. I. Bole); Golden Grove, —Seaforth, (J. Copeland); Easington, (C. R. Johnson); Port Morant, (M. S. Lindsay); Bath, (J. S. Thomas).

Portland—Musgrave Market, Port Antonio (S. L. Hilliary); Victoria Market, Buff Bay, (E. B. Francis).

St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, (James Bailey); Claremont, (C. Atterbury); Moneague, (I. E. Rose); Brown's Town, (Wm. Grant); Ocho Rios, (C. Cox); Cave Valley, (Ed. Lawson); Pedro River, (H. Brown).

Trelawny—Falmouth, (W. D. Castle); Jackson Town, (W. McHardy).

St. James—Montego Bay, (R. M. Arnold); Adelphi, (Albert Spence, lessee).

Hanover—Luca, (Zach. McFarlane, lessee); Green Island, (A. J. MacKenzie, lessee); Hopewell, (R. J. Walker).

Westmoreland—Savanna-la-Mar.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Malvern, Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Shaws, Mountainside, Balaclava, (leased to individuals annually).

Manchester—Mandeville, (Jas. A. Daly, lessee); Porus, (Jas. A. Daly, lessee) Newport, (D. G. Crawford, Christiana, (Mrs. F. Miller).

Clarendon—Chapelton, (H. S. Rodrigues); May Pen, (T. E. Doyen); Four Paths, (D. M. Brown); The Rest, (Charles Duckworth); The Alley (S. F. Manning); Hayes, (J. D. Richards); Spalding, (J. T. Rose, Frankfield, (E. A. Lewin).

St. Catherine—Spanish Town, (Alfred W. Macfarlane); Linstead, (Daniel M. Henderson); Old Harbour, (Charles R. Llado) Old Harbour Bay, (William Holt); Bog Walk, (Hezekiah Henry); Caymanas, (Harry Ranns.)

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which

date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the Law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharf and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,406 10s. 8d.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1923, amounted to £1,807 19s. 6d. the expenditure to £960 14s. 5d. without the charge of £500 for interest and Sinking Fund.

The number of animals slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—Oxen, 6,349; Sheep, 307; Pigs, 2,948; Turtle, 238; Goats, 1,580. Total—11,422.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animals Slaughtered.	Inspector's Fees.	If the Slaughtermen and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.	If the Slaughtermen and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the Animal.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oxen, per head, 1,000 lbs. weight and under	0 1 3	0 6 0	0 4 9
Over 1,000lbs. for every 1,000 lbs. or fractional part of a hundred extra	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Calves per head	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 2 6
Sheep “	0 0 3	0 2 0	0 1 6
Goats “	0 0 3	0 1 6	0 0 6
Pigs under 50 lbs.	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
“ 50 lbs. under 100	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
“ 100 “ & “ 150	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
“ 150 “ & “ 200	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 2 6
“ 200 “ & “ 300	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 3 0
“ 300 “ & “ over	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Sucking pigs under 16 lbs.	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 3
Turtle under 50 lbs.	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
“ 50 lbs and under 100	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
“ 100 “ “ 150	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
“ 150 “ “ 200	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 3 0
“ 200 “ “ 300	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 4 0
“ 300 lbs and over	0 1 6	0 5 0	0 4 0
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each	..	0 1 6	0 1 0

KINGSTON FIRE BRIGADE.

THE Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 19 boxes— situated at certain points, the call being received in about 2 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone through the “Exchange.”

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 40 seconds and that duty is practiced twice daily.

Staff.

1 Superintendent	£300 0 0
1 Chief Officer	165 0 0
Sub-Officers	536 0 0
2 Motor Drivers	260 0 0
15 Firemen and Grooms 15/ to 18/ weekly ..	1,228 0 0
2 Linemen 12/ weekly	110 0 0
1 Hydrant Man 12/ weekly	55 0 0
	£2,654 0 0
Annual up-keep of the Department (average)	1,800 0 0
Total Cost annually	3,954 0 0

THE KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

Office: Public Buildings, Kingston.

The Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907.

The Board consists of eight persons, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, and five appointed by the Governor together with the Chairman.

Loans under the Law could be made in the defined district of any parish for the purpose of restoring or repairing buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of 14th January, 1907, or subsequent fire, or for erecting new buildings of substantial value in the district damaged by the earthquake or fire to an extent not exceeding the amount of such loss or damage. No person was precluded from obtaining a loan from the Board, because he has prior to applying for same, replaced or restored or erected the buildings on the premises in respect of which the application is made. All Loans made by the Loan Board are secured on a first mortgage of the freehold in respect of which the same is made. The making of loans has ceased. The Board has power however, to make a new loan on the realization of a security. Such loans are very few in number.

The defined districts under section 9 of the Law are:—

The whole of the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, Portland, and the Richmond District of the parish of St. Mary.

The loans are payable by annuities under the following scale.

On a loan of £100 for	7 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annuities to be	17 8 8	13 1 0	11 7 0	9 13 4	8 0 0
Quarterly Payments	4 7 2	3 5 3	2 16 9	2 8 4	2 0 0

To 31st December, 1923, loans amounting to £372,825 had been made, and £354,381 received in payment at the same date. The balance of assets over liabilities was £33,112 7s. 11½d and is now 179 5% of the amount outstanding on loans.

BOARD.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, <i>Chairman</i> .	}	Appointed by the Governor.
Hon. Attorney General, <i>Vice-Chairman</i> E. W. Lucie-Smith,		
Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.	}	Appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Legislative Council.
Philip Stern		
J. M. Nethersole		

Secretary—Hon. R. Nosworthy.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Public Buildings, Kingston.

A Law for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies was passed by the Legislative Council in 1912.

The Board framed rules under section 5, sub-section (1) for the control and superintendence of such societies as may borrow from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Legislative Council for the purpose of making loans. These rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 15th October, 1912.

To meet the situation caused by the hurricane and drought of 1912, the Legislative Council passed Law 36 of 1912; and resolutions approving of advances over £200 being made by the Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations damaged or destroyed by the hurricane, as well as on cane crops on the ground.

Under Law 36 of 1912, Agricultural Loan Banks were used as the medium for distributing loans up to £200 to hurricane and drought sufferers. Under this head, the Board made loans amounting to £18,821.

It was necessary to frame new rules to meet the situation; and such rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 23rd January, 1913, rescinding those passed on 15th October, 1912.

Under the resolutions of the Council, the Government approved of loans, on the recommendation of the Board, as under:—

On cane crops on the ground	£2,500
To owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations	14,910

On 23rd September, 1915, the Legislative Council allocated £2,500 for the purpose of making loans to repair damage done by the storm of August, 1915.

In October, 1916, Law 37 of 1916, was passed to enable the Board, through the banks, to make loans up to £200 for the purpose of resuscitating cultivations damaged by the hurricane of August of that year. Funds were provided for the purpose as well as for making loans of over £200 on the same lines as in 1912 by the Government on the recommendation of the Board.

On account of the damage done by the hurricane of 23rd September, 1917, Law 24 of 1917 was passed on the same lines as Law 37 of 1916. Funds were provided for making loans under the new law of not over £200 to planters.

The following is a summary at 31st October, 1923 of the transactions of the Banks with the Board.

Total loans	£114,005 16 4
Repayments	90,375 3 4
Balance	£23,630 13 0

The Land Settlement Scheme, started in 1920, whereby a Loan Bank is enabled to purchase a property for re-sale to small settlers has been taken up enthusiastically. Advances amounting to £52,974 3s. 11d. to seven Banks have been made under this head, and £14,733 3s. 8d. was repaid to 31.10.23.

BOARD.

Hon. R. Nosworthy, *Chairman*.
S. S. Stedman.

R. P. Simmonds.
Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc. (Edin.)
C. W. Doorly.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of appointment to Public Service.
Secretary ..	C. J. Hay (a)	£500 ..	5th May, '08
Inspecting Officer ..	E. L. Jack	£350 ..	1st August, '15
Assistant ..	Miss M. L. Hyman	£160 ..	1st March, '17

(a) The Kingston Loan Board contributes £275 towards the salary of the Secretary.

WATER SUPPLY.

THE name Jamaica is said to mean "Island of Springs," and the name is justified by the large number of springs and rivers of moderate size and the numerous water holes some of great beauty, which are found in the Island. The rainfall, except in certain areas near the seaboard, is not deficient, but occurs irregularly, the two principal rainy seasons being in May and October, but there is usually more or less rain all through the summer months.

The lack of water for domestic supply, cattle and irrigation purposes, from which considerable districts of the Island suffer periodically, is due chiefly to the large areas of porous limestone deforming or directly underlying the surface. The rains are rapidly absorbed into limestone, and flow in a large number of cases in underground channels, sometimes appearing on the surface at lower levels for a mile or two and then sinking again and finally discharge at or near sea level. In many cases small ponds have been constructed with clay bottoms on the limestone to retain water for cattle, and artificial

catchment supply tanks for domestic use. Impounding reservoirs can be constructed only in certain places outside the limestone areas and are of small size.

Because of these conditions, if there is any temporary deficiency in rainfall the poorer people in the island are affected almost immediately, because they make little or no provision for storage during rains.

To supply this need as far as possible, the legislature passed Law 24 of 1875, to enable the Governor to advance money from general revenue to the municipal (now the parochial) boards for the purpose of constructing water works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorise the acquisition of land by the municipal boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supply was to be charged to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situated. Under the subsequent law of 1881, a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefited by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

When the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government again brought the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water to the earnest attention of the parochial authorities, and Law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this Law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited Laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout the district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour and Linstead in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, Lucea in the parish of Hanover and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth.

Because of the distress in 1912 and previous years in the dry districts from lack of water due to a series of dry years the Government appropriated a large sum of money in the Estimates for 1912-13 for the provision of tanks in aid of country water supplies and as a reserve against drought, and as a result a number of district tanks with catchments have been constructed by the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

This is not considered by Government to be a complete and satisfactory solution of the problem of water supply, but it will be of substantial benefit pending the utilisation of possible sources of continuous supply. A scheme for bringing water from Hermitage in St. Andrew to Kingston is under construction.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chain.
Main Canal	5	73
Subsidiary Channels	0	35
Old Harbour Branch	9	28
Subsidiary Channels	6	30
Port Henderson Branch	4	25
Subsidiary Channels	2	7½
Cumberland Pen Branch	4	31
Subsidiary Channels	7	63½
Caymanas Branch	4	11
Subsidiary Channels	3	20
Total	48	3½

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and guinea grass.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 16,000 and the aggregate quantity of water supplied was 16,268 cubic yards per hour in 1922.

The gross revenue in 1922 was £16,228 19s. 7d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A number of coco-nut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore is capable of yielding a large mill-power. It offers a good field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar. Amongst the crops which may be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar cane, bananas, plantains, cocoa, oranges and limes.

Below are the details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation for year ending 31.3.23.

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of water taken per hour.
Bananas	5,000	10,000
Sugar	6,000	5,235
Guinea Grass	1,000	228
Mixed cultivation	200	102
Oranges and coconuts	800	411
Machinery and domestic use, &c. .. .. .	..	292
Totals	13,000	16,268

The following scale of rates were settled by the Governor in Privy Council and published in Gazette of 25th Novr., 1920, together with regulations for the management and care of the works, etc., rescinding the regulations previously in force, and taking effect from 1st January, 1921.

1. Any person who shall use the canal or works in any of the following ways without permission in writing from the Director of Public Works, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

- (a) Washing clothes or bathing in the canal.
- (b) Making tracks or ways or paths over or through the fences or along the banks of the canal.
- (c) Fishing or setting fish pots or catching turtle or other animals.
- (d) Floating on the canal or mooring to the banks, or putting on the banks of the canal any boat or raft or canoe.
- (e) Cutting any tree or shrub or grass or any plant from the banks or works.
- (f) Sinking any pump or well, or making any excavations within a distance of ten chains from any canal or watercourse belonging thereto, without permission in writing from the Director of Public Works.

2. Any person who, without authority from the Director of Public Works, shall interfere with any sluice or other contrivance for regulating the flow of the water in or from the canal shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

3. Any person who shall throw or put or cause to be thrown or put into the canal or on to the banks or works any rubbish or offensive matter, or any material which shall obstruct the free flow of water in the canal or works, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

4. Any person who shall trespass on the canal or works or upon the land adjoining the banks, being part of the canal lands, or climb on, to or over the fences, or break the fences, or in any way injure the canal or works shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Pounds.

5. Water will be supplied to consumers at the discretion of the Colonial Secretary, and will be paid for at the rate set out in Regulation 8 (b) hereof.

6. Any reduction of water under any Agreement whether such reduction be under any regulation or otherwise shall be deemed to be an "accident or other cause beyond the control of the Colonial Secretary" within the meaning of Regulation 10 hereof.

7. The water is to be conducted to the fence line of the canal by appliances provided by the Director of Public Works. All arrangements, appliances or works for conducting and using the water beyond the fence line of the canal must be provided by the consumer; but, should he desire it, the Director of Public Works may consider any special application for the construction by his officers of such appliances or works at the cost of the consumer.

8. Payments according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons who take water from the canals or works, provided also that no water, except as in hereinafter provided, shall be supplied for any period less than six months.—

(a) When water is taken only for purposes other than irrigation the following rates shall be paid.—

1. For supplies of 5 cubic yards per hour or less, a sum of £12 per annum.
2. For supplies of more than 5 and not exceeding 10 cubic yards per hour, at the rate of £2 5s. per cubic yard per hour per annum.
3. For supplies of more than ten and less than fifteen cubic yards per hour at the rate of £2 2s. 6d. per cubic yard per hour per annum.
4. For supplies of fifteen cubic yards or over per hour, at the rate of £2 per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation at the rate of £1 per cubic yard per hour per annum, not more than the quantity named in the following table to be issued for each acre of cultivation. —

Bananas	..	1½	cubic yard per hour.
Canes	..	1	do do
Mixed Cultivation	..	1½	do do
Coconuts	..	2	do do

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Director of Public Works less water than that shown above be sufficient, not more than the quantities named below may be issued for each acre.

Canes	..	¾	cubic yard per hour
Mixed Cultivation	..	1	do do
Coconuts	..	1½	do do

(c) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of six shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be twelve shillings per annum for each person.

(d) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.

(e) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.

(f) The total water sold under the above Regulations 8 (a) to 8 (e) shall not exceed 16,000 cubic yards per hour. Provided that when in the opinion of the Director of Public Works 18,000 cubic yards per hour is available, the surplus of 2,000 cubic yards per hour may be distributed free amongst consumers.

9. Consumers must make arrangements for the drainage of their lands to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works.

Should a consumer fail to provide proper drainage, within ninety days of being called upon to do so in writing by the Director of Public Works his supply may be cut off and his contract cancelled.

10. If the stipulated supply of water should at any time be stopped or reduced in quantity by any accident or other cause beyond the control of the Colonial Secretary or purposely for the sake of altering or repairing the canal or any works in connection

therewith, the Colonial Secretary shall not be responsible for any damage that may in consequence thereof accrue to the consumer; and the payments to be made by the consumer shall not abate in consequence of such stoppage. The flow of water in the canals will, in general, be stopped during continuous rainy weather and no abatement from the payments hereinbefore specified to be made by the consumer will be allowed on account of such stoppages of water.

11. The payments hereby prescribed are to be made to such officer or person as the Colonial Secretary shall appoint to receive the same and if any such payment be not made within fourteen days after the day on which it shall have become due, the Director of Public Works by his agents shall be at liberty to cut off and discontinue the supply of water without any notice whatever and without prejudice to the rights of the Colonial Secretary.

12. All existing regulations for the management and care of the works and for all persons making use of the works, and for fixing the scale of rates to be paid by persons using the said works, or taking water therefrom are hereby rescinded as from the 1st day of January, 1921, on which day these regulations shall come into force and be substituted for the said rescinded regulations.

Superintendent.—F. E. Taylor, £375, travelling allowance £130, appointed 1st Oct., 1897, and £100 as Secretary R.C.I. Advisory Board.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE Vere Irrigation Works were constructed and are being conducted under the provisions of Law 39 of 1897 and various amending laws.

They are managed by a commission styled the Vere Irrigation Commission, consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loans sanctioned by the laws.

The original works were constructed during the years 1901 to 1903, under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, and comprise the head-works or dam and sluice on the Milk River at St. Jago, in lower Clarendon, to divert the water of the river into the main canal which runs in a south-easterly direction across the plain of Vere, and was intended to carry about 7,000 cubic yards of water per hour, as far as the Rio Minho, and 6,000 cubic yards thence to the reservoir at Raymond's. Between St. Jago and the crossing to the Rio Minho at Dry River estate the canal is carried over ten gullies, by aqueducts consisting of steel troughing carried on abutments and piers of cement concrete, At Dry River, it is carried under the Rio Minho by a steel syphon 650 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and thence continues, crossing five more gullies by means of aqueducts to Raymond's estate, discharging into an impounding reservoir created there by the erection of a dam across the valley of the Raymond's gully. The total length of the main canal was sixteen miles four chains, and that of the aqueducts about 2,000 feet.

The reservoir at Raymond's was calculated to hold about 4,610,000 cubic yards, equivalent to about a month's supply at the rate of 5,000 cubic yards per hour, or to the amount required for irrigating 5,000 acres at one cubic yard per hour. Distribution channels for the supply of water to the estates west of the Rio Minho were taken from off the main canal, and another one for the estates east of the river commenced at Raymond's dam branching off in several directions to give the supplies where needed.

The Raymond's reservoir did not prove a success and the scheme was eventually worked independently of it.

The failure of the water supply in the Milk River rendered a reconsideration of the whole subject necessary in 1913, which resulted in the passing of Law 16 of 1913 for rendering certain relief to the guarantors of the original scheme and of Law 17 of 1913 authorizing the obtaining of a supply of water from the Cockpit river.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals on the Milk River scheme now in use:—

	M.	C.
Main Canal, St. Jago to Raymond's Reservoir	16	14
Branches	7	55
Total	23	69

The Cockpit scheme has now been completed and is in operation.

The water for the scheme is derived from the Cockpit river a never failing spring-fed river which issued from the Brazilletto hills near the 18th mile post on the road from Old Harbour to the Alley.

The present scheme utilises 5,000 cubic yards per hour, and is capable of being extended to over 10,000 cubic yards per hour.

The channels connecting the Cockpit river and the Irrigation channels formerly laid down for the purposes of supplying the various sugar estates in Eastern Vere have a total length of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and are divided into two portions, a low level canal and a high level canal.

The low level channel, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, extends from the Cockpit river to the pumping station where a pumping plant of the most modern type is erected.

It consists of a High Duty Worthington pumping engine, Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers, Green's economiser, Induced draft fan, water purifier and de-oiler and all the most up-to-date accessories for a high-class pumping plant.

The pumping plant elevates the water to a height of about 70 feet, discharging it into the High Level Channel, which is concreted.

A length of about 5 miles of this channel conducts the water to the former channels laid down for the Milk River water which have been taken over by the Cockpit scheme and have also been concreted.

A length of seven miles of earth canal conveys water when available from the Milk River Scheme, for use by the Cockpit Scheme consumers, making the total length of canals in connection with this scheme $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Several analyses of the water have been made and it has been found to be admirably adapted to the purposes of irrigation.

COMMISSIONERS.

A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*.

Clarence Lopez. Conrad Watson. Percival H. Lindo. Theophilus Harty.

Secretary—C. O. Magnan, 87 Barry Street, Kingston.

Superintendent Cockpit Scheme—H. R. Demetrius, Salt River P.O.

Superintendent of the Milk River Works—H. Upton, Race Course P.O.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

In 1836, when the Marquis of Sligo was Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre irrigation canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August of that year for pumping to be discontinued. From the reservoirs the water was conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply is continuous.

Owing to there not being sufficient fall from Hog Hole the pressure in the town was low, and at times the upper portion of the town was without water, in 1910-12 three powerful hydraulic rams were erected which can now deliver water into a steel tank 30ft. above the old water level in the reservoirs, the town supply is now connected to this tower, and the highest point of the town can be supplied.

The old settling reservoirs are still used for supplying the rams and the town with clean water. Extensive improvements at the head works are now in course of construction.

The Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 23 of 1898, substituted for them. Within certain limits the water rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

WATER RATES.

The following is the compulsory water rates within the prescribed limits:—

One shilling per month, and in addition thereto one penny-half-penny for every £10 or fractional part thereof when the property shall exceed £40, provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed 12s. per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables, lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare.

Under section 18 of Law 16 of 1877, the Colonial Secretary is prepared to enter into contracts with persons requiring services in excess of the above service pipe in accordance with the following table:—

For each $\frac{1}{2}$ " service pipe applied in excess of the first an additional water rate as calculated by paragraph 1 above.

For service pipes larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ " as follows:—

$\frac{3}{4}$ "—one-and-one-half time the water rate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ "—twice the water rate.

Above $\frac{1}{2}$ " and not exceeding 1" three times the water rate.

4. Under section 20 the Colonial Secretary is prepared to enter into contracts to supply approved premises situated without the prescribed limits at one-and-one-half times the water rates prescribed above.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes, for St. Catherine.

Superintendent of Works—F. E. Taylor, salary £40 per annum.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

In 1876 L. F. Mackinnon, the Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a Water Supply for Old Harbour to the notice of the Government, and at the same time a petition was extensively signed for the construction of the works. It was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point about five miles north of Old Harbour on the Colbeck Estate, and works were commenced in 1881 under the supervision of the Director of Public Works (Law 18 of 1881, section 10). Water was delivered in Old Harbour and service pipes were connected to householders premises by April 1st, 1882.

The scheme as constructed included a double line of four inch cast iron pipes from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour and distributing mains in Old Harbour of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,021 of two-inch cast iron pipes. Hydrants for fire purposes and for flushing the mains are located in the town.

The water has been connected to 328 houses through half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes. The service has since been extended to Old Harbour Bay, and Church and Bower's Pen district by stand pipe supply. The Jamaica Government Railway and several properties outside the original limits have been supplied with water at special rates.

The cost of the original scheme was £3,710 17s. 8d., and the works were maintained by the Director of Public Works to August 1st, 1882, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine Municipal Board.

The Government subsequently made a further advance of £2,347 2s. 2d., for laying a four-inch auxiliary main and for the construction of a tank.

Some further improvements were carried out in 1912. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of open conduit, conveying water to the service reservoir have been replaced by a cast iron main. This has had the effect of improving the supply and of reducing risk of pollution.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Old Harbour water supply district:—i.e. the whole reckoned as £20 of such value $\frac{1}{2}$ paid monthly in advance.

On all properties below £40 in gross value—Sixpence on each unit of £10.

And on all properties of £40 and over in gross value, an additional 2d. in every £10 of gross value or fraction thereof.

LINSTED WATER WORKS.

In the month of July, 1885, the Director of Public Works had (through the Colonial Secretary) presented to the Municipal Board of Saint Catherine estimates and plans

for a water supply to the village of Linstead, to be either taken from Spring Vale estate or from the Berkshire Hall lands, and recommending the Spring Vale supply as being the best and most economical. The Parochial Board made overtures to the owner of Spring Vale, for the water rights but failed to obtain them.

Of necessity recourse was had to the Berkshire Hall supply, the right to which was purchased from the owner for the sum of £370. Contracts were then entered into with Messrs. Purdon and Cox for the performance of the work, which cost in the aggregate £6,892 2s. 1½d. inclusive of the £370 above mentioned.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall river and the other the Cistern gully.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is for the 4-inch pipes 2½ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern gully 540 feet. Linstead is now supplied by both streams.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 360, each having a ½ inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is about £525 per annum.

The works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about 1½ miles in diameter.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Linstead water supply district, payable monthly in advance:—

On every property under the value of £40—One Shilling.

On every property of the value of £40 and upwards but under the value of £70—One shilling and sixpence, and in addition thereto sixpence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £49.

On every property of the value of £70 and upwards but under the value of £210, two shillings and ninepence and in addition thereto threepence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £79.

On every property of the value of £210 and upwards but under the value of £360, six shillings and twopence and in addition thereto twopence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £219.

On every property of the value of £360 and upwards—eight shillings and sevenpence and in addition one penny for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £369, provided always that the rate chargeable on any single and undivided property shall not exceed twelve shillings and threepence.

In accordance with Law 19 of 1900 these Water Works were taken over by the Director of Public Works on the 2nd July, 1900. The works were handed back to the Board on 1st April, 1908.

FALMOUTH WATER WORKS.

This company was established by an act of incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the Town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae River. The subscribed capital of the company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae river by 6-inch pipes a distance of about one-and-a-half miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also included a steam engine and force pump, as an auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

In 1903 the plant and rights of the company were acquired by the Parochial Board of Trelawny for £1,600.

In 1906 plans were prepared for the improvement of the works, and for the provision of a new main from the head works to the town.

The laying down of the main and the connecting up of service pipes was undertaken by the Public Works Department and completed in 1911.

The old dam at the head works at Martha Brae was destroyed by flood in 1917 and after much delay occasioned by difficulty in procuring the necessary materials, a new dam was built by the Public Works Department and completed in 1919; the water supply to the town having been maintained in the meantime by a temporary steam pumping plant.

Further improvements at the head works were also carried out including the construction of a new masonry channel and the provision of stand-by pumping plant.

MILK RIVER BATH.

IS SITUATED on the right or Western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the round hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park railway station, 13 miles from the May Pen railway station, and two miles south of the Rest village where there are stores, a Market, a post and telegraph office, and about two miles from the sea. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill which slopes down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

A recent test of the Bath waters indicates that the radio active properties of the Spring waters compare very favourably with the water of Spas of world wide renown.

The Chemical analysis is as follows:—Parts per 100,000.

Calcium	..	..	60.03
Magnesium	..	..	69.49
Sodium	..	..	781.77
Sulphate	..	..	189.30
Bicarbonate	..	..	10.06
Carbonate	..	..	Nil.
Silica	..	..	1.20
Chlorine	..	..	1,375.00
Total	..	..	2,489.85

Besides traces of Potassium, Lithium and Iodine Bromine. Temperature of water 92 Fah.

There is a Post and Telephone Office at the Baths. All the lodging houses are screened against mosquitoes. The following charges are made. (a) One person occupying 1 room in the Lodging House at the rate of 4/- per day. (b) Two persons occupying 1 bedroom, 5/- per day. For each bath taken by a visitor 1/-. Bath disconnected from main building 6d. Boarding 10/- per day. Guests are allowed to board themselves at their own expense with a charge of 1/- per day for each person for the services of the domestics, for three persons in a family 6d. each after the first two.

The river from the Bath to the sea is somewhat over a mile; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is very picturesque. Pleasure boats are kept by the Directors for the use of visitors. There is fine tarpon fishing. The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 13½ miles and the fares (for conveyance) are, for 1 person 16/-, for 2, 20/- by buggy; motor car hire 1/- per mile each way.

It will be found to the greater convenience of visitors to take buggy at May Pen Station: at May Pen, buggies may be obtained from Messrs. T. E. D'Oyen, T. B. Thompson and James Anderson, and at Milk River from S. Briscoe. From Clarendon Park to the Bath the fares are for 1 person 15/- for 2, 20/-.

Vehicles are run from Milk River to Clarendon Park Railway Station and also to May Pen Station.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Elliott, *Chairman*, Hon. J. A. G. Smith, M.L.C., Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Custos*; A. A. Lewis, T. B. Thompson, C. A. Sampson, W. F. March, H. F. D. Aguilar, U. T. McKay, E. C. Clarke, W. T. Gordon, W. E. C. Buchanan, H. B. Walcott, A. W. Lawson, Rev. C. A. Spencer, M. T. Lopez, *Secretaries*—E. W. Monaghan, May Pen P.O. *Matron*—Miss S. K. Smythe, Milk River Bath P.O.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THIS thermal spring is situated a mile and a half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space, breaking out from the rocks at different levels and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built around its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128° F., and it rises in dry weather to 130° F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120° F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy.

The legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency (equal to £750 sterling) to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica Society. Dr. Dancer, the Island Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the up-keep of the garden, the corporation has taken it over. The Jamaica Agricultural Society now uses it for a cocoa nursery. The acreage of land now in possession of the corporation is 179½ acres.

A building has been erected at the bath for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building is fitted up as a lodging. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths. There is also a matron's quarters.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water.

Chloride of Sodium	..	13.81	Silica	..	2.72
Chloride of Potassium	..	0.32	Oxide of Sodium,		
Sulphate of Calcium	..	5.01	combined with Silica		1.00
Sulphate of Soda	..	6.37			
Carbonate of Soda	..	1.69	Organic matter		0.99

By Law 23 of 1896, the Member for the Legislative Council, the Custos, the Resident Magistrate, the Collector of Taxes and the Chairman of the Parochial Board for the parish of St. Thomas, were incorporated by the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle" with power to sell, mortgage or lease the lands and other property, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. It was found that this law left much to be desired since the directors were (owing to the duties of their respective offices) unable to give the time and attention necessary to improve the corporation. Law 17 of 1904, the Bath Corporation Laws Amendment Law, 1904, was therefore enacted. This law makes the number of directors seven—the Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of St. Thomas, together with five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor.

The following are the charges at the Baths lodgings—single person, per night 2 6; per week 14. Two persons in one room, per night 4½; per week, 24 6. One bath, 1/; two baths (taken on the same day), 1 6. A reduction of 25% is allowed on baths and lodgings for visitors staying a month or more. The terms for board may be ascertained from the Matron. Stabling is provided without charge.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Chas. Hope Levy, Custos, *Chairman*; Hon. J. H. Phillips, Dr. F. R. Evans, R. L. Hollinsed, Rev. A. H. Smythe, J. M. Lewis.

OFFICERS.

Clerk—M. G. Beckford; *Matron*—Miss M. Evans; *Male Attendant*—C. J. Hamilton. Address, Bath P.O.

MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate of the property, under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the municipal board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874, was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the Board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Many of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery. A memorial was erected in memory of them in 1909.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to erect permanent monument, over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows:—

For each interment, including the digging of a grave if for an adult irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions ..	£0 8 0
For digging of graves for children not exceeding 8 years ..	0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions:—

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault ..	£1 0 0
“ the construction or placing of any Mausoleum ..	3 0 0
“ the construction of any Monument ..	1 0 0
“ Brick or Concrete Tomb with Headstone ..	0 10 0
“ Plaster Brick or Concrete Tomb with Slab inset ..	0 5 0
“ Simple Cross ..	0 1 0
“ setting up a railing ..	1 0 0

The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault, tomb or grave.

For any vault ..	£1 0 0
For any other tomb or grave ..	2 0 0

Superintendent: Ivan U. Vaz, salary, £160.

Clerk:—L. Foster Davis.

The office, which is at 24, Church Street, Kingston, is opened from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days, except Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

KINGSTON BURIAL GROUNDS DISUSED.

SINCE May Pen Cemetery was opened orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the sub-joined schedule:—

Name.	Locality.
Parish Church ..	Parade
Strangers Ground ..	Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower ..	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary ..	Race Course, West.

Name.	Locality.
Stranger's Ground	.. Corner of West St. & Spanish Town-rd
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	.. Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	.. Fletcher's Land
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	.. Ditto
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	.. East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	.. Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	.. Elletson Road, west.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	.. Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	.. Elletson Road, East
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	.. Upper Orange Street.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	.. Tower Street, East.
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	.. Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	.. North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	.. N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover Streets.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Corner of Highholborn & East Queen Sts.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS ACCUMULATING TRUST.

THE Governor in October 1920 appointed Trustees of the "Patriotic Funds Accumulating Trust," on the grounds that schemes of patriotic or philanthropic character are more likely to be carried out successfully if all moneys and property contributed or given voluntarily in aid of such scheme are vested in Trustees for investment until the sum of such investment and contributions shall reach a total sufficient to cover the cost of carrying out such scheme or schemes in a business like and satisfactory manner, and that it is expedient to provide for securing the accumulation and due administration of all moneys and property contributed or given for such charitable Trusts and for the beneficial application of such charitable funds. The terms of the Trust appeared in the "Jamaica Gazette" of October 21st, 1920.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Albert Edward Harrison, B.A., Custos of the Parish of Saint Elizabeth, Hon. George William Muirhead, Custos of the Parish of Clarendon, Sidney Raynes Cargill, Hon. Secretary—E. V. Lockett, B.A.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867 by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Sovereign in one of two ways, viz., by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society has become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to

give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette." This Law was amended by the passing of Law 25 of 1909 which authorized the Association to guarantee any person appointed by the Governor to hold an office paid from Public or Parochial Funds. It was further agreed with the introduction of that Law for the Association to guarantee the office held by an associate for a period of three months during the temporary absence of the holder.

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the first law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than chief clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure: the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the committee the senior member by date of appointment is chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the associates.

Any civil servant of the crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 to amend the rules of the association as to allow its division every third year, among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £1,164 11s. 2d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On the withdrawal from the association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872 and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1921 a period of nearly forty-nine years, guarantees to the amount of £695,890 were issued and losses by the defealcations of associates incurred to the amount of £3,741 13s. 11d.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The assets of the association on 31st March, 1922, amounted to £9,229 3s. 4d., namely, Island Debentures and Inscribed Stock £6,552 7s. 6d.; War Loan £1,235; Jamaica 5% Inscribed Stock £500, Government Savings Bank £151 18s. 9d. Treasury £789 16s. 6d. But however satisfactory the financial position of the association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this association guaranteed more than nine-tenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the

officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the association for a period of upwards of forty-seven years have been under £80 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS,

Hon. R. Nosworthy, *appointed by the Governor.* Hon. W. B. Isaacs, W. M. Fraser, *elected by the Associates.* Secretary—John W. Gayner.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Civil Service Association, which was founded on the 6th May, 1919, has for its objects the improvement of the status of the Public Service, the securing of efficiency in the service and contentment among the officers, and the development of the financial and social conditions of its members.

This association is the outcome of a movement in 1912 when public officers petitioned the Government to bring about an improvement in their status and salaries. The petition, though well received, was not granted owing to the low state of the finances of the colony at that time.

Nothing was done further until February, 1918, when at a meeting of public officers it was decided to present another petition to the Government. A committee, known as the Public Officers' Memorial Committee, representing all the Public Departments, was appointed to prepare this petition, and to report on the advisability of forming an association. This petition failed, and the Committee prepared a memorial to the Secretary of State which was forwarded to His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, in July, 1918. The result of the work of this Committee was the granting by the Legislative Council of a War Bonus to Officers in receipt of salary of £200 per annum and under from 24th January, 1918, to 31st March, 1919. The Committee was also instrumental in obtaining the grant of the "Temporary Allowance" from 1st April, 1919.

About this time the Memorial Committee reported on the question of forming an Association, and the Jamaica Civil Service Association came into being, with the approval of the Government.

All Heads of Departments are eligible to be Honorary Members, all other Officers on the Civil Establishment of the Colony, as set out in the Blue Book, are entitled to ordinary membership, and such other members of the Public Service, as well as pensioners, as the Managing Committee may from time to time deem eligible. There are at present 700 members on the Roll.

The work which was being carried on by the Public Officers Memorial Committee was on 6th May, 1919, merged into the work of the Association and the members of that Committee appointed as the Managing Committee of the Association until 31st December, 1919.

The Association immediately started work in connection with the improvement of the status and salaries of Public Officers, and forwarded to the Government a schedule of increased salaries and wages and improved status, which was considered equitable.

This document was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to enquire into Public Departments, and delegates from the Association appeared before this Committee to support the claims of Public Officers.

The Report of the Committee was placed before the Legislature in December, 1919, and resulted in the permanent increase of salaries and wages of Civil Servants.

In consequence of the increased cost of living the Association made further representations to the Government, which resulted in a Grant-in-Aid of salaries at 25%, 20% and 12½% being allowed by the Legislative Council for the financial year 1920-21.

This having proven inadequate, application was made for Grant-in-Aid on the basis of 75% on the first £100 of salary, 50% on the second £100, and 25% on the remainder, as from 1st October, 1920, pending a general revision of salaries. The application was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council who reported favourably thereon. The Secretary of State for the Colonies having approved of the application,

sanction of the Legislative Council was, on the 15th February, 1921, obtained for payment at the increased rate, as from 1st October, 1920, to 31st March, 1921.

The revision of salaries was not dealt with during that year as was anticipated and a grant-in-aid on a less satisfactory basis was paid from 1st April to 31st December, 1921.

During the year 1922 the Governor appointed a Commission to deal with the permanent increases sought by the Association, but the consideration of their report was postponed until the following year, and a bonus granted for the year 1922-23. The recommendation of this Commission were, for the most part, included in the Estimates for 1923-24 as presented to the Legislative Council, and approved.

OFFICERS.

Honorary President—W. M. Fraser, Deputy Treasurer.

1st Vice-President—R. H. Fletcher, Assistant Postmaster.

2nd Vice-President—A. O. Ritchie, Deputy Administrator General.

Honorary Secretary—C. H. Dickson, Revenue Department.

Honorary Treasurer—G. R. Rickards, Inspector General's Office.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

L. B. Bicknell, F. P. Bond, T. J. Guilfoyle, G. C. Gunter, S. G. Sanguinetti, J. L. Pietersz, C. Don, W. A. Logan, G. D. Goode, Miss H. Morris, H. C. Savage, E. Poulle, W. O. Wright, A. Burke, C. R. Campbell, W. A. Heyliger, M. L. Levy, G. A. Gauntlett, A. L. Hylton, J. G. Young, W. D. Campbell, Miss A. Douglas.

PART XIV.

BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

RECTORS FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors Fund was established in 1797. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1923 was £9,239 1s. 9d., on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of Law. By a legislative enactment Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 6s. 8d a year to orphans of each class respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have, since 1st April, 1918, paid the following rates:—widows, £66; first class orphans, £40 a year. The Act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica, the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1922-1923, amounted to £698 12s. 0d. The Trustees are the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Secretary*—I. R. Luttrell.

ISLAND CURATES FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates Fund was established in 1844 by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year was deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1923, was £26,984 1s. 10d. This existing capital will still further be gradually reduced for payment of annuities as there are now no remaining subscribers. The allowances to widows are at the rate of sixty-six pounds per annum and to children £35 per annum. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1922-1923, amounted to £2,076. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary, the fund is managed by a Board consisting of the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Secretary*—Venerable Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of Jamaica.

It is maintained by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the non-state-paid clergymen; by amounts received as offertories from the churches for the purposes of this fund, by donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals and by the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an associate leaving a widow and children by such widow only his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions:—If three in number or less each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. If a clergyman dies leaving a widow and also children by a previous wife entitled to pensions the total pension is divided on fixed principles laid down in the Canon. The pensions of boys cease at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of non-state-paid clergy (whether they were associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 92 on the 31st December, 1919. A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates 24 have died, three as bachelors and eighteen leaving widows and children. Fourteen widows are at present on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1922 on account of the Widows and Orphans Branch of the Fund amounted to £316 16s. 0d.; the interest on the money invested yielded £516 13s. 10d. Grant from guarantee account in aid of interest, £258 6s. 9d. Matured and surrendered value of Policies, £555 1's. 6d. The sum of £3 2s. 6d. was received for interest on Ice Shares. The payments were, for insurance premiums, £86 19s. 6d., pensions £580 12s. 11d., surrender values £11, Doctors fees, £1 1s. sundries £1 2s. 6d., leaving a balance of £12,617 18s. 19d. to the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1923.

The lives of 15 clergymen are insured for £150 each, 12 in the Jamaica Mutual, and 3 in the Standard Assurance Company, on account of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned, as is also a balance of £4,534 9s. 10d. on Guarantee Account.

Thirteen churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1922, giving a total of £20 7s. 1d., or an average of £1 11s. 3d. each.

From this Fund £25 was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, and there is a credit balance of £36 15s. 2d.

A valuation of the Fund as it stood on December 31st, 1918, showed a surplus of assets over liabilities of £1,360, of which £1,200 was allocated in making additions to some existing and all prospective pensions.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Jamaica. Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

J. M. Nethersole.

Honorary Secretary—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Ropley, Gordon Town P.O.

PENSION FUND FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

This fund provide for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the offertories made for this and the Widows and Orphans' Funds; and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of £2 for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed £60.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding five pounds for each year of service. There were five pensioners on the roll on January 1st, 1923.

The fund opened the year 1922 with a credit of £6,576 19s. 5d. This, with a grant of £160 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £434 8s. 9d. for interest gives a total of £7,169 6s. 2d. Pensions amounting to £294 10s. 0d. have been paid, leaving £6,763 2s. 7d. as the balance, of the Fund at the end of the year 1922.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for recovery of the sum of £311 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, namely, £130 0s. 0d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it remained until 1912 when it was invested in Local Inscribed Stock yielding 3½%.

SARAH MORRIS TRUST, KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW.

This trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which after making several bequests, she bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures and in Local Inscribed Stock the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, in proportion to their total pauper expenditure. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount of credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris, on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the testator's intention, the executrices and executor of D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

R. T. Wood, bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston. The interest is distributed annually at New Year.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, doctor of Medicine (who died 31st December, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion poor girls at marriage. By Law 34 of George III the trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the Cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which is £114 (vide 28 Vic., Cap. 23). 42 distressed persons receive help.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside. All the property has since been sold.

The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prisons.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorised the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions awarded by the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary, merchant, made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Gray died in 1851, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 4 should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poor house for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorise the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this

time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 6d. The Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, under this law, appointed as trustees the Auditor General, the Custos of Saint Mary and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council, under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provide, *inter alia*, that fourteen inmates should be admitted to the poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 8s., with water and furniture, but were to provide their own food. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the charity was on the 31st March, 1919—Jamaica 4% Debentures, £2,400; Jamaica 4% Inscribed Stock, £8,376; Jamaica 4% Local Inscribed Stock, £3,700; Vere Irrigation Cockpit Scheme, 4% Debentures, £402; War Loan Stock 5% £760; National War Bonds at 5% £300; Deposit in Government Savings Bank £551 1s. 1d.—Total: £16,692 1s. 1d.

Trustees—A. Davidson Goffe, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon, J. H. H. Graham, E. H. Kerr, T. McLean Gray, A. C. Westmorland, J. E. Cecil Sharpe, Hon. Rev. W. T. Graham, M.L.C.

Clerk—Daniel H. Jackson.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1833 it was determined, if practicable, to establish alms-houses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum.

The invested funds amount to about £800. The annual income from regular donations is about £150 0s. 0d. and Mr. C. Lopez donates the beef used. There are 12 inmates in the home and also some receiving out-door aid.

President—R. E. Melhado, *Vice President*—A. A. Samuels, *Secretary and Treasurer*—C. Jacobs.

GEMILUT HASADIM SOCIETY.

THE Society which has been in existence for over a century has a membership of about 150. The objects of the society are primarily to provide for the burial of members of the Jewish persuasion and to afford relief to those in indigent circumstances, also for other worthy Jewish charities. The contributing fee of members is 2s. per month. The funds amount to about £650.

On the death of a member the society provides without any further charge all funeral expenses.

DIRECTORS.

President—Ellis Wolfe. *Vice President*—G. H. Magnus.

Hon. Treasurer—Frank E. Lyons. *Hon. Secretary*—J. S. Vaz;

A. D. Jacobs, M. L. Maduro, N. C. Henriques, Miss H. Feurtado, Mrs. Ellis Wolfe.

Ex-officio—The President, United Congregation of Israelites—Rev. M. A. Solomons.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY.

THE Building at No. 3 Hanover Street used as a Night Refuge and Parochial Dispensary was destroyed on 14th January 1907. The temporary office of the Inspector of Poor is at the old Wolmer's School, the entrance being from Church Street or

Temple Lane. The Dispensary is at No. 3 Duke Street. There is a Country Peoples Night Shelter at the corner of Orange Street and Drummond Street, at a charge of 1d. each per night.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances, by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies: the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a vice-president) is empowered to dispense in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds. The Income for 1922 was £598 15s. 5d.

The grants to distressed brethren widows, wives and children of masons, during 1922, amounted to £312 13s. 0d.; for education fees, £28.

The working expenses, including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £6 4s. 7d., leaving a balance on 31st December, 1922, of £1,394 18s. 4d., of this amount £570 are in Government Debentures, Masonic Association, £163, Funding Bonds £2 7s. 0d. and £384 12s. 4d. in Bank of Nova Scotia.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1924.

Presidents—W. Bro. His Honour Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., W. Bro. S. J. Streadwick, P.D.D.G.M.S.C.; *Vice-Presidents*—Wor. Bro. A. de C. Myers, D.D.G.M., E.C., C. M. Ogilvie, P.D.D.G.M., Rev. F. Bavin, P.D.D.G.M.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bros. C. H. B. Armstrong, J.P., M.D., M. D. Farrier, H. R. C. Garsia, J. E. Gunter, R. A. N. Gordon, A. Harry, M.D., C. G. C. Kerr, D. G. Parsons, F. G. Sale, J. E. Streadwick, J. Tapley, D. C. Vaz, J.P.

COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bros. J. E. L. Cox, J.P., H. E. Crum-Ewing, J.P., A. D. Goffe, J.P., C. D. Neilson, E. Hart, J.P., T. P. Leyden, J.P., A. R. Soares.

The presiding Masters and the Immediate Past Masters of contributing Lodges.

CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence and in the promotion of which it continues is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others, at threepence per week.

Children of members admitted free of entrance fee, and attended up to two years free, and from two until ten years the subscription is at the rate of 1½d. per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £250, and married persons £400 are eligible for admission to membership. Married women whose husbands and children are members are attended in midwifery free after one year's membership. Employees.

may arrange for medical care of servants through the dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.

Entrance fee, one shilling; and one shilling for four weeks subscription. Subscription payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

	1923.
Number of Members attended at their homes	526
“ Visits paid to them	785
“ Prescriptions dispensed for them	1,009
“ Members attended at Surgery	908
“ Prescriptions dispensed to them	1,048
“ Deaths (certified)	5

Five Obstetric cases were attended during the year at a cost to the Dispensary of £5 5/ for nurses fees. None of these cases required medical attendance.

Members on roll 30th June	490	
“ admitted during the year	163	653
“ discontinued during the year	45	
“ struck off being 12 months in arrear	34	
“ died during the year	5	84

Total number on roll 30th June, 1920 569

SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIP.

Members adults paying three pence per week	339
“ children under 10 years half price	122
“ children under 2 years old free	33
“ children under D'Espinose Bequest free	75
“ very old allowed by order of Board	..
	569

The D'Espinose bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, enables the Dispensary to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the trustees of the trust namely, Bishop DeCarteret and Bishop O'Hare. Further, from the growing resources of the institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the medical officer if complications arise.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.

The building completed in 1895 was wrecked in the earthquake of January, 1907. It was rebuilt at a cost of £899 15s. 6d. towards which a grant of £500 was made by the Assistance Committee.

President—J. M. Nethersole, J.P.; *Vice President*—M. M. Alexander, J.P.

Hon. Secretary—M. M. Alexander, J.P., *Treasurer*—A. J. Miller.

DIRECTORS.

A. J. Miller, M. M. Alexander, J.P., J. M. Nethersole, J.P., Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A., D. C. Vaz, J.P., Rev. C. M. Watler, Rev. A. Kirby, Rev. Father Cronin, S.J., Major Barrill, S.A.

Trustees—J. M. Nethersole, J.P., M. M. Alexander, J.P.

Clerk and Collector—H. Prendergast Fisher.

Medical Officer—W. A. S. Browne.

Solicitor—H. H. Dunn.

Offices—14 & 16 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA HOOKWORM COMMISSION.

THE Jamaica Hookworm Commission is the agency through which the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation extends co-operation to the Government of Jamaica in the control of the Diseases which are spread through the pollution of the soil with human bowel material. This class of diseases, including hookworm and the other intestinal parasites, typhoid fever, dysentery, the bowel complaints of children and many forms of diarrhoea, forms an important cause of death, sickness, and serious economic loss in all tropical countries.

It should be made clear that the object of a hookworm campaign is much more than making examinations for and treating this one disease. The object is to take hook-

worm as an example of a preventable disease and, through the different phases of the campaign to impress upon the people the desirability and necessity of practising disease prevention in their homes and of teaching them, by demonstration, the benefits of keeping well. Treatment for hookworm disease is always followed by increased bodily and mental strength and the ability to do more efficient work; the prevention of hookworm disease through sanitation also prevents typhoid, dysentery, and other bowel diseases. Such results are of vast economic and social benefit to the community; and hookworm control demonstrations in all parts of the world are being followed by a desire on the part of the people for increased public health administration.

The work of the International Health Board is always conducted through governmental agencies and under local government direction; and in every such co-operative campaign the aim always kept in mind is not to assume governmental functions, but to show that certain things can be done successfully, to devise the best methods and organize the best agencies for conducting local control measures, and then finally to have these agencies assumed by the community.

The working agreement under which the Jamaica Hookworm Commission is being conducted is (1) The sanitation of suitable areas by Government in advance of the treatment work, and (2) The examination and treatment of the people living in those areas by the International Health Board, working under the supervision of the Superintending Medical Officer and the Central Board of Health.

The Central Board of Health, representing the Jamaica Government is charged with the duty of having a suitable sanitary latrine installed at each home and place of work. The type of latrine and the method of installation are questions determined by Government, the International Health Board (Rockefeller Foundation) being concerned only as to whether the types of latrines installed will prevent the spread of the bowel filth diseases. After the sanitary and treatment work has been completed in an area, it devolves upon Government to see that a permanent system of follow-up-inspection is instituted in order that the results of the campaign may be of more permanent value.

The treatment campaign is conducted by the International Health Board only in sanitized areas. Each such area is divided into districts and a trained assistant, known as a "dispensing nurse," is placed in each district. This nurse is provided with demonstration material, specimens of hookworms, albums of local photographs showing the effects of the disease and the results of treatment, charts explaining the methods of spread and of treatment, and printed hand-bills. With these he goes from house to house and explains the methods of the campaign; he then numbers each home, takes a census of the inmates, and leaves a specimen box for each person. The specimens are collected by the nurse on the following day and brought to the laboratory for examination.

Other educational work in an area consists of lectures with charts, magic lantern slides and moving pictures. Also, an officer of the campaign, the "pioneer" goes from yard to yard and demonstrates, with a microscope, the hookworm eggs and larvae, and the manner in which the disease is spread. In all the educational work emphasis is placed upon the necessity of using the latrines in order to prevent reinfection.

After the specimens have been examined, those who have hookworm disease are visited in their homes by the medical director and each is prescribed for individually. Treatment is carried out by the nurse in charge of each district, the treatment being given in the homes, with the medicine taken in the presence of the nurse. Two treatments are given each patient, when a second specimen is obtained and examined to find if a cure has been effected.

Those found uncured are given additional treatments until they are shown, by microscopical examination, to be free from infection.

The treatment campaign began in May 1919 and up to the end of 1920 was conducted in the lower half of Clarendon parish. This section of the parish was divided into three areas with May Pen, Alley and Race Course as centres. In these areas 16,824 people were censused, of whom 16,590 were examined, and 5,467 or 33% were found to be infected and treated. From January, 1921 until August, 1922, the campaign was conducted in the parish of St. Catherine with Spanish Town as the centre of a large area. In this area 17,037 persons were examined and 6,130 or 31.8% were found infected. The rate of infection in Spanish Town itself was 30.7%; in the neighbouring rural districts, 18.6%, but the average rate for the entire area was 31.8%. Examination and treatment work was also conducted in St. Catherine district prison, the Poor House, the Rio Cobre Children's Home and the Leper Asylum. In July, 1922, the offices of the Commission were moved to Linstead, the centre of an area designated the Upper St. Catherine area. In this area, completed July, 1923, 8,467 persons were examined of whom 5,736 or 67.74%

were found to be infected. In some of the districts in this area the infection rate reached 80%. In addition to the routine examinations and treatments as outlined above, since the beginning of the campaign 5,345 persons have been examined who did not live in the districts treated. Of these 3,256 were infected and 1,169 have been treated.

On August 1st, 1923, the offices of the Commission were moved to Old Harbour, the centre of an area designated the Old Harbour area. In 1924 the Commission will operate in the parish of St. Mary.

Taken as a whole, the results of the hookworm campaign in Jamaica are very gratifying. Many persons have been benefited in health and made able to earn more wages others who were in bad health and unable to work are now able to support themselves. A number of the inmates of the Clarendon and St. Catherine Poor Houses have been so benefited by treatment that they have left these institutions and are again caring for themselves. Estate owners and managers have expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the treatment benefits as shown in the increased working ability of their employees. Also, the institution of sanitary latrines has greatly lessened the incidence of dysentery, typhoid, and other bowel diseases. And there is no doubt of the fact that the people are becoming impressed with the importance of controlling the filth-borne diseases.

STAFF OF THE JAMAICA HOOKWORM COMMISSION.

Superintending Medical Officer—Dr. E. Langley Hunt; *Medical Director*—Dr. B. F. Washburn; *Chief Clerk*—I. B. Higgins; *Clerical Assistant*—Miss I. M. Donaldson; *Typist*—Miss C. L. Livinestone; *Microscopists*—R. S. Heslop, C. J. Hales; *Pioneer*—A. H. Fowler; *Field Officers*—F. G. Somers, S. L. Nelson, J. F. McKenzie, G. W. Malcolm, J. H. Feagon, F. J. Fletcher, D. C. Edwards, C. M. Codling.

KINGSTON SAILORS HOME.

42 Church Street.

This Institution was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne with the co-operation of other philanthropists.

The institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community, and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that, while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A corporate body was established for the management of the institution and the office of superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the institution has annually received a liberal grant from the government. The section of the law providing for the government grant, has been amended by Law 32 of 1906, to read as follows—"or such less sum as the Governor may think necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the Home in a proper and efficient manner."

In the year 1883 the directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased a site in Church street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by the Governor Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday, the 6th March, 1884. The building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907, but was rebuilt in 1908 and was re-opened for use in January 1909, by Sir Sydney Olivier.

The following are the particulars of Receipts for 1921-1922 to March 31st:—

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
April 1, 1921—To Balance from last Statement				..	..	..	8	12	4
March 31, 1922—To Government Grant				..	200	0 0			
" Subscriptions				..	113	8 9			
" Maintenance				..	262	6 6			
" Lodgings				..	1	18 6			
" Sale of refreshments				..	1	3 0	578	16	9
							587	9	1
Expenses				..			581	9	4
Balance				..			5	19	9

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director, may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

Hours—Open from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Vacant; *Managing Director*—Henry McCauley Orrett; Archibald Munro; Lieut. J. H. Owen; B. deS. Bell; Capt. Geo. Lindsay; C. A. Gay, *Secretary* —
Resident Superintendent—A. D. Graydon; *Auditor*—E. G. Nixon, A.S.A.A.; *Medical Officer*—W. A. S. Browne.

SAILORS REST AND READING ROOM.

18 Duke Street.

This institution was founded by the late Mrs. Denniston in 1898 to give sailors visiting the port a pleasant room in which to sit, read papers and books, play games and have music and write letters home. Cool drinks, cigars and cigarettes, tea, breakfast, dinner, lunch also and supper to order at reasonable rates. Soldiers are also made welcome.

This institution was taken over by the British and Foreign Sailors Society after Mrs. Denniston's death in 1917.

In connection with the British and Foreign Sailors Society a Sailors Brotherhood has been organized; the object being to uplift seamen physically, morally and spiritually.

Clean and comfortable beds provided for any mercantile marine, naval men or soldiers having night liberty.

During 1919 the Rest was thoroughly renovated and there are now fifty beds available and with mattresses on the floor 60 men have been accommodated.

LOCAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—E. B. Hopkins. *Secretary*—G. A. Jack.
R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., W. P. Clark, A. V. Kingdon, I. R. Latreille.
Manager and Port Missionary—Mrs. Alice Vosper Smith.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION POOR HOUSE.

This institution opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The institution accommodates over 700 inmates. The average cost of each is about 8½d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The institution is managed by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

Master—E. M. Cresser, salary £275; *Matron*—M. Bowen, salary £100; *Storekeeper, Dispenser and Assistant to the Master*—E. A. Martin, salary £100.

MAXFIELD PARK.

Maxfield Park Children's Home, an annex to the Union Poor House, accommodates 74 inmates.

Matron—Miss F. E. Henry, salary £72; *Schoolmistress and Assistant to the Matron*—Miss M. R. Markland, £42.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in 1898 on the initiative of Mr. W. P. Clark, then *Resident Magistrate* of Clarendon.

In its efforts to assist discharged prisoners the society is influenced, so far as possible, by the evidences of individual desire, on their part, to help themselves. It will only recommend and help those who, upon thorough investigation into their record, and after careful inquiry into their conduct give evidence that they are anxious to live honest and industrious lives; and further state their willingness to hand over whatever gratuity shall be paid to them by the prison authorities, to the funds of the society, if this is required. This gratuity, however, must be wholly used for the individual to whom it was originally granted.

The funds of the society, other than prisoners' gratuities, are disbursed in one or other of the following ways:—

1. By the Executive of the Society according to arrangements agreed upon for each separate case brought before the quarterly meeting, which meeting authorizes payment of money by the Secretary-Treasurer. When necessary, such authorized payments are forwarded to a Local Secretary, or other person approved (a member of the Society if possible) together with the name of the discharged prisoner in whose behalf it is sent and the Local Secretary or other person, is desired to exercise a discretion in appropriating such sum so as to secure the best possible results in the work of reclaiming the recommended person.

2. In those parishes where the Parochial Committee elects to disburse its own funds the Secretary notifies, on occasion, the Local Secretary of those prisoners to be discharged in his parish, to whom the Society's card will be issued; and the Parochial Committee in their discretion, distributes such funds as are in their hands for the benefit of those so recommended.

The aim of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society is to help discharged prisoners to become better men and women, and useful citizens. It attempts to fulfil this object by aiding the ex-prisoners to find and secure work, by providing them with tools, and clothes when necessary, by helping them with food and lodging as a temporary provision when they are destitute, and attempting to influence them to attain a better moral and spiritual standard.

Outside the fact that the society's efforts are rigidly and painfully limited by the small sums subscribed to its funds, the main difficulty has been that of securing work for the ex-prisoners. There is, first of all, the fact that there are not in any case many opportunities for obtaining work open in this island, but the main difficulty lies in two further facts; first, there are few who are ready to employ ex-prisoners; and second there does not exist in Jamaica a properly organized labour bureau in which information is focussed, showing just where labour is wanted. The very kind co-operation of a few employers is most gratefully acknowledged, and the Committee records with pleasure the fact that during the last year, a few more friends of the work have assisted in this way, but the task for getting work for the men and women who apply to the society is on the whole not only very difficult but in instances is practically impossible. It must be remembered that the society which receives meagre financial support from the public also does its work through a Committee and executive consisting of ladies and gentlemen already occupied with many other duties.

The society has Branches at Lucea and Montego Bay.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—His Hon. W. P. Clark; *Vice-President*—Rev. J. J. Reinke, D.D., *Secretary and Treasurer*—Brigadier Joseph Barr, S.A., (Acting).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. V. Kingdon, Rev. E. Armon Jones, Rev. S. O. Ormsby, Rev. Geo. Hicks, B.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Sister Madeline, E. B. Hopkins.

KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

THE objects of the Society are the Charitable Relief and the general welfare of the Poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It will seek:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of overlapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.

2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of loans, or gifts of money for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendicancy by the above-named means, by the distribution of investigation tickets, and by dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matter as
 - (a) Free Registry of all classes of labour; (b) Provision of food for hungry persons; (c) The proper housing of the Poor; (d) Assisting moneyless people to return home; (e) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor, including market-gardening or any other light agricultural work.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—M. M. Alexander; *Vice-President*—W. J. Palmer; *Hon. Treasurer*—W. J. Walker; *Hon. Secretary*—Rev. J. W. Wright; *Secretary*—Miss P. F. DaCosta.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Officers of the Society together with—

Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. A. Kirby, Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. H. K. Page, M.A., Col. John Hillary, S.A., Rev. M. H. Solomon, Rev. E. Armon Jones, Mrs. Desnoes, Edwin Charley, H. J. Rushie Grey, Miss Fanny Burke, Sister Madeline, Mrs. M. DeCordova, M.B.E., Mrs. F. Saunders, Mrs. C. Vernon, Mrs. Ellis Wolfe, B. DeS. Bell.

LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

Corner of Harbour and Duke Streets.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by the late Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (late Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle-women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, drawn thread work, embroidery, as well as native jams and pickles. An attractive show of antiques, in silver, brass and Sheffield plate will also found.

The premises at 8 Church Street, opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work was continued. A new building was erected in 1911 at the corner of Duke and Harbour Streets.

The society is self-supporting, and has done so well in the past year, that they have been able to keep up their charities without the annual subscriptions formerly paid by the members of the committee. Depositors are charged 2s. in the £ commission on articles sold.

Patronesses—Lady Norman, Lady Blake, Lady Hemming, Lady Swettenham, Lady Olivier, Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Blackden, Lady Clarke.

President—Lady Probyn.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. P. C. Cork, Mrs. Frank Saunders.

Committee—Mrs. C. J. Barclay, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Mrs. Arthur Fergusson, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Sidney Cargill, Mrs. A. M. D'Costa, Mrs. Brynn, Miss Amy Jackson.

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Saunders; *Hon. Secretary*—Miss Burke.

JAMAICA NURSES UNION.

THE Jamaica Nurses Union and District Nurses Fund was founded in 1904 by the late Archbishop of the West Indies, in conjunction with ministers of various denominations. Its object is to facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses. At the bureau of information at the Deaconess Home, 93 Hanover Street, a register of nurses is kept under the direction of the Sisters of the Deaconess Home. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee for nursing among the sick poor in Kingston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*, the Rev. Canon Wortley, *Vice-Chairman*, Sister Madeline, *Honorary Treasurer*; Mrs. Bourne, Miss F. C. Burke, *Honorary Secretaries*. *Committee*—Sister Madeline, Sister Emily, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. A. D'Costa, Mrs. W. Gamble, Mrs. Harold Davis, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Amy Jackson, Mrs. A. Moore, Mrs. Price, Miss Hope, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Rouse, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Westmoreland, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. VanCuylenburg.

MOTHERS UNION.

THERE are 23 branches of the Mothers Union in Jamaica with about 690 members. Twelve branches are linked with branches in England.

Diocesan President—Mrs. Gruchy.

Diocesan Secretary—Mrs. C. O. Magnan, Kingston P.O.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN JAMAICA.

THE object of the society, which was founded in 1903, is, as its name implies, the *protection* of animals. It endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by recourse to the law. Two agents are employed to this end.

A subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles to membership; donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to extending the work of the society. Many prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows throughout the country for animals showing the best care.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Ellis Wolfe, *Chairman*; Frank Cundall, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. W. Morrison, F. N. Isaacs, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, F. E. Reed, M.A.; Capt. Furber; Mrs. G. Rushie-Grey, Mrs. Bourne, *Honorary Secretary*, Half-way Tree P.O.; J. L. Pietersz, *Honorary Treasurer*; Dr. G. Rushie Grey, M.R.C.V.S., *Honorary Veterinary Surgeon*.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN OF JAMAICA.

THIS Society was started in 1903. Its objects are to unite as many as possible of the women of Jamaica in promotion of womanly virtue, pure family life and a healthy public opinion on moral questions.

The Manchester Union of this Society has several branches, at Ridgemount, Fairfield, Mount Olivet, New Broughton, Ebenezer, 2 in Saint Elizabeth at Leititz and Ballards Valley and 1 at Westwood in Trelawny.

There is a branch in Montego Bay with Miss Mills as Secretary.

The Office Bearers of the Manchester Union are:—

President, Mrs. Westphal, *Vice-President*, Mrs. Ross, *Secretary and Librarian*, Mrs. L. A. Isaacs, *Treasurer*, Mrs. Priestnal.

There is an Upward and Onward Magazine, edited by Miss May T. Jeffrey Smith.

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UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY.

MONTEGO BAY SELF HELP HOME.

THE Montego Bay Self-Help Society was opened in 1906, with the object of banding together all women who are seeking to reach out a helping hand to uplift the womanhood of the Island.

There is a sales room, where an assortment of curiosities, baskets, plain and fancy needle-work and preserves, can be purchased. Orders are taken in the Work-room for mattresses, pillows, laundry and chair caning, etc.

In connection with the Self-Help, there is a Crèche, Soup Kitchen, Relief, a Dorcas Society and a lending Library.

President, Mrs. Edmund Hart; *Vice-President*, Mrs. D. Mills and Mrs. W. Coke Kerr. *Honorary Secretary*, Miss Belle Mills.

CHILD SAVING LEAGUE.

THE Child Saving League was organized on November 16, 1916. Its object is the seeking of child welfare and taking all steps necessary for securing the attainment of this end. There are four centres of work beside the Crèche where children can be brought to be fed and where mothers can be advised about the care of their children. These centres are: Smith Village, South Kingston, Passmore Town and West Street. A Crèche has been established in the old Court House building on the West Parade. Children are there cared for and fed by a trained nurse. The hours are from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., and the fee is two pence per day.

The League is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Mayor and Council of Kingston granted a sum of £50 toward the support of the League in 1918 and £50 in 1919 and £100 in 1920 for the same purpose.

The Government provides for the work, two nurses receiving yearly two weeks vacation full pay and an additional grant not exceeding £10 for substitutes, permits the purchase at cost price of drugs from the medical store and grants the use of the rooms for the Crèche.

OFFICERS.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor; *Patroness*—Lady Probyn; *President*—His Hon. the Commissioner of Kingston and St. Andrew; *Honorary Secretary*—Mrs. Latreille; *Honorary Treasurer*, Mrs. Lockett.

CHILD WELFARE.

THE Committee appointed by the Governor to consider and to make recommendations for the solution of the problem of Child Welfare in Jamaica, reported in March, 1922, under the following heads:—

i. Introductory; ii. Need for a Child Welfare Department; iii. Scope of Department; iv. Leading principles; v. Comprehensive System; vi. Institutions; vii. Further Organization; viii. The physically and mentally defective; ix. Voluntary Organizations; x. Enforcement of parental obligations; xi. Finance; xii. The reports referred to the Committee; Appendices A, B, C, D, E, F.

The Committee considered that the problem of Child Welfare is now in Jamaica one that calls urgently for a solution, and that it should receive the immediate and most careful attention of the Government and the Legislature:

That the admirable work now being done by the social workers voluntary associations does not and cannot cover the ground;

That Child Welfare work has now become an essential part of government organization in almost every civilised country which takes into consideration the all important bearing which this question has on the broad principles of national progress and advancement;

That machinery already exists in Jamaica for the purpose of dealing with destitute and neglected children and juvenile delinquents, but the best use is not made of this machinery by reason of the fact that there is no provision for one central authority whose specific business it is to look after and co-ordinate all the institutions and societies caring for dependent children.

The Committee was unanimously of the opinion that a Department of Child Welfare should be established, with a responsible Head, which shall control and direct all government institutions for the reception, detention and training of juveniles, and supervise such other institutions as may now or in the future exist having for their aim and object the welfare of juveniles receiving aid from government or parochial funds.

The expenditure provided for in the current financial year by General Revenue on account of Industrial Schools, Orphanages and Foster Homes, including the cost of two nurses for the Child Saving League, amounts to £13,105. The expenditure by the parishes for the year 1920 for Industrial School children, children in Poor Houses and out-door relief to pauper children amounted approximately to £18,575.

The additional expenditure called for by the recommendations of the Committee is estimated at £8,250, of which £1,500 would fall on parochial revenues, and includes £5,000 for the buildings, equipment and maintenance of a proposed Agricultural Farm.

The Committee suggested, alternatively, in order that a beginning might be made, that provision should be made for 1922-23 of £2,222. The matter is at present in abeyance. During November and December 1923 and January 1924, Child Welfare Postage Stamps, specially prepared, were on sale, and the Scheme received $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from each stamp sold of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB.

THE objects of the Club, which was formed in 1918, are as follows:—

- a. To co-operate as far as possible with the different agencies and societies already existing, endeavouring to enlarge their usefulness wherever possible.
- b. To improve the health of the Womanhood of the Island.
- c. To assist in segregating the physically unfit mothers and trying to procure for both mother and child the medical treatment necessary.
- d. To take all steps necessary for the enforcement or alteration of the present Laws governing Child Welfare.
- e. To spread information regarding the treatment of children and the cause and effect of many of the present prevalent methods of failure and mismanagement.
- f. Better housing for the poor.

The Women's Social Service Club has started a work room for girls at old Public Works Building, Parade, Kingston, with the object of teaching girls who leave school at the tender age of 14 a trade and so putting them for the battle of life and giving them a chance to remain decent and self-respecting.

In 1921 3 work rooms were started in affiliation with the Women's Social Service Club; one at Gayle with Mrs. A. A. Barclay as President, one at Oracabessa with Mrs. Webster as President, one at Mavis Bank with Mrs. Berry as President.

Any woman may become a member of the Club by having her name sent to the Secretary by some member of the Club, and by payment upon enrolment of a membership fee of half a guinea. No one shall be a member in good standing until she has paid her annual fee, such fee being due and payable to the Treasurer before the annual meeting in each year.

President—Mrs. Michael DeCordova. *Secretary*—Mrs. Latreille.

Vice-President—Sister Madeline *Treasurer*—Mrs. C. DeCordova.
Mrs. L. DeMercado.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement.

The Head-Quarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass, U.S.A., where the United Society of Christian Endeavour, has offices at Tremont Temple.

The President of the United Society is the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., with Daniel A. Poling as President's associate, and the Secretary is Edwin Percy Yates.

OFFICERS.

The business of the Union is managed by the following officers, a Council of eleven members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of Local Unions.

President, Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Kingston, *Vice-President*, Rev. Glaister Knight, Montego Bay, *Secretary and Treasurer*, T. S. Phillips, c/o Jamaica Times, Kingston; *Superintendent Junior Department*, Miss R. F. DaCosta, Kingston.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The officers above mentioned, together with Rev. Jno. Reinke, D.D., Rev. S. H. Bartlett, Mrs. A. F. Blandford, Jas. Davis.

JAMAICA SOCIAL PURITY ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1917, its object being the furtherance of Social Purity in the Island of Jamaica with a view to the combating of immorality and venereal disease.

In December 1920, a special Joint Committee was formed to organize a special programme throughout the Island in connection with Venereal Disease; Government grants being given the Association from time to time to carry on this work.

The annual subscription is two shillings and sixpence, Associates, 1s.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

President—Rt. Rev. Cecil DeCarteret, D.D.; *Vice-President*—Hon. Major E. T. Dixon; *Secretary*—E. B. Hallett; *Assistant Secretary*—Rev. G. T. Armstrong; *Treasurer*—W. J. Palmer; Rev. Father Delaney, S.J., F. E. Reed, B.A., C. F. Pengelley, Rev. R. E. Wade, E. B. Hopkins, N. B. Livingston, Geo. Geoghegan, M.D., Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., R. S. Gamble.

CATHOLIC BURIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Catholic Burial Association was founded by Rev. William Spillmann, S.J., in the year 1883, with the approval of Bishop Gordon, S.J. Its object is to procure Christian burial for the deserving poor of the Catholic Faith.

Admission fee to the Association is placed at one shilling, and a weekly offering of one penny will obtain for a member all the benefits.

A general meeting of the members is held once a year, at which the officers for the ensuing year are elected. These consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Association is under the patronage of His Lordship Bishop O'Hare, and under the direction of one of the priests of the Mission appointed by him.

Spiritual Director, Rev. Fr. F. X. Delaney, S.J. *President*, Wellesly Bourke.

Treasurer, C. J. Brandon. *Secretary*, A. J. Falla.

ST. VINCENT DEPAUL CONFERENCE.

THIS Conference was introduced into Jamaica in December, 1903, by Rev. John Harpes, S.J. Its principal work is the visitation and relief of the poor in their homes. Ordinary relief is not given in money but in food, clothes and the like. These are supplied by contribution from charitable persons, by collections at the weekly meetings and concerts. The current expenses of the society are defrayed by the members of the Conference. No officer or member is allowed to receive any salary for his work. The Conference meets every Thursday.

OFFICERS.

Spiritual Director, Very Rev. Fr. F. X. Delaney, S.J., *President*, C. E. Burton, *Vice-President*, H. A. Thomas; *Secretary*, Livingstone Lewis; *Treasurer*, Joseph L. Pietersz.

NUTTALL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

OPENED IN 1923.

THE Nuttall Memorial Hospital, in memory of the late Archbishop Nuttall, is situated off Caledonia Avenue. It superseded the Archbishop Nuttall Nursing Home.

The Hospital which is built of reinforced concrete is a one story building with a verandah on all four sides.

There are 17 private rooms, and two wards with three beds in each ward, accommodating in all 23 patients.

There are two thoroughly equipped surgical theatres.

ST. JOSEPH'S SANITARIUM.

THE St. Joseph Sanitarium at Deanery Park, Kingston was opened in 1916 for the reception of Surgical, Medical, Gynaecological, Obstetrical and Eye cases.

The operating room is fitted with all the most modern appliances with every convenience for surgeon and patient. The Nursing Sister in charge is a fully trained and competent nurse.

Visiting hours from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 4 to 6 p.m.

Terms payable weekly in advance.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society, formed in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The attractive feature of the society is its "Proprietary Shares" which ensures a permanent fund of £14,530 as a special security to depositors, subscribing members and borrowers.

New rules passed in October, 1917, make provisions ensuring bonuses of £3 and £2 per share respectively to matured 10 year and 7 year advanced shares. Loans are made at 7½ per cent. interest; repayable by £20 shares to mature in 4, 7 or 10 years at 7/6, 4/ and 2/6 respectively and interest 2/6 per month on each £20 advanced or loaned.

The amount of loans to the end of the year 1922 was £45,289 and the sum of the subscription shares to the credit of members was £16,679 deposits at 5% per annum £13,611 interest payable half-yearly. Funds are always available for making loans on security of approved freeholds, to non-members as well as members of the society.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Lewis Ashenheim; *Deputy Chairman*, John MacDonald, J.P., M. Delgado, Edmund Houghton Sanguinetti, J.P., Colonel O. H. E. Marescaux, J.P., Otto Crowden, J.P.; Reginald Melhado, J.P.; *Secretary and Accountant*, Colin G. Campbell; *Cashier*, Donald Campbell; *Auditors*, H. E. Laidman, S. G. Corinaldi.

Office, 133 Tower Street, Kingston.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

No. 6, DUKE STREET, KINGSTON.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of Sir Anthony Musgrave, then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of "The Benefit Building Societies Act, 1865" and was incorporated December, 1898, under "The Building Societies amendment Law, 1897."

The objects for which the Victoria Mutual Building exists are two-fold. Firstly, to provide for shareholders and depositors a perfectly sound and profitable investment for large or small sums of money; and secondly to employ the funds thus obtained in making advances by way of Mortgage on Freehold Property; principal and interest being repaid by easy monthly instalments. The system adopted by this society of requiring loans to be repaid by equal monthly instalments is such that, as each repayment includes a portion of the capital sum, the margin of security is ever increasing and the possibility of risk is ever diminishing.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds, (exclusive of bonus) realizable by monthly payments of two shillings and six pence during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 7½% payable monthly, but in return the society awards interest and bonus. Thus one share on which £15 shall have been paid will be worth at the end of ten years £20, irrespective of the bonus which may be granted. Loans on Mortgage of Freehold Property are granted for a period of ten years, but if at any time the Mortgagor wishes to reduce his payments, he can do so with the permission of the Directors, by getting his loan capitalized. This means smaller payments for shares and interest, with the result that the capitalized loan continues for a further ten years period. This arrangement does not entail any additional Law charges.

The Law Charges vary from 50/- on a loan of £100 to £10 15/- on a loan of £800, and thereafter 20/- extra for every additional £100.

The Society affords a means for investment of capital at an adequate rate of interest, combined with absolute security, at 5½% per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st June and 1st December.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, T. N. Aguilar, J.P.; A. W. Farquharson, V. E. Manton, LL.B.; H. E. Bolton, J.P.; Leonard deCordova, J.P.; M. M. Alexander, J.P.; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M.L.C., J.P.; N. B. Livingston; H. MacCaulay Orrett; *Auditors*, John Tapley, F.C.I.S., F.A.A., F.I.C., Ralph Carman, F.S.A.A.; *Secretary*, Sidney C. McCutcheon, M.B.E., J.R.; *Asst. Secretary and Accountant*, G. N. Morand.

ST. THOMAS MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1897, and has been very useful to the parish—the progress has been very steady.

The rate of interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Subscription shares are 2s. 6d. each per month for a term of 10 years, at expiration of which each share is worth £20.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, I. J. Mordecai; *R. Ehrenstein*, O. H. Williams, Jno. W. McLean, J. G. Marshalleck, D. Marshalleck, C. J. Chamberlain, Dr. F. N. Norton, W. Robertson, A. G. Donaldson, A. E. Marshalleck; *Solicitor*, D. V. Silveira, *Auditor*, M. D. Farrier, *Secretary* J. H. Williams.

Office—Morant Bay.

ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was inaugurated early in 1874 and incorporated in 1901. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first president, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its secretary and founder the Revd. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the society shows a steady progress. Its benefits have been felt more in the parish and adjoining parishes generally, than at St. Ann's Bay recently. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, more than two in each year of the society's existence, purchases of house property, not requiring more than repairs, have taken place and the acquiring of freeholds which could not have been effected except with the aid of the society, besides many have been enabled by their savings to settle and help themselves in various ways who without the existence of the society would have found it utterly impossible. A feature of the society is a special plan whereby Loans from £250 and upwards can be made without taking the full numbers of shares for re-payment for 7 or 10 years, quarterly payments of Interest at Special Rates.

The Society has also a Depositors Branch on which 4% interest p.a. is paid on Deposits from £1 upwards.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, J. J. Lyons; *Vice-Chairman*, A. B. Rerrie, C. F. L. Matheson, S. M. Roche, A. M. Gordon, J. A. Dickenson, H. Gordon Tennant, Dr. A. D. C. Robb, H. Stephenson, *Solicitor*, Daniel Hart; *Auditors*, C. S. Kelly, Rev. A. N. McDonald; *Acting Secretary*, E. G. Watson.

Office—St. Ann's Bay.

BROWN'S TOWN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Brown's Town Benefit Building Society was established in the year 1893 and incorporated in 1899. The Reserve Funds at the end of its thirtieth financial year stood at (1) £2,957 the assets were £15,409. The net gain for the year was £865. The total bonus payable on each £10 matured share was in Class A, 22%; Class B, 32%; and each share two years old and upwards, even if withdrawn before maturity, gets a bonus. This Society issues subscription shares in four classes, viz.—Class A, 7 years; Class B, 10 years; Class C, 15 years; Class D, 20 years; and Paid Up Shares in Class A, 7 years. The value of each share in each class at maturity is £10 with bonus in addition. Deposits are also received and interest calculated thereon at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent according to amount. Loans are made on landed security under any one of the above classes of shares and also under the new system of limited shares and deferred shares, at rates varying from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. according to amount and period.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, J. H. Levy, Chas. Costa, C. R. Thomson, C. S. Kelly, Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, Dr. W. E. Wilson, J. A. Harris; *Auditor*, A. C. Dunkley, *Secretary*, C. Owen Cover.

Office—Brown's Town, St. Ann.

TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established on the 1st April, 1875. Incorporated 30th October, 1911, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the town and parish.

Subscription Shares of the Society are divided into two classes, viz:—A and B. The A shares of 4s. per month mature in 7 years, at the end of which, the principal, interest and profits are paid over. The B shares of 2s. 8d. per month mature in 10 years, at the end of which, the principal interest and profits are paid over.

The society makes loans on real property for a period of 7 or 10 years. Temporary loans are also made to shareholders on the security of their shares to the extent of two-thirds the amount standing to their credit.

Applicants for large loans need not hold an equal value in shares; but balance must be met by half-yearly payments, each half-yearly payment reducing interest payable on the advance.

Interest is charged on loans as follows:—9% up to £200 and 7½% on any sum above £200.

Advances are made on a basis of two-thirds of the value of the security offered. An entrance fee of 1s. is charged on each new share taken. Pass Book 1s. No entrance fee is charged on new deposit accounts.

Sums of any amount from 1s. upwards are taken on deposit by the Society and bear interest at 5% per annum on each completed £ from the first day of the month after deposits till the last day of the month prior to withdrawal. Notice of withdrawals always waived.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, P. E. F. Robertson, S. A. Stewart, Geo. Taylor, E. L. Harris, J. C. Cadien, H. V. Young, A. W. L. Clark, John Scott, Hon. Guy S. Ewen; *Auditors*, C. M. Clark, H. A. Smith, *Secretary*, R. S. M. Cooke, *Assistant Secretary*, G. A. H. Bowman.

Office—Falmouth, open daily from 10 to 3 except on third Tuesdays of each month when office is closed at 2 p.m.

ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July, 1874, (Incorporated in 1906). At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 285 shares, and on the 31st July, 1923, 4,587 shares. The amount at credit of Reserve Fund is now £3,000. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalments of 1s. and 2s. 7d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the end of the financial year. Subscription shares participate in the Bonus of the financial year in which they became perfected and matured.

The Board of Directors accept deposits at interest at 4% per annum payable half yearly. The deposits amount to £27,965.

Interest on loans is charged at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are continuous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount of loans on the 31st July, 1923 was £66,474. Cash in hand £4,488.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Austin H. Browne, Walter Fletcher, Hon. W. Coke Kerr, O.B.E., Edmund Hart, S. P. Davidson, Gossett Howard, Rev. S. McDowell, David Mills, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, G. Phillpotts-Brown; *Auditors*, R. P. Collymore, Clifford M. Clark; *Secretary*—F. M. Hoyt; *Assistant Secretary*—Frank Smith.

Office—Corner Market and Harbour Streets, Montego Bay, open for general business from 10 to 4.

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December, 1907. During the forty-nine years ended in December 1922, its receipts have amounted to £1,647,453. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in the parish of Westmoreland, and has considerably increased the value of land

throughout the parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement, while its transactions have now extended all over the island.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards 7 per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year instead of taking shares if they prefer that arrangement. This society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from four shillings upwards are received on deposit at 5 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £235,738. The gross reserve fund amounts to £23,807 with a clear nett surplus of £18,693, after providing for interest accrued on shares, &c. The total amount of losses during the first 45 years was £320 while for the past 26 years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman and Manager, Hon. Hugh Clarke. *Custos*; *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, A. W. Aguilar, J.P., Stainton Clarke, J.P., B. H. Segre, J.P., Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, J.P., *Auditors*, R. H. Smith, M.A., Rev. R. C. Young, B.A., C. M. Calder, J.P., E. N. Jones; *Secretary* H. A. Tate; *Cashier*, Eric Clarke.

Office—Savanna-la-Mar.

ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED.)

THIS society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1921, shewed that the subscription shares then amounted to £14,474; Deposits £5,909; Profit and Loss £996; Loans £22,068.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, A. N. Williams; E. T. Forrest, C. H. A. Iver, T. E. Levy, C. E. Isaacs, W. G. Hendriks, John Clarke; *Auditors*, C. M. Farquharson, Septimus Nash; *Solicitor*, J. M. MacGregor; *Secretary and Treasurer*, W. N. C. Farquharson; *Asst. Secretary*, J. Connacher; *Office*—Black River.

HANOVER BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Society was established in 1893, and was incorporated in September, 1918.

The rate of interest on Loans under £250 is 9%. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ %. The price of a paid up share is £15 with interest at 4%. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of one shilling and upwards are received on deposit at 4%. The Reserve Fund amounts to £924 9s. 6d.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Chairman, Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, Hugh A. L. Sanftleben, H. C. L. Sanftleben, R. Hogg, Frank Emanuel, Snr., L. N. Clare, A. J. McKenzie, D. W. Talbot, *Auditors*, James Caseley and Frank Emanuel, Jr., *Arbitrators*, Hon. C. W. Hewitt, M.L.C., J. G. Robertson; *Secretary*, D. W. Talbot. *Office*—Lucra.

ST. MARY'S BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1915 and incorporated in 1919. Its founder was the Rev. E. J. Touzalin.

The gross receipts for the year ending 31st March, 1922, have been £5,230 2s. 7d. an increase of £4,286 18s. 5d. on those of the year of the Society's inception. After placing to the Shareholders and Depositors' credit accounts respective sums of £169 17s. 8d. and £18 4s. 0d. and £230 to the Reserve Fund which now stands at £581 4s. 1d. there remains a nett profit of £22 10s. 2½d.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Hon. A. C. Westmoreland; *Vice-Chairman*, Dr. H. Joslen, J.P.; O. H. Keeling, J.P., Major T. A. Roxburgh, M. G. Henriques, H. R. Cargill, J.P., Rev. W. E. Evelyn, Rev. W. S. Taylor, M. E. Henriques; *Auditors*, O. B. Casserly, J.P., C. C. Langlois; *Secretary*, Rev. E. J. Touzalin.

MODEL DWELLINGS, LIMITED.

THE Model Dwellings, Limited was incorporated in 1910 under the Companies Laws 1864 to 1908, with a capital of £2,000 divided into 2,000 shares of £1 each.

The principal objects for which the company is established are:—

To purchase and acquire from time to time parcels of land in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew for the purpose of erecting thereon residences, rooms, cottages, or other buildings to be let to tenants, or sold to tenant-purchasers at such rental or upon such terms as may from time to time be decided upon by the company—the intention being that such residences, cottages, rooms, and other buildings, are to be occupied as dwellings of a better class than are at present available by working people of limited resource, at a moderate rental, and the profits and dividends on shares are to be limited to 5% on the amount of capital paid up from time to time after payment of all necessary working expenses. The company purchased premises No. 47 Highholborn Street, and has erected buildings containing sixteen rooms. There are also provided kitchens and a washhouse for the use of the tenants. The buildings were opened in November, 1910. They are well ventilated and provided with extensive verandahs.

The company has paid two dividends of 2½ per cent. each, and three of 4 per cent.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, R. S. Gamble; *Vice-Chairman*, M. M. Alexander; R. W. Bryant, W. R. Durie, M. D. Farrier, D. Henderson, V. E. Manton, A. Munro, J. M. Nethersole. *Treasurer*, M. M. Alexander; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank.

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company which is incorporated under the Companies Act, (Jamaica) 27 Vic. Sec. 2, Chap. 4, acquired the undertakings and property of The West India Electric Company, Limited and The Jamaica Light and Power Company, Limited (of Canada) in June 1923.

	Authorized.	Issued.
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	\$750,000	\$550,000
Common Stock	750,000	750,000
Bonds 1st 6½ Series "A" and Divisional 5%	1,200,000	1,200,000

The Company operates the Street Railway, Electric Light and Power systems in the City of Kingston and Saint Andrew and in addition the Electric Light and Power Systems of Saint Catherine.

There are two Power Stations, one a steam plant at Gold Street, Kingston, and another a Hydraulic Plant on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk, from which power is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the trolley lines through Kingston and Saint Andrew for tramway purposes.

There are twenty-five miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the City but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring to the North, to Papine at the end of the Hope Road towards the North-east, and out to the Rockfort Gardens towards the East. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are two-pence on one tramway in each district.

The management of the company is under the executive management of Stone and Webster Inc., who operate about sixty Public utilities throughout the North American Continent and the West Indies. The registered office is at 151 Orange Street, Kingston.

OFFICERS.

President, Russell D. Bell, *Vice Presidents*, Abner Kingman, Jr., Harry H. Hunt, *Secretary*, William T. Crawford; *Treasurer*, Henry B. Sawyer, *General Managers*, Stone & Webster, Inc., *Local Manager*, Alfred S. Nichols; *Actg Asst. Treasurer*, Jas. McIntosh Clark; *Railway Superintendent*, David N. Barr, *Steam Engineer*, R. S. Nelson; *Electrical Engineer*, Henry A. Campbell; *Superintendent of Transportation*, David Peat.

PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes and also to receive deposits on current accounts or otherwise.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Archibald Munro; *Vice-Chairman*, Thomas N. Aguilar; Leonard deCordova, M. M. Alexander, N. B. Livingston, V. L. George, Jno. Tillman; *Secretary*, A. M. Bonitto; *Auditors*, E. G. Nixon, P. A. George; *Office*—1 Orange St., Kingston. P.O. Box 198.

HOTEL COMPANIES.

THE necessity of providing hotel accommodation for visitors to the proposed international exhibition of 1891 caused the government to pass Law 27 of 1890, which law guaranteed the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. upon capital invested in the erection and maintenance of hotels "on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Privy Council." All building materials and furniture required for such hotels were to be admitted duty free, and debentures and other documents were to be free of stamp duty.

The facilities given by this law induced the formation of companies by which the following hotels were constructed:—

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Harbour Street, Kingston, by the Kingston Hotels Co.

Constant Spring Hotel, by the American Hotels Co.

Queen's Hotel, Heywood Street, Kingston, by the Jamaica Hotels Co.

Hotel Rio Cobre, Spanish Town, by the St. Catherine Hotels Co.

Moneague Hotel, St. Ann, by the Moneague Hotels Co.

These Hotels were taken over by the Government under section 10 of the law, on failure to fulfil the conditions of the contract.

A stimulus was given to hotel development by Law 15 of 1904 which enabled personal erecting an hotel of more than 40 bedrooms to obtain an important license from the Governor whereby they might obtain the importation free of duty of all materials, fixtures and furniture necessary for the building and equipment of the hotel and were exempt for 10 years from increased taxation—attributable to hotel buildings. This law expired on the 30th June, 1907, but was renewed by legislation to extend the facilities thereof (except as regards taxation) to the Titchfield Hotel at Port Antonio and to the Myrtle Bank and South Camp Road Hotels in Kingston.

The Constant Spring Hotel was leased for some years to, but was finally bought by, the Elder Dempster Co., who closed it as a hotel. It was re-opened in March 1920, but was burnt to the ground in 1923. The Rio Cobre Hotel has been offered for sale by the Government (1914).

The Myrtle Bank Hotel was also leased to the Elder Dempster Company, but it was completely wrecked by the earthquake of 1907 and the lease fell in. The site was sold to a local Company who have erected a modern hotel thereon. It is now the property of the United Fruit Company.

In 1904 a large and commodious hotel was built at Port Antonio known as the Hotel Titchfield. This was destroyed by fire in January, 1910, but it was rebuilt in 1911.

THE KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company was established in 1884. The present capital is in 27,136 old shares of £1 each and 6,632 new shares on which there has been paid £29,850 15s. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. The demand for ice having increased and the necessity being apparent for spare machinery to meet daily requirements in event of accident, a 20-ton machine was erected in 1888. In 1897 a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day was in-

stalled. Recently another machine of the same capacity has been installed as a safeguard against accidents. The plant and business of the Consumer's Ice Manufacturing Company were purchased by the Kingston Ice Making Company, which sells ice at 2s. per 100lb. wholesale, and retail 3lbs. for one penny.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, M. Delgado. *Otto Crowden*, Colonel O. H. E. Maurescaux, Lionel de Mercado, L. A. Isaacs, Dr. F. H. Saunders. E. H. Sanguinetti, A. Munro, W. Baggett Gray; *Secretary*, E. R. Surridge, *Auditors*, A. A. Samuel & W. G. Surridge. *Office*—35 Harbour Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

1 PORT ROYAL STREET, KINGSTON.

This Company works a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and as far as the following boundaries in the parish of St. Andrew, from Kingston Harbour at Greenwich Pen northward to Cassia Park and thence to a point in Constant Spring Estate half a mile from Constant Spring Old Works, thence eastward to Creighton Church and south-easterly to point in Dublin Castle where the boundary of the Parish of St. Andrew, crosses the Salt River thence south westerly to the Mona Great House, thence to the boundary of St. Andrew on the shore of Kingston Harbour, and thence along the shore of the said harbour to the starting point above-mentioned.

The license under which the Company now operates runs from February 1, to 1916 for ten years—under Law 10 of 1893.

943 telephones installed; 495 miles wire; 9½ miles aerial cable; 37 miles pole route.

Central Exchange and Local Office, No. 1 Pt. Royal St., Kingston

Branch Exchange, Cross Roads.

Chairman, L. Ashenheim; *Secretary*, E. L. Newman, *Supt.*, F. G. Fame.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

THERE are two lines of cables connecting Jamaica with the outer world.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company operate cables running to Cuba and thence to Key West in Florida, connecting with the Western Union and the Anglo-American Telegraph Companies, and to Porto Rico, the W. I. Islands and Demerara and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Direct West India Cable Company's cables are laid to Turks Islands, Bermuda and thence to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they connect with direct cables to the United Kingdom, Europe, Africa, Australia, &c., and direct lines and cables to Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, &c.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariff from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

		Per Word.		Per word.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Antigua	1	7½	Haiti, Other Stations ..	3	0½
Barbados	1	8	Martinique (via French Com-		
British Guiana, Georgetown	1	8	pany Guadeloupe)	3	11
Do other stations	1	9	Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce	1	9
Cuba—Santiago ..	1	2	do other stations	1	11
“ Caimanera and Guantanamo	1	2	San Domingo (via Santiago)	3	8
“ Havana, Cienfuegos, Casilda,			do (via Ponce and Wireless)	3	0
Tunas, Jucaro, Santa Cruz			St. Kitts	1	7
and Manzanillo	1	2	St. Lucia	1	8
“ Inland Telegraph Station—			St. Vincent	1	8
Via Santiago	1	2	St. Thomas and St. Croix	2	1
Via Havana, &c.	1	2	Trinidad, Port of Spain	1	8
Curacao	5	8	do San Fernando ..	1	8½
Dominica	1	8	Tobago (by “Wireless” from		
Dutch Guiana and French Guiana	6	3	Trinidad)	1	11
Grenada	1	8	Venezuela	4	11
Guadeloupe	3	5	“ via Trinidad Radio	2	8
Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas	}	2 10	Colon	2	5½
Haiti, Port-au-Prince and			Deferred messages, half rate to Br. Colonies		
Cape Haitien					

Tariffs to United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Europe, &c.

	Per Word.			Per Word.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
United States, East of Mississippi	1	6	Mexico—Other Places ..	2	10
Do West of Mississippi	1	8½	France ..	2	8
Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Provinces of Ontario and Quebec	1	6	Germany ..	2	9½
British Columbia and Manitoba	1	8½	Belgium ..	2	8½
Newfoundland ..	1	6	Holland ..	2	9
United Kingdom	2	4	Switzerland ..	2	10½
Mexico—Mexico City, Vera Cruz and Tampico	2	8½	Italy ..	2	10
			Austria ..	3	0
			Hungary ..	3	1½
			Norway and Denmark ..	2	9½
			Sweden ..	2	10
			Spain, Barcelona ..	3	1½
			“ Other stations ..	3	2½

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America *via* Panama are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, thence by the Central and South American Company's cables to destination.

STAFF.

Manager—J. L. Quick, Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury, London, E.C.

General Superintendent, St. Thomas—M. Petit.

Manager Jamaica—N. MacLeod, the Royal Mail Co.'s Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Office—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Building, Port Royal St., Kingston.

Supt—A. Innes Pocock.

Rate per word from Jamaica to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
*United Kingdom	2	4	Venezuela ..	4	11
*Canada :—			Curacao ..	5	8
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec ..	1	6	Europe and Beyond :—		
Prince Edward Island ..	1	6	*Australia ..	4	2
British Columbia, Manitoba ..	1	8½	*Austria (German) ..	3	0
Newfoundland ..	1	6	*Azores ..	2	9
United States :—			*Belgium ..	2	8½
Places East of Mississippi, including New Orleans, Hannibal, La., and St. Louis ..	1	6	*Denmark ..	2	9½
Florida ..	1	6	*France ..	2	8
Places West of Mississippi, (excepting New Orleans, Hannibal and St. Louis Mo.) Galveston, Texas ..	1	8½	*Germany ..	2	8½
Miquelon ..	1	11½	*Gibraltar ..	3	9
*Bahamas ..	2	9½	*Greece ..	3	3½
*Bermuda ..	1	6	*Holland ..	2	2
*Turks Island ..	1	0	*India ..	4	2
Cuba ..	1	2	*Italy ..	2	10
Hayti, Mole St. Nicholas ..			*Japan ..	5	11½
“ Cape Hayti and Port-au-Prince ..	2	10	*Madeira ..	3	6
“ Other Places ..	3	0½	*New Zealand ..	3	10
San Domingo, Republic of ..	3	8	*Norway ..	3	2
Dutch Guiana ..	6	3	*Portugal ..	3	2½
French ..	6	3	*Rhodesia, Northern ..	4	11
			“ Southern ..	4	8
			*Spain ..	3	1½
			*Sweden ..	2	10
			*Switzerland ..	2	10½
			Syria (Cypher prohibited) ..	3	9
			*Union of South Africa ..	4	6

Any other rates may be ascertained at the Company's Offices.

* Deferred telegrams at half rate.

DEFERRED PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams in plain language at half rate are accepted for places to which the service applies and are forwarded on the condition that they may be subjected to such delay as may result through the cables being occupied by traffic upon which full rates have been paid, but they will not be deferred for more than 24 hours.

The sender must write before the address one of the following indications which is charged for as one word:—

L. C. F. French.

L. C. O. Language of the Country of Origin.

L. C. D. Language of the Country of Destination.

Deferred telegrams without text are not admitted.

Only plain language may be used.

Groups of letters forming commercial marks, or commercial or other analogous expressions in current use, are not admitted.

Numbers, except in the address, must be written in words.

Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address: house and street numbers may be expressed in figures.

COMBINED CABLE AND WIRELESS ROUTE.

Messages routed "Via Bermuda-Marconi" are accepted by the Direct West India Cable Co., for transmission to Halifax, where they are handed over for direct transmission to London by the Marconi Transatlantic Wireless circuit.

Telegrams for Switzerland, Spain and France are transmitted beyond London to Country of destination by High-Speed, Automatic, Duplex Wireless circuits, thus providing a remarkably rapid and accurate route.

Full particulars in regard to this service and rates may be had on application at the office of the D.W.I. Cable Co., Ltd.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

This company was formed in July 1873 (under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, then Governor of Jamaica, and under the chairmanship of Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank) with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums. Authorised Capital £200,000; Claims Paid exceed £250,000; Reserve Fund £105,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—L. A. Isaacs, B.A., J.P.; *Deputy Chairman*—Archibald Munro, J.P., H. Cork, J.P.; J. MacDonald, J.P.; Dr. F. H. Saunders, J.P., E. Charley, J.P.; E. H. Sanguinetti, J.P., T. N. Aguilar, J.P., H. H. Dunn.

STAFF.

Secretary—Lt. Col. H. M. Burke, V.D.; *Senior Clerk*—A. K. Butler.
Office—8 Duke Street.

JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company established in 1877 was incorporated in September, 1923, with the object of effecting insurance against loss on merchandise, coastwise and foreign.

The articles of association enable the company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business (except life and health insurance).

Open policies are taken to cover imports and exports and coastwise shipments. Policies on goods coastwise, include fire risk for a limited period while on Docks in Kingston.

Policies on shipments to or from United Kingdom, Continent, United States and Canada include fire risk for a limited period at the Port of loading and a similar period at the port of discharge.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Lewis Ashenheim, Lionel deMercado, Reginald Melhado. *Secretary and Manager*—Cyril D. Melhado; *Office*—7 Church Street, Kingston. *London Agents*—Samson Menzies, Ltd.

JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At the close of the year 1843, W. Wemyss Anderson, (a founder of the Society) Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, Henry Franklyn and John B. Purrier, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica for the encouragement of systematic thrift and providence on a co-operative basis among the people of Jamaica. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "The Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. John S. Brown, also one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 9 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Charles Darling (afterwards Governor of the Colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named with Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first Policy was issued, on the 1st May 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's Funds had reached the amount, interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds; this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society under the able and prudent management of the Directors during the past seventy-eight years has been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the society. It has also always declared a bonus every 3 years. The early supporters and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefits conferred on the families of the deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society in 1921 reached over one and a half million sterling.

Security.—Every three years a complete investigation of the Society's financial position is made by a qualified Actuary and the surplus divided amongst the policy-holders.

Protection.—Policies are protected in case of non-payment of premiums so long as the indebtedness does not exceed the cash surrender value.

<i>Investment.</i> —Policy No. 853	£300 0 0
In 55 years had the option of adding to the sum assured	919 10 5
Total	1,219 10 5

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Col. A. H. Pincock, V.D., *Deputy Chairman*—Leonard deCordova, Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A., Hon. D. S. Gideon, T. N. Aguilar, A. H. D'Costa, W. Baggett Gray, L. P. Downer, Hon. Wm. Morrison; *Secretary*—Ernest B. Nethersole, F.C.R.A.;—*Auditors* G. C. McCormack, E. G. Nixon, and E. L. Newman, C.P.A., *Actuary*, Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A., F.R.S.E. *Head Office*—The Jamaica Mutual Buildings, Barry Street, Kingston.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WITH AGENCIES IN JAMAICA.

I.—LIFE.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society—T. P. Evelyn, Kingston.

Confederation Life Association—J. B. Kilburn, Kingston

Dominion of Canada Guarantee Accident Ins. Co.—Ivanhoe Gadpaille, Kingston.

Gresham Life Office—A. DeC. Myers, Kingston.

Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada—Manton & Hart, Kingston.

London Assurance—R. S. Gamble & Son, Kingston.

Manufacturers Life Assurance Co.—C. L. Robison, Kingston.
 North American Life Assurance Company of Canada—Livingston & Alexander.
 North British and Mercantile.—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kingston.
 Queen—Jno. Tapley.
 Royal Insurance Co.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.
 Standard—Milholland Ashenheim & Stone, Kingston.
 Sun Life of Canada—W. J. Palmer, Kingston.

II.—FIRE.

Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Morrison and Morrison, Kingston
British Oak Insurance Co.	“ B. W. Boyd
Caledonian Insurance Co.	“ Manton & Hart.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	“ Cargill, Cargill & Dunn, Kingston
	Manton & Hart.
Jamaica Co-operative Fire & General Insurance Co., Limited	<i>Secretary</i> —H. M. Burke, Kingston.
Legal Insurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Harvey & Bourke, Kingston.
London Assurance Corporation	“ R. S. Gamble & Son, Kingston.
London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone, Kingston
Lancashire Insurance Co.	“ R. E. Bonitto, Kingston
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Samuel & Samuel.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Grace Ltd., Kingston.
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	“ Alfred deC. Myers, Kingston.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	“ Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.
Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ B. W. Boyd.
Provincial Insurance Company, Ltd. of London	“ George & Branday.
Queen Fire Insurance Co., of England	“ John Tapley.
Queen Insurance Co., of America	“ Lascelles deMercado & Co., Ltd. Kingston
Queensland Insurance Co.	“ Manton & Hart.
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Montego Bay.
	Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.
United British Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Lindsay, Swan, Hunter, Ltd.
World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation, Ltd.	“ B. W. Boyd.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ H. M. Orrett.

III.—MOTOR CARS.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., Manton & Hart. Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.
 Lancashire Insurance Coy.—R. E. Bonitto.
 London and Lancashire Insurance Coy.—Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone.
 London Guarantee and Accident.—Harvey & Bourke.
 London and Provincial Marine and General—B. W. Boyd.
 Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.
 Queensland Insurance Co.—Manton & Hart.
 Northern Assurance Co.—A. DeC. Myers
 United British Insurance Co., Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel.
 Yorkshire Insurance Co.—H. M. Orrett.
 Accident and Fidelity Guarantee, Norwich Union—*Agents*, Livingston & Alexander.
 Marine—World Marine General Insurance Co.—Agent, B. W. Boyd.
 Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn.

IV.—LIVE STOCK.

Yorkshire Insurance Co.—H. M. Orrett.

V.—MARINE.

London Guarantee & Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.
 London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke, Kingston.
 World Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd. *Agent*—B. W. Boyd.
 Yorkshire Insurance Co.—H. M. Orrett.

PART XVI.
CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica S.C., and the District Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston and Moore-Keys in Kingston, the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar, the Ewing at Mandeville, the Harmony at Lucea, the Friendly, at Montego Bay, St. Thomas, at Morant Bay. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge the R. Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix and Kingston Lodges. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed, with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D.G.M., as Grand Superintendent. On the 15th December, 1913, the late Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., was appointed Grand Superintendent. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges. There is one Craft Lodge working under the Irish Constitution. The South Carolina with Royal Arch Chapter and Mark Lodge attached.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon, St. John and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86 called the "Kingston" under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., K.C., Dist. Grand Master:

Wor. Bro. A. deC. Myers, Deputy District Grand Master.

District Grand Senior Warden ..	Wor. Bro.	C. G. C. Kerr
District Grand Junior Warden ..	" "	E. S. Murray
" Chaplain ..	" "	Revd. M. H. Solomon
" Chaplain ..	" "	Revd. A. N. Thomson
" Treasurer ..	" "	Altamont Delgado
" Registrar ..	" "	H. A. Lake
" President Board of General Purposes ..	" "	A. R. Soares
" Secretary ..	" "	Fred George Sale, P.D.G.W., P.G. Standard Bearer England
" Director of Ceremonies ..	" "	W. J. Palmer
" Deacon ..	" "	A. J. Salmon, M.D.
" Deacon ..	" "	J. A. Miller
" Super. Works ..	" "	A. T. Rowland
" Asst. Director of Ceremonies ..	" "	Vacant
" Sword Bearer ..	" "	E. D. Soutar
" Standard Bearer ..	" "	C. E. Levy
" Standard Bearer ..	" "	A. E. Delgado
" Organist ..	Bro.	Astley Clerk
" Assistant Secretary ..	Wor. Bro.	A. L. Evans
" Pursivant ..	" "	H. G. DeLeon
" Asst. Pursivant ..	" "	C. Melhado
" Steward ..	" "	1. B. Alberga
	" "	2. P. L. Abrahams
	" "	3. G. A. Forbes
	" "	4. E. G. Powell
	" "	5. C. A. H. Donaldson
	" "	6. H. A. Tate.
" Tyler ..	Brother G. H. Magnus.	

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN JAMAICA.

District Grand Master			
District Grand Master Deputy	..	Wor. Bro.	S. J. Streadwick
Substitute District Grand Master	..	" "	Geo. Symon
District Grand Senior Warden	..	" "	Robt. Gillies
" Junior Warden	..	" "	S. Hawes.
" Secretary	..	" "	Harold Cocking
" Treasurer	..	" "	W. A. Logan
" Chaplain	..	" "	Rev. E. A. Jones
" Director of Ceremonies	..	" "	W. A. James
" Senior Deacon	..	" "	E. M. Cresser
" Junior Deacon	..	" "	D. N. Vaz
" Architect	..	" "	J. M. Murray
" Bible Bearer	..	" "	J. W. Hutton
" Sword Bearer	..	" "	J. J. Miles
" Standard Bearer	..	" "	J. Hutton Jefferson
" Stewards	}	" "	H. W. Smith
" Inner Guard		" "	D. E. Stewart
" Tyler		" "	W. R. Gillies
		" "	A. Chambers
		" "	C. P. Hogarth

Meetings are held in the Sussex Hall on 3rd Thursday in February, May, August, and November 30th (installation).

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASONS.

Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, District Grand Master.

District Senior Grand Warden	..	Wor. Bro.	A. Harry, M.D.
District Junior Grand Warden	..	" "	F. E. Lyons
District Grand Master Overseer	..	" "	Alt. Delgado
" Senior Overseer	..	" "	W. S. Myers
" Junior Overseer	..	" "	D. A. McCorkell
" Chaplain	..	" "	C. H. B. Armstrong, M.D.
" Registrar	..	" "	H. A. Lake
" Treasurer	..	" "	W. J. Palmer
" Secretary	..	" "	E. S. Murray
" Deacon	..	" "	Vacant
" Deacon	..	" "	J. W. Cleary
" Super of Works	..	" "	Vacant
" Director of Ceremonies	..	" "	A. E. Delgado
" Sword Bearer	..	" "	F. C. Mercier
" Standard Bearer	..	" "	A. Moore
" Inner Guard	..	" "	E. V. Smith, M.D.
" Stewards	..	" "	J. J. S. Campbell
		" "	2. W. A. Logan
" Tyler	..	" "	C. P. Hogarth

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION—CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	No. 207	Wor. Bro.	R. Braham Harris	Master
Friendly, Kingston	" 239	" "	L. Ashenheim	"
Sussex, Kingston	" 354	" "	R. W. Cushman	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	" 383	" "	Edmund Hart	"
Phoenix, Kingston	" 914	" "	Edwin Delgado	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	" 1440	" "	F. Sterling Messias	"
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	" 1836	" "	B. G. Lindo	"
Kingston	" 1933	" "	F. W. Aris, M.D.	"

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.—CRAFT LODGES.

Moore-Keys	No. 2519	Wor. Bro. C. W. F. Wickers	Master
Hope, Sav-la-Mar	" 2813	" E. G. Foote	"
Ewing, Malvern	" 3258	" A. A. Kennedy, M.A.	"
Harmony, Lucea	" 3603	" C. A. H. Donaldson	"
St. Thomas Lodge	" 4338	" J. H. Phillips, M.L.C.	"

UNDER THE IRISH CONSTITUTION.

South Carolina Lodge, No. 390—Wor. Bro. G. S. C. Cooke, Major, R.E., D.S.O., Master

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	Most Excell. Compn.	P. L. Abrahams	Principal Z
Friendly	do do	C. D. Melhado	"
Sussex	do do	F. E. Mercier	"
Phoenix	do do	A. L. Evans	"

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica—No. 48—M. W. S. E. Bro. W. A. James

Recorder—R. Gillies

Kingston,—No. 80—M. W. S. A. Moore; Recorder III.—Bro. D. G. Parsons

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Rt. Wor.	Master.
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	"	"
Caledonia, Port Maria	" 554	"	"
St. John, Kingston	" 623	"	"
Imperial Service, Kingston	" 978	"	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenloyn Royal Arch Chapter No. 62. Most Ex. Comp.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Dist. No. 1, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. F. S. Mercier, Master.

Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240 Dist. No. 2, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. P. L. Abrahams, Master.

Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 42, Dist. No. 3, Kingston—Bro. A. L. Evans, Master

Kingston, Keystone, No. 368, Dist. No. 4—Bro. A. E. Delgado, Master.

UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

H.E.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.T., Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

Preceptories in Jamaica.

The Jamaica Preceptory meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, last Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.

Preceptor—The Em. H. A. Lake.

Registrar—The Em. Kt. H. R. C. Garsia.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE K.H.S. AND ST. JOHN.

Deputy Intendent General for Jamaica—Vacant

The Jubilee Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Kingston, on the 4th Tuesday in February, May, August and November.

M.P.S.—D. C. Vaz.

Recorder—S. C. C. Strachan.

The Ninis Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Hanover Street, Kingston in March, June, September and December.

M.P.S.—A. L. Evans.

Recorder—A. T. Rowland.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &c.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	..	Fourth Thursday in January and July
District Grand Chapter of Jamaica	..	Last Tuesday in March and September
District Grand Lodge of Scotland	..	First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
District Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	..	Second Monday, January and July.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	..	..	First Monday in every Month
South Carolina	..	..	First Tuesday “
Kingston	..	..	First Wednesday in every Month
Hamilton, Spanish Town	..	..	First Thursday “
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	..	..	First Thursday “
Imperial Service, Kingston	..	..	First Thursday “
Friendly, Kingston	..	..	Second Tuesday “
Friendly, Montego Bay	..	..	Second Thursday “
Glenlyon	..	..	Second Wednesday “
Collegium Fabrorum	..	..	Second Thursday “
Phoenix	..	..	Third Tuesday “
Sussex	..	..	Third Wednesday “
Moore-Keys	..	..	Third Thursday “
Harmony, Lucea	..	..	Third Thursday “
St. John's	..	..	Fourth Monday “
Ewing, Mandeville	..	..	Fourth Wednesday “

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	..	Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix	..	Third Monday in February, May, August and Nov.
Friendly, Kingston	..	Fourth Thursday in February, May, August and Nov.
Sussex	..	Second Monday in January, April, July and Dec.
Glenlyon	..	Fourth Thursday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	..	In March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	..	Third Monday in March, June, September and Dec.
Phoenix	..	Second Monday in Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
Kingston Keystone	..	Second Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Benevolence meets once a month on the third Thursday.

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Association of Jamaica, meets once a month, on the third Tuesday.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened, viz., the “Kingston Lily,” the “Jamaica” and the “St. Lawrence.” The “Jamaica” Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new Lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Pearl of the Antilles," and the "Lily," meet every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays and Tuesdays "Pride of the North," every alternate Tuesday; the "St. Lawrence," every 1st and 3rd Thursdays respectively.

The regular meetings of the Jamaica District are held on the first Thursday after the second day in the months of January, May and September. The annual meeting is held in January.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January, May and September.

The following are the names of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges.

JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—H. Levy, Falmouth.

Provincial Deputy Grand Master—T. A. Ewart, Kingston.

Past Provincial Grand Master—H. V. Young.

Provincial Corresponding Secretary—F. V. Sale, P.P.G.M., Kingston.

LILY LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*; Carney, 33 Brac St. (B.T.), Kingston.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*, E. D. Soutar, Orange St., Kingston.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*, F. Gray, Montego Bay

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*, D. L. Ogilvie, Falmouth.

GEM OF THE WEST.—*Permanent Secretary*, J. S. Bernard, Lucea. Opened 1919.

LUZ DOMINICA LODGE, opened 1921.—*Secretary*, J. A. Lockward.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The following are the number and names of the several courts in the island:—

8663	Pringle ..	Annot to Bay.	6836	Kerr ..	Montego Bay.
9857	Edwards ..	Bog walk.	9074	St. Thomas ..	Morant Bay.
9273	Clarendon ..	May Pen.	9740	W. H. Manning	Port Antonio.
4188	Hinds ..	Kingston.	8891	Atkinson ..	Port Maria.
6211	Union ..	Kingston.	6066	Vickers ..	Savanna-la-Mar
8791	C. J. Ward ..	Kingston.	6419	Jackson ..	Spanish Town.
8878	Robinson ..	Kingston.	8075	Albert ..	Spanish Town
9272	Star of Ire ..	Kingston.			

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are two Households of Ruth, one Past Grand Masters Council, one Patriarchie one District, 9 Subordinate Lodges, in the Island ("Jamaica") and in Cuba. These Subordinate Lodges are under the control of the District Grand Lodge ("Jamaica,") a Sub Committee of Management, America, and a Committee of Management, in England.

THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 16

District Grand Master—Bro. A. J. Myers, Unity Bakery, 26 Spanish Town Road.

District Deputy Grand Master—Bro. F. Austin

District Grand Secretary—J. J. Foss, 34 Potters Row, R.T.

District Grand Treasurer—N. T. Hamil, 24 Mark Lane.

District Grand Director—R. N. Byfield, Windward Road

The District Grand Lodge No. 16 meets annually. The office of the District Grand Secretary is at 67 Laws St., Kingston.

The following is a list of Lodges and their location:—

Surrey Lodge No. 1954 Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Kingston Lodge No. 2042, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Concordia Lodge No. 2174, 39 Bog on Street, Kingston.

Northern Rose Lodge No. 3834, Montego Bay.

Myrtle Lodge No. 4073, Port Antonio.

Imperial Lodge No. 4085, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street.

Excelsior Lodge No. 4244, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street.

Rio Cobre Lodge No. 4576, Spanish Town.

Catalina Lodge No. 6651, Guantanamo, Cuba.

The Households of Ruth are composed of the female relatives of the members of the order, but other women of good character can also be admitted members on special vouchers of not less than five members in good financial standing.

Concordia Household No. 215, 39 Beeston Street.

Beauty of Surrey Household No. 1378, Oddfellows' Hall.

Past G. M. Council No. 112, 78 King Street—Grand Secretary, W. J. Woolley, 67 Lawes Street.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, (ASHTON UNITY.)

(JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

THE Jamaica branch of this society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1886, and consist of a District Grand Lodge and nine subordinate lodges with a registered membership of over 700 at a value of £1,000, with a number of Lodges in the Republics of Panama, Colombia and Cuba also operating under this District. The objects of the society are to provide funds for the relief of members in distress, weekly payments to sick members and a grant of a certain sum of money on the demise of a member, his wife and children under 16 years of age.

The principal Officer of the Jamaica District for the year are:—

Provincial Chief Shepherd, Bro. R. R. Redwood.

Dep. Provincial Chief Shepherd, Bro. J. Lawrence.

Past Provincial Chief Shepherd, Bro. T. A. Shand.

Prov. District Secretary, George T. Allen, Kingston P.O.

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston. Rose of Kingston, (Female) No. 2451 Kingston. Union, No. 2456, A notto Bay, Ja. Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Old Slip Road St. Andrew. Sunflower, No. 2617, Old Slip Road, St. Andrew. Loyal George, No. 2620, Kingston. Golden Fleece, No. 2631, Kingston. Bethlehem Lodge, No. 2577, Spanish Town. Star of Bethlehem Lodge, (Female) No. 2775, Spanish Town.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held quarterly, in January, April, July and October.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, etc.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria was established in Kingston on the 4th October, 1882. The branches of the Order in this island at present are one Grand Lodge, 14 subordinate Lodges, three juveniles Lodges, 6 subordinate degree Lodges and one Past Officers Encampment Council.

Bro. S. R. Stanley, R.W.G. Chief, 39 Beeston Street, Kingston.

Bro. Alfred Jas. Myers, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, 26 Spanish Town-ld. Kingston.

List of Subordinate Lodges in the District.

St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13.

St. Mary's Lodge, No. 15.

St. Matthews Lodge, No. 16.

St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18.

St. John's Lodge, No. 19.

Euodia Lodge, No. 23.

Rising Star Lodge, No. 26, Cuba.

Loyal St. Thomas Lodge, No. 63, Trinity Ville.

Experience Lodge, No. 29, Cuba.

St. Martha's Lodge, No. 33.

Royal Phillip's Lodge, No. 43, Morant Bay.

St. Michael's Lodge, No. 58.

St. David's Lodge, No. 61, Yallahs Bay.

La Estralla De Camaguey, Cuba, No. 62.

Camaguey, Cuba.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in June; there are also quarterly sessions held in the months of January, April, July and October.

ANCIENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF STAR OF BETHLEHEM, U.S.A.

THE Jamaica Branch of this Order was inaugurated in October 1908 and consists of Past Commander Lodge with six subordinate Lodges (3 of which are male, 2 female and 1 union membership) and one Cadet or Juvenile Lodge with a registered membership of over 300. The P. C. branch of the Order, constituted as a local Board of Appeal, is made up of active members who have passed in the sublime degree.

The object is to afford relief for its members, when sick, lame or disabled attending to their daily avocations, and for insuring a sum of money, to assist in defraying of the funeral expenses of its members' wives, their legitimate children and of the members at death.

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Star of Kingston Lodge, No. 1. Yule Tide Lodge, No. 2. Star of Beauty Lodge, No. 3.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 4. Star of Surrey, No. 5. Star of Clarendon, No. 6.

Brilliant Star—Vadet Juvenile Lodge.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Lodge Legate.—R. A. Matthews. *W. Scribe*—R. R. Redwood.

Eminent Grand Legate—Isaac A. Morris.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Aims and Objects.—To foster and create fraternity among its Members, to inculcate sympathy and charity by alleviating the conditions of such Members of the Order who through sickness or misfortune are unable to sustain themselves, to promote a more generous and filial respect for the spiritual authority of the Catholic Church, to infuse among its Members and all other good citizens a broader and purer patriotism and thus exert a wholesome and beneficial influence upon existing conditions.

The first Charter was granted to Jamaica on the 30th August, 1911, and known as St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 182.

Entrance fee, 10/- and 3/- per month after passing medical test for 6/.

Benefits.—After a membership of 6 months and not in arrears for 3 months: 16/- per week for 8 weeks, 8/- for another 8 weeks, and if illness continues 5/- per week for the remaining 36 weeks to complete an entire year.

Upon the death of a Member in good standing the amount of £10 is paid for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second and fourth Sunday in each month at 4 p.m. The Administrative Officers are:—

Patron—Right Rev. W. F. O'Hare, S.J., D.D.

Spiritual Director—Rev. J. M. A. Kelly, S.J. *President*—A. J. Falla.

1st Vice-President—J. Bramwell.

2nd Vice-President—H. Helliore.

Financial Secretary—B. Brown.

Recording Secretary—A. D. Graydon.

Treasurer—S. N. Barnes.

Commandery's Physician—Dr. O. D. Robertson.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The aims and objects are identical as the Knights of St. John.

Charter granted August of 1914 and known as St. Ann's Auxiliary, No. 174.

Entrance fee, 5/- and 1/6 per month after passing medical test for 4/.

Benefits.—6 weeks at 8/- per week; 6 weeks at 6/- per week; then a further 6 weeks at 4/- per week; and if illness continues, 2/6 per week until death.

Upon the death of a member in good standing the amount of £6 is granted for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second and fourth Thursday in each month 6.30 p.m.

OFFICERS.

Patron—Right Rev. W. F. O'Hare, S.J., D.D.

Spiritual Director—Rev. D. I. Cronin, S.J. *Lady President*—Miss M. Burton.

1st Vice-President—Miss C. Bramwell.

2nd Vice-President—Miss M. DeMercado.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. M. Atkinson.

Financial Secretary—Mrs. H. Lopez.

Treasurer—Miss A. Ross.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club—the successor of the Jamaica Club which existed in 1813 in Duke Street and in 1818 in North Street—was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at a temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover street, Kingston. The former club house, a massive brick structure, erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but in its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

The club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidate's book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £7 7s. and the annual subscription is £7 7s. for members residing within a radius of 12 miles of Kingston, and £3 13s. 6d. for country members. For members residing permanently out of the Island, the subscription is 10s. 6d. Officers

of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £3 3s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H.M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fourteen days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21/ monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books and newspapers is strictly forbidden.

President—E. W. Lucie Smith. *Vice-President*—W. Baggett Gray.

Treasurer—E. Haughton Sanguinetti.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Arthur W. Farquharson, William Baggett Gray, Leonard J. Stone, Otto Crowden, Lionel DeMercado, Hon. William Morrison, William H. Griffith, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, Hon. D. S. Gideon, Alfred H. da Costa, W. H. Silver, N. B. Livingston, C. S. Morriser, Percy Lindo, Dr. Chas. Levy, Lindsay P. Downer.

Secretary—E. A. Poole.

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

This club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, and by a private road from Cross Roads, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms, a reading and a committee room with wide and comfortable verandahs and a ladies' room. The grounds afford space for seven tennis courts.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £2 2s. and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, £1 1s. Entrance fee, and £1 1s. subscription for country members, and £1 1s. entrance fee and £1 1s. subscription for lady members, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy and mercantile marine, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The names of such friend and his introducer, and also that of a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitor's book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President—H. V. Alexander, I. Gadpaille, L. deCordova, B. DeS. Bell, N. B. Livingston, J. M. Nethersole, E. G. Nixon, A. C. Mads, D. J. Williams, M. M. Alexander, C. A. Squire, W. Gamble, H. F. C. Wells-Durrant, Crawford Gordon, T. P. Evelyn, G. F. H. Hobson; *Secretary and Treasurer*—A. R. Dignum.

ST. GEORGE CATHOLIC CLUB.

Titus Club was formerly opened on 1st December, 1920. The Club premises are situated at Winchester Park, Kingston, and consist of about five acres of land with a club house which contains a lounge, card, billiard, reading rooms and a spacious north verandah.

There are lawn tennis courts, cricket and foot ball fields. There is also a Gymnasium.

The club is purely social and non-Catholics are admitted.

Entrance fees, £1 1s. Subscription: Kingston Members, £2 2s., Country members, £1 1s., Associate or Junior Members (under 19 years of age) £1 1s. per annum payable in advance.

Over-seas members. Officers of H. M. Ships, U. S. Ships and other ships calling here as well as visitors to the Island are provided for.

President—Rt. Revd. His Lordship Bishop W. F. O'Hare, v.a.

Vice-President—Very Revd. Father F. X. Delaney, s.j.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—R. W. Bryant; *Vice-Chairman*—A. V. Armond; Rev. Fr. L. T. Butler, s.j., Chas. E. Ramson, F. L. Patterson, T. H. Geddes, D. P. Cotter, H. M. Watson, G. E. Corinaldi, C. H. Burton, C. E. Burton, F. L. Du'Quesnay, I. H. Crutehley, L. Hitchins, O. A. Burrowes, R. E. Taylor, B. L. Taylor, L. H. D'Aguilar, Edgar D'Aguilar, E. Poule, H. Duval, C. H. Valencia, Dr. Robertson. *Honorary Secretary*—H. R. Bryant. *Hon. Treasurer*—J. L. Pietersz. *Asst. Hon. Secretary*—R. A. Figueroa.

TRUSTEES.

Rt. Revd. His Lordship Bishop W. F. O'Hare, s.j., v.a., Very Revd. Father F. X. Delaney, s.j., V. A. Desnoes, Fred W. Kennedy.

LIGUANEA CLUB.

This proprietary club was formed in the early part of the year, 1910 and was opened by Sir Fielding Clarke the then Chief Justice, the first president of the club, on 22nd November, 1910. It is situated at Knutsford Park in the parish of Saint Andrew, and stands on over 35 acres of land. The club house contains, besides the usual billiard and card rooms, lounge accommodation for residential members, and the grounds are laid out with tennis courts, croquet grounds and a nine-hole golf course.

Ladies are admitted as members for the purposes of lawn tennis, and golf.

The entrance fee is £3 3s., and the annual subscription is £4 4s. for ordinary members residing within a radius of 14 miles of the club house, £1 10s. for country members, and £3 3s. for commissioned officers of H. M. regular forces, Sub-Inspectors of the Jamaica Police also officers of the mercantile marine. For ladies £2 2s.; those residing outside the radius of 24 miles £1 1s.

There is an open swimming bath, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide with a depth of from 3 to 8 feet.

The committee of the club consists of 21 members; 15 of whom must be proprietary members.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President—A. W. Farquharson, *Vice-President*—A. L. Keeling, M. M. Alexander, J. M. St. J. Yates, S. R. Cargill, Col. Marescaux, J. H. Cargill, O. Crowden, B. Edwards, W. G. Eggins, A. W. Bourke, V. E. Manton, W. Wilson, Dr. G. H. K. Ross, M. P. Tennant, G. H. Deerr, J. C. Sharp, L. J. Stone, W. C. Syer.—*Secretary & Treasurer*—H. E. Kindersley.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of about 230 members. The ensign is the blue ensign of H. M. Fleet with the island's crest (crocodile) in gold surmounted by a crown on the fly. The burgee is white

with blue St George's cross and crown in centre. The subscription is two guineas per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—three guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and £1 ls. per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age), payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management, two black balls excluding. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Commodore—His Excellency the Governor

Vice-Com.—W. Baggett Gray, *Rear-Com.*—Dr. O. D. F. Robertson.

Committee of Management.

H. M. Orrett, J. A. B. Clarke, R. P. Simmonds, O. L. Samuel, A. J. McGlashan, Captain J. Johnson, Captain S. D. List, W. P. O'B. Thomson, O. K. Henriques, S. W. Sharpe, V. C. Alexander, Eugene Desnoes, *Trustees*: E. B. Northcote, R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., F. C. Henriques. *Messurers*—J. A. B. Clarke, S. W. Sharpe
Secretary—B. O'Toole; *Hon. Asst. Secy.*—G. R. Orrett; *Hon. Treasurer*—G. Hart.

The following is a List of the Club Craft:—

Name.	Owner.	Riz.
Corinthian	Capt. J. Johnson & H. M. Orrett	Sloop
Royal	W. Baggett Gray	"
Sirène	Eugene Desnoes et al	"
Joyette	Dr. O. D. F. Robertson	"
Mio	Do.	"
Feather	O. K. Henriques.	"
Viper	E. J. Jacobs	"
Ivy	J. B. Taylor	"
Joyce	H. Taylor	"
Bobs	W. P. Thomson	"
Fareeda	E. A. Brooks	"
Dorothy	J. H. Baker	Motor Boat
Bug	O. K. Henriques	"
Iris	R. P. Simmonds	"
M. M.	Dr. A. J. Grinan	"

KINGSTON ATHENÆUM

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society holds its meetings at the lecture hall of the Institute of Jamaica and keeps its library on the upper floor of 116 Harbour Street. The library is open daily from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. except on Public Holidays. On Wednesdays the closing hour is 2 p.m. It now contains over 5,000 volumes. There are 790 members.

Payment of subscriptions for at least one quarter in advance entitles members of the Athenæum to be admitted on application as members of the Institute of Jamaica without any further payment. The subscription is twelve shillings per annum.

Hon. President—His Excellency the Governor; *President*—Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Vice Presidents*—Mrs. L. Nash, I. Pocock; *Secretary*—L. Pietersz; *Treasurer*—Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Librarian*—Miss Rose Geddes. *Committee*—Mrs. E. R. Rouse, Mrs. T. H. Geddes, C. Uber, Major Caws, Dr. Solomon.

BOYS SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

JAMAICA ASSOCIATION.

THE Scout Movement and its Founder, Sir Robert Baden-Powell (Chief Scout) are known all over the world. Local information is to be found in previous issues of the Handbook of Jamaica together with a brief historical resume.

In 'Boy Scouts beyond the Seas' the Chief Scout says:—

"As we come alongside the wharf January 1912, among the crowd waiting to welcome the ship we see the well-known uniform once more. A guard of honour of Boy Scouts is drawn up to receive me. Two troops of them are in Jamaica, but I expect that before long there will be others as well.

"Jamaica has been called 'the cradle of the British Navy' from the time of Drake and Raleigh, and Rodney, Benbow and Nelson; and I hope that before long Sea Scouts will have started here, for it is a splendid place for boating and swimming, and will furnish many more good seamen for our nation in the future."

The Local Census returns give a total of all ranks for the year ended 30.9.23, 505, inclusive of three Packs of Wolf Cubs, the 1st Jamaica Sea Scouts Troop and the Y.M.C.A. Rover Sea Scouts Troop.

Amongst honoured names in Jamaica Scouting are the late Lt. D. P. Stephenson, Brigadier-General L. S. Blackden, the late Lt. L. E. Otley and Lt. Col. H. N. Durant, besides successive Governors and Commanding Officers and the now retired Commissioner, Hon. Major E. T. Dixon.

The following appeared in the Jamaica Gazette (Extraordinary) of January 12th, 1915:

"In view of the public services which have been rendered by the Boy Scouts Association to the Military Authorities and offers of further service which it is proposed to take advantage of, the uniform of the Boy Scouts (B - P hat or Sea Scout cap and Fleur-de-Ly - badge essential) is recognised by His Excellency the Governor as the uniform of a Public Service non-military body."

The uniform, badges, tokens or emblems are now protected in Jamaica by Law 38 of 1920.

Members of the Jamaica Scout Council include influential people who are likely to convince others of the importance of the Scout Movement to the Empire and the world at large. The main purpose for which the Association exists, as recited in the Charter, is that of "instructing boys of all classes in the principles of discipline, loyalty and good citizenship."

The Committee of the Council meets monthly at Scout Headquarters and information may be sought from the Hon. Secretary.

Chief Scout for Jamaica

His Excellency The Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.

President ..

Colonel Commandant H. G. Pringle, D.S.O.

Vice-Presidents ..

Rt. Rev. G. F. Cecil de Carteret, Bishop of Jamaica.

Rt. Revd. Bishop O'Hare, S.J.

Ven. Archdeacon Wm. Simms.

Hon. Geo. McGrath.

Commissioner ..

Lt.-Colonel Ogilvie

Hon. Secretary ..

F. E. Reed, O.B.E.

Hon. Treasurer ..

B. W. Bird.

CHURCH LADS BRIGADE.

THE Church Lads Brigade was founded in 1891 and has its Headquarters at Aldwych House in London.

It combines military organization with moral and religious instruction. A quarter of a million of the Brigade served in the Great War and gained 21 Victoria Crosses.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is the President and Field Marshal Lord Grenfell the Governor and Commandant.

It was re-introduced into Jamaica in 1914, by the Right Revd. Bishop de Carteret, after a lapse of about ten years, and is now known as the Jamaica Regiment Church Lads' Brigade. It is governed here by a Governing Body under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Jamaica. This Body has authority from the English Governing Body to organize and control the work in Jamaica, and to issue Commissions to Officers. The strength at present lies in Kingston, the country companies in the main, having to be in abeyance owing to the lack of officers. The Kingston Company is composed of Platoons from Parish Church, All Saints' Church, St. George's Church, St. Michael's Church and St. Matthew's Church, Allman Town, with approximately 200 members and ten officers. A Platoon is attached to the Cathedral Spanish Town, and to Siloah Church. An annual Camp is held, the eighth being held this year at Greenwich by permission of the Colonel Commandant of Troops in Jamaica. Sports are held every year. A Miniature Rifle Club has been recognised by the Governor. Physical Training forms part of the work of the C. L. B., and being definitely a Church movement, religious training is carried out by the Platoon Chaplains.

A Training Corps has been started for boys between the ages of 10 and 14.

Governing Body.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica (Chairman).

Rev. Canon Ramson, M.A.

Rev. H. G. Lovell.

The Battalion Correspondent.

The Regimental Correspondent.

Officers.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Regimental Chaplain.

The Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Asst. Reg. Chaplain.

The Assistant Bishop, Chaplain to the 1st Battalion.

Major E. S. Harrison, C.L.B., Commanding the Kingston Company.

Platoon Commanders.

Capt. G. Hylton, C.L.B.; Capt. Z. E. Scott, C.L.B.; Capt. V. Johns, M.M.C.L.B.; Capt. N. M. Reid, C.L.B.; Capt. A. H. Webb, C.L.B.; Capt. J. L. M. Somerville, C.L.B.; Capt. A. Russell, C.L.B.; Lieut. Calame, C.L.B. Lieut. W. M. Scivright, C.L.B.; Lieut. A. B. E. Cunningham, C.L.B.; Actg. Lieut. D. L. Whittle, C.L.B.; Sgt.-Major E. M. E. Cupidon, C.L.B.

Regimental Correspondent—Rev. E. S. Harrison, All Saint's Rectory, Kingston.

Battalion Correspondent—Capt. L. A. Henriques, C.L.B., 70 King Street, Kingston.

The Church Lads Brigade being an Incorporated Body, the title and uniform are its exclusive property, and no Body unrecognised by the C.L.B. Governing Body in Jamaica can use either. The uniform consists of a khaki peaked cap, khaki tunic and shorts, belt, putties and boots, and khaki shirt. The Badge is St. Paul's description of a Christian armour:—Shield (oval) with a helmet on cross swords, with the Brigade Motto: "Fight the Good Fight" round the edge of the shield. The object of the Brigade is "The advancement of Christ's Kingdom among lads of all classes, the promotion of Charity, Reverence, Patriotism, Discipline and Self-respect, and all that tends towards true Christian Manliness."

LIFE-SAVING SCOUTS.

This is a Salvation Army Organization for boys and numbers many thousands throughout the world.

A Kingston Troop has been registered and troops are in course of formation at Montego Bay and Falmouth. Boys and youths between the ages of eleven and eighteen are admitted. Uniform grey with red facings.

Headquarters: the Salvation Army Central Hall.

LIFE SAVING SCOUT AND GUARD MOVEMENTS.

THE Life-Saving Scout Movement of The Salvation Army was organized in 1914. Its object being: The Salvation of the Body, the Salvation of the mind, the Salvation of the Soul, the Salvation of Others and the promotion of courage, obedience, self-respect and those qualities which assist in the formation of an upright, godly character. A similar movement organized in 1915 for young girls is known as the Life-Saving Guard movement. Both organizations are open to all Young People of the ages of eleven to eighteen years.

For boys from the age of eight to eleven, there is a movement called the Life Saving Chums. For the younger Girls, the Life-Saving Sunbeams.

Troops are Registered in connection with the Central Hall Corps, Orange Street and Allman Town, Prince of Wales Street, Kingston, with a full set of leaders.

Commander-in-Chief: Commissioner Bullard. *Chief Superintendent*—Major Alec Noble. *Divisional Commander*—Major J. Barrell.

The Commanding Officer of the Troop, is the Officer in Charge of the Salvation Army Corps to which the Troop belongs.

LIFE-SAVING GUARDS.

Troops are registered at the following places:—Central Hall, 96 Orange Street and Allman Town, 18 Prince of Wales Street, Kingston; Falmouth and Spanish Town. The movement is being organized in other towns in Jamaica.

LIFE-SAVING SUNBEAM BRIGADE.

The First West Indies Troop has been Inaugurated in connection with the Central Hall, 96 Orange Street.

Uniforms—Scouts and Guards. Grey with Crimson Facings. Chums—Grey with blue facings. Sunbeams—Grey with yellow facings.

GIRLS GUIDES ASSOCIATION.

THERE are four country troops, Montego Bay, (Guider, Miss G. Kerr); Westwood (Miss Jeffrey-Smith); the Diocesan Girls High School (Miss Hardy, Miss Levy) and Sav-la-Mar (Miss May Morris). In Kingston there are All Saints (Sister Miriam); Technical School (Miss D. Morales); St. Michaels (Miss Soulette); the Deaconess High School (Miss C. Pengelly)

President—Lady Probyn; *Commissioner for Guides*—Mrs. Dixon; *Commissioner for Brownies*—Miss Bottle; *District Captain*—Miss Thompson; *Island Secretary*—Mrs. H. C. Bourne.

JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Office: Upstairs of the Bank of Nova Scotia, King Street.

A JAMAICA Chamber of Commerce existed about 1840. A Jamaica Society of Agriculture was established in May, 1885, its objects being as follows: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increase and development of the industrial resources of the colony. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society with reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the

correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council chosen from the general body of members in the month of October in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers over 300 members. The society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded. Correspondence is regularly maintained with the West Indian Committee and the West Indian Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool. Subscriptions £3 3s. annually are received thereto by the Secretary of this Society.

In February, 18-6, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. In 1922 the title of the Society was changed to the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature of their cargoes, the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed at the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange valuable information. A signal station is maintained at Kingston, and by the courtesy of the Agent of the United Fruit Company at Bowden reports are received of vessels passing Port Morant.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom by steamers, etc., and also a book of casualties in connection with which, through the courtesy of the Collector General, arrangements have been made for advising the "Exchange" immediately of all wrecks, strandings, etc., around the coast. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange is one guinea, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records," the annual subscription to which is also one guinea.

COUNCIL.

President—R. S. Gamble; *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. H. V. Myers, M.B.E., F. C. Henriques; *Hon. Treasurer*—Jas. B. Stiven; *Ellis Levy*, S. R. Rueben, F. H. Robertson, Altamont DaCosta, M.B.E., William Wilson, O.B.E., F. W. Kennedy, Allan Samuels; J. W. Slack, A. G. Solomon; *Secretary*—J. L. Ashenheim; *Hon. Secretary*—F. H. Robertson.

LAND SURVEYORS ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA.

53, Church Street, Kingston.

This Association was founded in 1913. Its object is to promote the interests of Commissioned Land Surveyors. The Council elected annually consists of six members among whom are the President, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary. The Association consists of members, associates, honorary members and articulated pupils.

OFFICERS.

A. C. Bancroft, F.S.I., *President*; S. H. Whittingham, A. S. Byles, J.P., E. G. Reid, F.S.I., W. B. Sangster; Geo. D. Myers, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E., *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer*.

JAMAICA BEE KEEPERS UNION.

The Jamaica Bee Keepers Union owes its origin to the discovery of foul brood in Jamaica in December, 1918.

In January, 1919 the Kingston and St. Andrew Bee Keepers and the Bee Keepers throughout the Island with the Government's assistance overcame foul brood, and in March, 1919 the Union was formed. The chief objects of the Union are :—

1. To further the Industry in Jamaica in all respects. 2. To consider measures necessary for the prevention of diseases among bees. 3. To promote a spirit of co-operation and unity among individual Bee Keepers for the common good. 4. To protect the name of Jamaica honey in the foreign market. 5. To issue publications to the members from time to time on all matters concerning the industry.

OFFICERS.

President—J. M. Price, Hunt's Farm; *Vice-President*—H. J. Sutherland, Halfway Tree; *Secretary and Treasurer*—Theodore A. Gayle, Kingston.

JAMAICA PHARMACISTS ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Pharmacists Association was founded in 1920. Its objects are to unite together the Qualified Pharmaceutical Chemists (Dispensers) of the island with a view to concentrated action in matters affecting the interests of the profession.

OFFICERS.

President, R. E. H. Nelson, J.P.; *Vice-President*, T. H. Grant; *Treasurer*, S. R. Malvaney; *Trustees and Auditors*, E. H. Hewitt, J. H. Barnes, T. A. Andrean; *Secretary*, C. H. Cole, 1a Duke Street, Kingston.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION SOCIETY.

A BRANCH of the Proportional Representation Society in Jamaica was inaugurated on the 23rd of September, 1920. Its object is to disseminate knowledge of the meaning of proportional representation.

Between the 7th and 12th of January, 1921, model elections were held in different parishes of the Island when all the votes taken on 12 historical names were counted in Kingston on the 12th January, 1921 by the method of the Single Transferable Vote, and the order of preference of the twelve names by the voters was thus determined.

OFFICERS.

President—Hon. Major Dixon; *Secretary*—Mrs. Van Cuylenburg;
Treasurer—Capt Dawson.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Major Dixon, Mrs. Van Cuylenburg, Capt Dawson, G. D. Robertson, E. B. Hopkins, Rev. Gordon Hay, Mrs. E. Rouse.

JAMAICA IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION.

85-87 Barry Street, Kingston.

THIS Association was founded on December 19th, 1917, as a result of a circular sent out by Mr. A. W. Farquharson to planters, professional men and merchants of this island. The objects for which the Association is established are:—

- (a) To support the objects of The West India Committee, The Royal Colonial Institute and the British Empire Producers' Organization, and to work in concert with them or other similar bodies with the special object of ensuring that Jamaica shall play a worthy part in the consolidation and development of the British Empire.
- (b) To consider, debate and deal with all matters which may affect the economic, social, agricultural, industrial or commercial welfare and development of Jamaica or any part thereof.
- (c) To create and foster a sound public opinion in connection with such matters.
- (d) To represent the views of the Association to the Local or Imperial Governments or to any Governments or other Public Bodies in any part of the British Empire.
- (e) To secure the co-operation and support of the West India Committee, the Royal Colonial Institute, the British Empire Producers' Organization, or any other Institution or person, in advancing the views of the Association.
- (f) To do all such other things as are in the opinion of the Association necessary, proper, or advisable for the advancement generally of the interests of the Island or which are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects.

The affairs of the Association are administered by a Council, of not more than 20 members of the Association, which is selected from amongst its members and an Executive Committee consisting of not less than 5 nor more than 10 persons. This Executive Committee has full powers to carry on the business of the Association.

COUNCIL.

Chairman: A. W. Farquharson, Kingston and Clarendon; *Hon. Treasurer:* L. de-Mercado, Kingston; H. E. Dixon, St. Ann; W. H. Farquharson, James Charley, Westmoreland; John C. Farquharson, St. Andrew; W. Baggett Gray, William Wilson, O.B.E., Kingston; Hon. J. H. Phillips, St. Thomas; S. S. Stedman, Portland; R. P. Simmonds, Ernest H. Kerr, St. Mary; F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, St. James; Hon. Chas. W. Hewitt, Hanover; Hon. A. E. Harrison, B.A., St. Elizabeth; Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A., Manchester; Clarence Lopez, Clarendon and Trelawny; George Taylor, Trelawny; Percy H. Lando, St. Catherine; P. C. Cork, C. M. G.

Executive Committee.

Chairman: A. W. Farquharson, Lionel de-Mercado, Percy H. Lindo, John C. Farquharson, W. Baggett Gray, Hon. A. E. Harrison, B.A., F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Ernest H. Kerr, Hon. J. H. Phillips, S. S. Stedman, William Wilson, O.B.E.

General Secretary.—Herbert G. deLisser, C.M.G.

SUGAR INDUSTRY AID BOARD.

Head Quarters House.

A Law for affording temporary aid for the preservation of the Sugar Industry of the Island, and to enable Loans to be raised and used for the purpose was passed by the Legislative Council in 1921.

The Law authorised the Governor to raise a Loan not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Pounds to be used and applied in making Loans to Owners of land under the provisions of this Law, and for no other purpose. Such loan to be raised by borrowing the whole or any part thereof from any Bank or Banks carrying on business in the Island, and such Loan to bear Interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum from the date on which the Loan is made, and to be repayable within fifteen months from that date, or in such extended period as might be arranged between the Government and the Lender.

The moneys raised under the provisions of this Law were placed at the disposal of and vested in a Board of not less than seven members appointed to carry out the provisions of the Law, four of which members including the Chairman were appointed by the Governor, and three by the Legislative Council.

The Board received applications from owners and receivers for Loans for carrying on the cultivation and management of Sugar Estates in the Island, and having duly considered applications made Loans at interest in such amounts and to such owners and receivers as it thought fit. The total amount of Loans so made were advanced in such instalments from time to time as the Board thought fit.

Loans made by the Board bore interest at a rate not more than one per centum over the rate payable in respect of the Loans raised by the Government pursuant to the power conferred by the Law.

Before any money was lent by the Board under the provisions of this Law to any Owner, it was necessary for such Owner to first obtain the consent in writing of the several Incumbrancers against the land to such Loans, or to cause an advertisement to be inserted in three consecutive issues of the "Gazette," and at least one newspaper of this Island giving notice to the persons holding Liens against such land of his intention to obtain such loan. If any Incumbrancer within 48 hours after the publication of such advertisement lodged an objection to any such loan being made, the Governor in Privy Council held the power to decide if in their opinion the consent of any Incumbrancer was unreasonably withheld, and such loan might be made by the Board on the authority of the Governor in Privy Council.

It being found advisable to continue to provide assistance to representatives of the Sugar Industry in 1922, a Supplemental Law was passed by the Legislative Council, authorising the Governor to raise a loan not exceeding Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds to be applied in making loans under the Principal and the Supplemental Law. Such loan to be raised on similar lines as provided under the Principal Law, and bearing Interest at the rate of 6½% from the date on which the loan is made.

It was expressly declared that any loan raised under the Supplemental Law was not in addition to the loan raised under the Principal Law, and that the aggregate liability of the Government at any time should not exceed the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds.

The 1921-22 Season was, on the whole, disappointing, and the anticipated tonnage of canes was reduced by drought.

The Legislative Council, in December, 1922, passed a Resolution that, in their opinion, it was desirable in the interest of the Country to permit operations by the Sugar Industry Aid Board to be continued from the 1st July, 1923, the date of the expiration of the Sugar Industry Aid Loans Law, 1921, Supplemental Law 1922, for such period of years, not exceeding three, as might be necessary to render the Industry independent of further State aid, and requesting the Governor to obtain the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to introduce, as early as possible, the necessary legislation.

The Secretary of State having given his approval to the grant of a sum not exceeding £200,000 for further loans, "A Law in aid of the Sugar Industry Aid Loans Law 1921," was passed by the Legislative Council in June, 1923, and received the assent of the Governor on 29th June, 1923.

This Bill gave power to Government to raise the sum of £200,000, either locally or by issuing Treasury Bills under the Colonial Treasury Bills Law, 1922, or by such advances to be made by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as the Crown Agents might, on the recommendation of the Governor, think fit to make; or partly locally, partly by the issue of Treasury Bills, and partly by advances made by the Crown Agents, the proportions to be mutually agreed upon by the Governor and the Crown Agents.

The Bill further provided that (a) loans under the provision of this Law should bear Interest at a rate not less than 7½% per annum; (b) no loan should be made unless the Board should be satisfied upon oath, or by such other evidence as the Board might deem sufficient, that the person to whom the loan was to be made was unable to obtain the amount of such loan elsewhere than from the Board. (c) No loan should be made under this Law by the Board to any person to whom a loan had not already been granted either under the principal Law or under the Sugar Aid Loans Law, 1921, Supplemental Law, 1922.

The Sugar Crop in 1922-23 was disappointing, the drought being abnormal; Sugar Plantations suffered considerably, and though higher prices compensated in some degree for the shortage in out-put, such compensation could be regarded only as a partial offset against the short yield.

BOARD.

Hon. F. C. Wells-Durrant, K.C., M.A., *Chairman*; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Hon. G. S. Ewen, Hon. R. Nosworthy, J. H. McPhail, Percy Lindo, Archibald Munro, *Secretaries*—W. C. Syer

TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

THE Tourist Trade Development Board was established under the Tourist Trade Development Board Law, 1922.

The object of its establishment is to promote and increase tourist traffic to Jamaica. The duties and powers of the Board are to make enquiries and to collect such information as the Board think necessary for the purpose of promoting the thorough advertising of Jamaica as a Tourist Resort and for such other purposes as in the judgment of the Board will materially facilitate and increase the tourist traffic to and from Jamaica.

Power is conferred on them to adopt all such measures as they think necessary for thoroughly advertising Jamaica as a Tourist Resort and to appoint any such agent or agents as they think proper; to make such contracts as they deem necessary, and, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, make any contract for the provision of steamship communication.

The Law provides for a contribution not exceeding £3,000 from the Government for the year 1922-3 subject to the condition that a similar amount is contributed by any Hotel or Steamship Company or any Mercantile Company or by any person, but no amount is to be contributed out of the public revenue for the year 1922-23 unless contributions from private sources amount in the aggregate to at least £2,500.

BOARD.

Hon. F. C. Wells-Durrant, *Chairman*; Wm. Wilson, O.B.E.; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Hon. A. G. Nash, M.L.C., J. R. Smith, Altamont E. DaCosta, M.B.E., A. Innes Pocock, *Secretary*—Philip P. Olley, A.C.I.S., (Lond.)

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

A Permanent Exhibition Committee was appointed in 1911, by His Excellency the Governor with the object of arranging for the participation of Jamaica at Exhibition held abroad.

It was desired to form a collection of exhibits of a two-fold nature; (1) as an index of the products and industries of the Island, suitably displayed for the information of the public and of visitors to the Island; (2) as a nucleus of a collection to be drawn upon when Jamaica is participating in exhibitions in order to supplement the exhibits sent by merchants and others; but a total lack of funds of recent years has prevented action being taken.

The Committee has undertaken and carried through representations at various Exhibitions abroad from 1901. From January, 1923, the Committee has been actively engaged in organizing a representation at the British Empire Exhibition 1924, for which purpose the Legislative Council voted £10,000.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Rev. A. A. Barclay, Hon. Major E. T. Dixon, Hon. Rev. W. T. Graham, Legislative Council; J. L. Ashenheim, Merchants Exchange; F. Cundall, Institute of Jamaica; W. M. Cradwick, J. Briscoe, Department of Agriculture; Herbert G. DeLisser, C.M.G., Institute of Jamaica; A. W. Farquharson, P. C. Cork, Imperial Association; C. A. Gay, R.M.S.P. Co.; J. G. Kieffer, United Fruit Co.; A. Innis Pocock, Jamaica Tourist Association; F. H. Robertson, Merchants Exchange, A. H. Spooner, Agricultural Society. *Chairman*—Hon. A. G. Nash, (Legislative Council). *Secretary*—John Barclay, (Agricultural Society).

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Custos of each Parish and a nominee of each Parochial Board.

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS

The objects of the Union, which was founded in 1891 are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers; to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers.

The Union is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present forty-one associations of teachers affiliated with the Union, with a membership of 536.

OFFICERS.

E. S. Jarrett, *President*; H. A. Stephenson, *Vice-President*; J. J. Mills, *Ex-President*; D. N. Ricketts, *Acting Treasurer*; B. O. Johnson, *Assistant Secretary*; P. A. Williams, *General Secretary*, North Street School, Kingston.

MONTEGO BAY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Montego Bay Citizens Association was formed on the 7th of April, 1908, on the suggestion of Mr. H. M. Doubleday, the American Consular Agent at Montego Bay, and has for its objects:—(a) To bring before strangers the many natural attractions of Montego Bay as a health and pleasure resort for Tourist and Visitors. (b) To endeavour to improve and beautify the town.

The Committee of Management makes representations on various matters to the governmental and parochial authorities with a view of securing improved conditions. Locally the association has assumed the functions of a vigilance committee, and its endeavours to draw attention to the charms of the place have resulted in the imparting of useful information to enquirers from abroad.

The Committee of Management has organized a well equipped band of music.

OFFICE BEARERS.

President, Hon. W. Coke Kerr, M.B.E., *Vice-President*, G. P. Brown, *Secretary*, C. M. Clark.

WESTERN ST. MARY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Western St. Mary Citizens Association was formed on the 26th October, 1916, when a representative gathering of the people of Gayle and the surrounding districts

met at the then Bank Office, now the Court House, on the invitation of the Rev. A. A. Barclay to consider the desirability of organizing an association that should deal effectively with communal questions. The association aims at fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Jamaica in general and of Western St. Mary in particular. A regular monthly meeting is held at Gayle, the headquarters of the association, on the second Wednesday of every month at noon. Local improvements that will tend to the advancement of Western St. Mary have been placed at the forefront of the association's programme; and the re-establishing of a Court House at Gayle; the launching forth of a Lands Settlement Scheme by which two fine properties, Pembroke Hall and Donnington, have been purchased through the help of the Agricultural Society Board and are now being sold in lots to the people; organized social work among the girls of the community, a Post Office at Lucky Hill; the inauguration of a motor mail service, Gayle and Linstead, the rebuilding of the Lucky Hill school room, the formation of the first Fruit Exchange in Jamaica and the splendid case made out for Railway Extension to Gayle all go to prove the success that has already attended the efforts of the association.

OFFICE BEARERS.

President—Rev. C. S. Brown; *Vice-Presidents*—S. M. Roche, O. M. S. Rankin, A. E. Silvera, H. J. Crooks; *Secretary*—Hon. & Rev. A. A. Barclay; *Treasurer*—H. Lindo; *Assistant Secretary*—W. B. Cummings.

Executive Members—C. S. Cadien, C. S. Boyd, S. March, E. F. Burton, Rev. H. A. Cover, W. H. W. Westmoreland, H. A. Fowler, R. Glen Campbell, Dr. J. J. Edwards.

EAST PORTLAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

This Association was founded at Manchioneal, Portland, on the 15th November, 1917 by the Rev. R. A. Evelyn.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate a healthy public opinion on matters concerning the No. 1 division of Portland, in particular, and the island of Jamaica in general.

As a result of the active interest of the Association a Daily Motor Mail service between Port Antonio and Kings-on via Morant Bay has been established. A Public Works Department pay station set up at Hector's River, a Government Savings Bank opened at the Post Office, Manchioneal, the Grange Hill Haining Road started and the salary and a suitable residence secured for a D.M.O. for Manchioneal.

The Association has also secured the establishment of a branch of the Government Savings Bank at the Hector's River P.O., and started the East Portland Co-operative Loan Bank with its office in Manchioneal.

During the past year the Association has arranged a series of lectures which brought before its members many prominent men, representing the religious, professional, business and political life of the Colony.

OFFICERS.

President—F. M. Jones, J.P., M.P.B., *First Vice-President*—T. A. Gray, J.P., *Second Vice-President*—W. A. Ellison, *Recording Secretary*—D. J. Powell, *Corresponding Secretary*—M. E. Hoffman, B.A.

WESTMORELAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

The Westmoreland Citizens Association was formed on the 29th September, 1921. Its object is to stimulate a healthy public opinion in all matters that concern the welfare of Savanna-la-Mar, the parish of Westmoreland and the Island of Jamaica generally and to co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the Parochial Board and other bodies, and the Government for public good.

The Entrance Fee is 1s. and the Annual Subscription 2s. 6d. The Headquarters of the Association is Savanna-la-Mar. Branches at Grange Hill, Little London, Petersfield, Darliston.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Presidents—Hon. Hugh Clark; Rev. I. A. Dell; *Vice-Presidents*—A. H. Spence; Rev. H. W. Cope; *Secretary*—Albert Hylton; *Assistant Secretary*—Arthur Taylor; *Treasurer*—Rev. R. C. Young.

The Committee of Management consists of the aforementioned officers, along with twenty others elected at annual general meetings.

SOUTH ST. ELIZABETH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE South St. Elizabeth Citizens Association was formed on the 11th November, 1921.

Its objects are to improve the industrial, social, educational and economic life of the community in particular and the island in general.

OFFICERS.

President—Rev. E. P. Williams, J.P., *Vice-Presidents*—E. J. Smith, J.P., L. C. Hibbert, A. N. Finlayson. *Secretary and Treasurer*—R. W. O'Neil Speid, Southfield P.O., *Asst. Secretary*—Miss Kathleen Brown.

NORTH EAST ST. ELIZABETH CITIZEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1923. Its aims are the fostering and developing of the industrial, educational, social, moral and spiritual interests of the district concerned in particular, and of the Island in general.

OFFICE BEARERS.

President—Cecil Wright; *1st Vice-President*—A. F. Berry; *Vice-President*—Rev. F. G. Toase, M.A.; *Secretary*—J. A. Jones; *Treasurer*—R. A. McFarlane; *Assistant Secretary*—O. T. Johnston.

NORTHERN ST. CATHERINE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS.

President—Rev. J. G. Peterkin, *Secretary*—Rev. A. A. McKenzie, L.Th.

HANOVER CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Hanover Citizens Association was formed in August, 1920, at Lucea. Its aim is to co-operate with other Citizens Associations in fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Hanover in particular and of Jamaica in general.

OFFICERS.

President—Rev. J. I. Kirschman; *Vice-President*—P. E. Corinaldi; *Treasurer*—James Reid; *Secretary*—Rev. F. Gordon Veitch; *Assistant Secretary*—M. N. Christie.

ST. DAVID'S CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE St. David's Citizens Association was formed in 1923 by Rev. B. E. Siley, for the purpose of protesting against the tapping of the Green and Yallahs Rivers to augment the

Kingston Water Supply, and to bring to the notice of the Government the undesirable conditions of the Banana market and the Allan Spring fordings.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate a strong healthy public opinion on matters concerning the St. David's District in particular, and the Island of Jamaica in general.

A People's Co-operative Bank has been founded in connection with the Association.

OFFICE BEARERS.

— *President*; Leslie J. Burke, J.P., Rev. A. N. Shirley, J. G. Barrant,
Vice-Presidents; Leslie J. Burke, J.P., *Treasurer*, Rudolph A. Burke, *Secretary*.

TRELAWNY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed on the 24th September, 1908 at a public meeting held in Falmouth. The aims of the association are:—(a) To stimulate a healthy public opinion on all matters that concern the welfare of the town of Falmouth, the parish of Trelawny and the island of Jamaica generally; (b) To co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the parochial board and other bodies such as school boards, the Board of Education, the Agricultural Society and its branches, the member for the parish, the legislative council and the government, for the public good.

The citizens of Trelawny of both sexes above eighteen years of age and others, who may be deemed desirable, are eligible for membership.

OFFICE BEARERS.

President—A. L. Delgado; *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. J. T. H. Chandler, Dr. S. T. Vine; *Secretary and Treasurer*—J. J. Simpson

THE JAMAICA PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

THE object of the Association, which was founded in 1922, is to form a closer union among those who are working in this colony to secure the highest good.

OFFICERS.

President—Hon. A. G. Nash,
Vice Presidents—Hon. Rev. A. A. Barclay, W. Fitz-Ritson.
Secretary—Hon. D. Theo. Wint.
Treasurer—Dr. Oswald Anderson.
There is also an Executive Council of 28 members.
Adviser to the Association—Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION AGAINST PRAEDIAL LARCENY.

THE attempt to create a healthy public opinion against Praedial Larceny was started by the Revd. F. Wilson Coore at Canehcap, Lewisburgh, St. Mary, in June 1918, with the support of the late Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., and the assistance of Mr. T. McLean Gray, J.P.

The local peasantry themselves took up the work and laboured to bring out the praedial thieves to daylight and public rebuke.

The movement readily developed, and in 1920 the above Society was inaugurated for the purpose of checking and suppressing the evil of praedial larceny in the Island by sustained efforts; and to this end to apply means for the domestic industrial and social advancement of the people and thereby create a higher standard of morality among them and to co-operate with other organisations which have for their objects the well being of all Jamaica.

In furtherance of the aims and objects of the movement a Board of Management with its headquarters in Kingston has been established.

The Society aims at grouping all classes of the reputable residents of each district in the Island in branch societies, operating under rules, as a voluntary force arrayed against the praedial thief, and demonstrating publicly their strong disapproval of the crime and determination to suppress it.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

President—Hon. W. A. S. Vickers; *1st Vice-President*—G. D. Robertson; *2nd Vice-President*—Rev. Hon. W. T. Graham; *3rd Vice-President*, Rev. Hon. A. A. Barclay; *4th Vice-President*—Hon. Major E. T. Dixon; *Treasurer*—E. B. Hopkins, *General Secretary*—Rev. E. Wilson Coore; *Assistant Secretary*—T. S. Phillips.

Committee.—Kingston, J. M. Nethersole; Portland, Hon. A. E. Ffrench; St. Andrew, Rev. J. Gordon Hay; Kingston, Rev. E. Armon Jones; Trelawny, Rev. T. Gordon Somers; St. Mary, Dr. J. J. Edwards; Portland, C. Lyon-Hall; Manchester, D. D. Phillips; Manchester, Hon. A. G. Nash; St. Andrew, A. E. Jarrett; Kingston, Rev. Arthur Kirby; St. Thomas, Hon. C. Hope Levy; St. Catherine, J. Hume Stewart; Hanover, Oscar E. Donaldson; Kingston, Dr. D. J. Phillips; Clarendon, Manly T. Lopez; St. James, Rev. I. N. D. Gordon; St. Thomas, Rev. A. N. Thomson. Four members of the parent Society. A representative of the Salvation Army; a representative of the Y.M.C.A., a representative of the Y.W.C.A.

TURNER'S CO-OPERATIVE LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

This Scheme is one of genuine co-operative purchase of lands, the first in the island, encouraging self-help and good-will among holders of lands.

It began in October, 1918, when Colonel Blagrove sold a run of 381 acres of land, known as "Turner's" within two miles of Brown's Town, St. Ann, to be re-sold to small settlers, and seven men forming the Executive, undertook voluntary, and without individual gain, to operate the Scheme. All the land was taken up within the first year of purchase, by thirty-two persons holding not less than five acres, and not more than thirty.

A road is constructed through the property to link up the Kingston main road with the Buxton parochial road a distance of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Five acres of land is reserved for Communal purposes. Public tanks to meet the needs of adjacent dry districts which suffer acutely from water famine, are being built by the Parochial Board on lands given for the purpose. Loans are made to purchasers and also to members of the branch Agricultural Society, Brown's Town.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

L. W. Levy, *Chairman*; Rev. G. E. Henderson, A. E. Murray, T. A. Bramwell, J. A. Samuels, J. B. Gabbidon; C. Owen Cover, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

KINGSTON GLEE SINGERS SOCIETY.

The Kingston Glee Singers Society was founded in September 1909, its object being the study of unaccompanied vocal part-music.

The Subscription is eight shillings per annum.

Conductor—George D. Goode, Hope Gardens, Kingston.

Secretary—S. M. Kitchin, 29 Highholborn Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE EMPIRE POETRY LEAGUE.

The Jamaica Branch of the Empire Poetry League, founded in 1917, was inaugurated in September, 1923. The objects of the League, which have been adopted by the various centres to meet local needs and conditions, may be stated generally as follows:—(i) To bring the various literary centres throughout the Empire into closer touch with one another, and to develop mutual knowledge of the contemporary poetry which is published not only in Great Britain but in the Dominions and Colonies, (ii) To promote social and

intellectual intercourse among its members; (iii) To hold lectures and meetings for the discussion of poetic, literary and allied subjects; (iv) To give guidance and encouragement to young and inexperienced writers; (v) To encourage and foster the teaching of poetry in schools.

The subscription of £1 1s. per annum, includes a supply of "Poetry," a monthly magazine of verse, comment and criticism, and the League Quarterly Supplement containing news of the activities of the various centres throughout the Empire.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—J. E. Clare McFarlane; *First Vice-President*—T. H. McDermot; *Second Vice-President*—Arthur E. Nicholas; *Chairman of the Publications Committee*—Astley Clerk; *Chairman of the Schools' Work Committee*—Enos S. Jarrett; *Secretary and Treasurer*—A. MacGregor James, 5 Vincent Street, Campbell Town, Kingston.

JAMAICA TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

THE object of the Association is to advance and foster the claims of Jamaica as a health and pleasure resort, both within the Island and abroad. The annual subscription is 12/.

OFFICERS.

President—R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.; *Vice-President*—F. A. H. Haggart, J.P.; *Secretary and Treasurer*—A. Innes Pocock, *Assistant Secretary*—Miss M. Small.

COMMITTEE.

H. A. Evelyn, Edwin H. Bell, Hon. A. G. Nash, Hon. H. V. Myers, J. G. Kieffer, Ansell Hart, Crawford Gordon, Thomas Horne, J. B. Stiven, S. R. Cargill, H. E. Bolton, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Farquharson.

VICTORIA LEAGUE OF JAMAICA.

THE Victoria League of Jamaica was formed at a Meeting held at Wolmer's Girls School on February 4th, 1910.

The aim of the Victoria League is to promote mutual understanding between all citizens of the British Empire. Its work has been called the "organization of sentiment." Few people are without some feeling of sympathy with and interest in the distant lands which equally with their own, make up the King's Dominions; and there are few who would not do something however small, to increase good feeling and serve the great cause of Imperial unity. The League is the outcome of an attempt to focus these feelings and aspirations, and to promote an organization through which members of the Empire may come into personal touch with one another and obtain the understanding which comes of mutual service. The Victoria League is absolutely outside of all party politics, comprising men and women of every shade of political opinion, and is so constituted that while carrying on a permanent organization for hospitality and educational work it can readily form a special committee to deal on non-party lines with any Imperial question which may be of interest at the moment.

To become a member of the Victoria League means to join a large body of people, living in all parts of the world, who are seeking to study the problems of the Empire to exchange hospitality and to become acquainted with all the aspects of life and the different points of view of the citizens of both mother country and daughter lands. The League provides opportunities for every one of its members to do something to attain these great ends, and to give practical expression to the feeling of Imperial responsibility.

The chief work done by the Jamaica Branch of the League is that carried out by: (a) Hospitality Committee. Executive Members—Mr. W. J. Palmer, Mr. H. G. deLisser and the Secretary. This undertakes to entertain in some suitable form the men of the various ships of war of allied nations which visit Jamaica from time to time. There is a special fund open for this purpose as it is felt that the Officers do not want any entertainment while the men do. (b) The Magazine Committee, headed by Mrs. J. H.

Cargill, aims at collecting Literature of all kinds, to sort it and send packets regularly to the Sailors' Rest, Y.M.C.A., Port Royal Institute and to visiting ships as occasion arises.

Stationery stamped Victoria League (unofficial) is provided free at the above mentioned centres.

(c) Childrens Empire Correspondence. Individual children have been put into touch with each other, and now are linking up some of the Elementary and other schools, working with the help of the Education Department find suitable links in the United Kingdom and British Empire. This, which is under the Sub-committee "Educational" is under the personal supervision of the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, Mr. K. N. Phillips, Mr. Edgar Hallett and the Secretary.

Committee meetings are held quarterly or more frequently if necessary.

The subscription to the Jamaica Branch is one shilling per annum; but larger subscriptions are accepted in order to assist the Branch to carry out its objects. The membership is 201.

President—The Right Reverend The Bishop of Jamaica; *Hon. Vice-Presidents*—The Ven. Archdeacon Simms; *Chairman*—Mrs. Bryan; *Hon. Treasurer*—J. R. Smith; *Asst. Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. H. G. DeLisser; *Gen. Secretary*—Mrs. M. E. Spooner.

COMMITTEE.

Miss F. Burke, Sister Madeline, Herbert G. DeLisser, C.M.G., Edgar Hallett, Y.M.C.A., Mrs. A. Vickers, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., W. J. Palmer, K. N. Phillips, John Tapley; Mrs. Hall Pringle, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. Neville Roots, Miss Howson, B.A.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

Established circa 1750. Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 4th, 1904.

THE West India Committee, which was established prior to the year 1750, is the oldest body representative of any Colony or group of Colonies.

It is an Incorporated Association of British subjects whose object is, by united action, to promote the interests of the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the entire British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

Only British subjects are eligible for membership.

Candidates for admission must be proposed by one and seconded by another member of the West India Committee.

There is no entrance fee. The minimum Annual Subscription is one guinea or five dollars. Subscriptions become due on January 1st except for new members, whose subscriptions for the current year become payable on election. Subscriptions from new members elected during the last three months of any year are held as on account of the year commencing on the following January 1st. Annual subscriptions of one guinea or five dollars may be commuted by individuals by payment of the sum of ten guineas for life membership.

The West India Committee Circular, containing a review of the work of the West India Committee, notes on West Indian affairs, statistics as to all the West Indian Industries; births, marriages and deaths; home arrivals and departures by the mail steamers etc., posted to members fortnightly, free of charge.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms, which are situated at 14 Trinity Square, London E.C. 3, behind Mark Lane Station (Underground Railway). The rooms form a useful rendezvous for visitors from the West Indies. Writing materials are provided, and in addition to the Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, etc., all the West Indian Papers are filed. There is also a comprehensive library of the West Indian books for the use of members.

Telegraphic and Cable Address—Carib, London. *President*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Sir R. Rutherford; *Deputy Chairman*—Cyril Gurney; *Hon. Treasurers*—William Gillespie, Thomas Greenwood, E. A. DePass, H. F. Previte, S. Cameron, C. A. Campbell, Evelyn R. Campbell, J. W. Clark, Sir Edward Davson, Lt. Col. I. B. Davson, c.B.E., H. dePass, A. Duckham, H. Crum-Ewing, W. Fawcett, B.Sc., G. M. Frame, H. J. J. Freeman, M. Garnett, W. A. Griffin, T. Harrison Hughes, Lt. Col. G. A. C. Lane, N. Macolmson, o.B.E., E. L. Marshall, R. M. B. Parker, The Rt. Hon. Lord Kysant, G.C.M.G., A. W. Rogers, J. H. Scrutton, G. Moody Stuart, J. E. Tinne, H. A. Trotter, F. H. Watson, Charles F. Wood.

Secretary—Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G.; *Asst. Secretary*—Gilfred M. Knight, M.A.

Offices—14 Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3.

WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

Whitehall Court, London, S.W.

THE objects of the Club are:—1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies. 2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social. 3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English universities and public schools. 4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Members resident within a radius of 50 miles of London (Charing Cross)	£4	4	0
Members resident in the British Isles outside a radius of 50 miles of London	3	3	0
Members resident abroad	..	..	1 11 6
Entrance fee	..	..	3 3 0

Subscriptions are payable on election and thereafter on January 1st of each year. The subscriptions of members elected after September 30th in any year cover the subscriptions payable in the following year. The names of members whose annual subscriptions are six months in arrear may, at the discretion of the Committee, be publicly posted on the Club premises. The liability of members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Members are elected by ballot by the Committee. All further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

Applications for membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to the local correspondents, or to any member of the Committee.

Vice-Presidents: The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, G.C.V.O., The Right Hon. the Lord Kysant, G.C.M.G., H.E. Sir H. G. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles T. Cox, K.C.M.G., Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D., J. Rippon, O.B.E., Sir R. Rutherford.

COMMITTEE.

Sir R. Rutherford, *Chairman*; Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., P. M. Davson, E. A. DePass, Alexander Elder, Sir W. A. M. Goode, K.B.E., Sir K. G. E. A. Grindle, C.M.G., C.B., Capt. Gilfred N. Knight, M.A., E. D. Labordem, C.B.E., I.S.O., A. N. Lubbock, G. Hudson-Lyall, M.B.E., M.A., Dr. G. B. Mason, Allan E. Messer, Capt. F. F. C. Messum, F. J. Morris, Sir J. Roper Parkington, J.P., D.L., H. F. Previte, J. Rippon, O.B.E., C. W. O. Rochs.

Hon. Treasurers—A. N. Lubbock, Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G.; *Hon. Secretary*—Capt. F. F. C. Messum; *Bankers*—The Colonial Bank.

CRICKET.

THE fine old English Game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica, and cricket clubs exist in all parishes of the Island.

The best known clubs are the Kingston, Lucas, Garrison, Kensington, Melbourne Clovelly in Kingston; the St. Catherine C.C., the Middlesex C.C. in St. Mary, the Port Antonio C.C. in Portland, the Brown's Town C.C. in St. Ann, the Montego Bay C.C. and the Guild C.C. in St. James, and some newly-formed clubs in Savanna-la-Mar and in Clarendon.

In Kingston there are several early competitions, the most important being the Senior Cup Competition. There are also the Minor Competition, the Junior Competition and the Sunlight Competition for school boys. The winners for 1922, Senior; Kingston C.C.

There are also several competitions in the country parishes. All the competitors possess their own committees by whose rules and decisions they are governed, the most important of these is the Senior Cup Committee of which Mr. C. H. Burton is President and Mr. E. A. Andrews is Secretary.

The Jamaica Cricket Council was formed some years ago to foster and improve Cricket in Jamaica. Up to the present time their functions have been confined to bringing foreign teams here and entertaining them.

Teams composed of prominent English cricketers have from time to time made visits to the Island and contributed greatly to the improvement in the standard of play. The last of these visited the Colony in March, 1911; under the auspices of the M.C.C.: Mr. A. E. Somerset captained the team. Two matches were drawn and the third resulted in a tie after some exciting cricket.

Jamaica had two representatives on the team of West Indian Cricketers which visited England in 1906 under the auspices of the West Indian Club.

A team from the British West Indies toured the British Isles in 1923, and met with considerable success. Jamaica had three representatives on the team: R. K. Nunes (Kingston Cricket Club), J. K. Holt, (Lucas Cricket Club), and C. L. Phillips, (Clovelly Cricket Club).

The Kingston Cricket Club, the premier club, recently increased its monthly subscription to 6s. The Melbourne and Kensington to 5s.; entrance fees remaining the same, Country members pay yearly 12s.

In almost all the clubs football is played and in the Kingston Hockey is provided for. Lawn Tennis is played on every week day on all grounds except when cricket matches are being played.

A system of club prizes exists in all clubs, which are awarded at the close of each season to those who have excelled in the various departments. The Melbourne Club also provides for its members at Melbourne Park a hall in which there is a piano, magazines, billiard table and bridge tables.

OFFICERS OF THE PRINCIPAL CRICKET CLUBS IN KINGSTON.

Kingston C.C.—*President*, Wm. Morrison, *Captain*, C. S. Morrison, *Secretary*, G. M. DaCosta.

Kensington C.C.—*President*, A. E. Motta, *Captain*, R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary*, Dr. E. V. Smith.

Garrison C.C.—*Captain*, Lieut. Cameron, *Secretary*, Lieut. Cameron.

Melbourne C.C.—*President*, Hon. Horace V. Myers, *Captain*, G. S. Cox, *Secretary*, G. P. Stephenson.

Lucas C.C.—*President*, E. S. Pixley, *Captain*, J. K. Holt, *Secretary*, C. R. McCulloch.

Clovelly C.C.—*President*, J. M. Nethersole, *Captain*, S. C. Chisholm, *Secretary*, E. A. Morris.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL is very popular in Jamaica. The official season lasts from 1st August to 31st March, but the game is really played from October to February. It has been thought advisable to permit the game to be played for a minimum time of 40 minutes instead of 60 minutes, the usual duration.

A Football Club was formed in Kingston in 1893 and for some years played against Military teams from Camp, Newcastle and Port Royal.

The Jamaica Association Football Challenge Shield Competition (commonly known as the "League") was inaugurated in 1898, and the Championship has always been won by Military Teams, except in 1907-08, and 1914-15, and 1919-20 when it was secured by the Kingston Club.

In 1913-14, this competition was, by mutual consent, placed under the direct control of the Jamaica Football Association.

The association is governed by a Committee consisting of the officers and eight other members annually elected. All past presidents are *ex-officio* members of this committee.

Referees are examined and receive an honorarium to cover travelling expenses whilst several medical gentlemen have accepted appointments as honorary surgeons.

The Association also manages the Martinez Cup Competition for civilian clubs only. This takes the place of a previous Martinez competition started in 1905 and ended in 1913-14 by the Kingston C.C. team winning the trophy outright.

A new Martinez trophy was presented to the Association for competition.

In 1909, the Governor, Sir Sydney Olivier, presented a Shield for competition confined to teams from secondary schools. At present it is held jointly by Munro College and St. George's College. St. George's College is the holder in the competition for a cup presented by Sir W. H. Manning for competition amongst secondary schools in and near Kingston.

A new trophy was presented to the Association in 1920 by Messrs. Wilson & Co., (Chicago) through their local representatives Messrs. Cecil DeCordova and Co. This cup is to be played for annually in the Junior Competition and is to be won by the team having the best goal average for the season.

The following are the affiliated Clubs:—

LIST OF AFFILIATED CLUBS.

<i>Clubs.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>Grounds.</i>
Kingston Cricket Club	G. M. DaCosta	Sabina Park
Melbourne Cricket Club	G. P. Stephenson	Melbourne Park
Kensington Cricket Club	Dr. E. V. Smith	Kensington Park
St. George Catholic Club	H. R. Bryant	Winchester Park
St. George's College	Headmaster	Winchester Park
Camp United	Lieut. H. W. Sautler, M.M.	Up Park Camp
1st Norfolk Regiment	Major F. Higson, O.B.E.	Up Park Camp
Jamaica College	H. C. Chambers	Hope
Wolmer's School	R. M. Murray, M.A.	Wolmer's.
Port Royal Games Club F.C.	Lt. Parkinson	Port Royal
St. Peters	Mr. DaCosta	Port Royal
Railway F.C.	H. Rosseau	Railway, Kingston
Y.M.C.A.	E. B. Hallett	Clovelly Park
Calabar High School	V. L. Arnett	Calabar
Munro College	G. K. Roberts	Malvern

EXECUTIVE.

President—Alfred DeC. Myers; *Vice-Presidents*—P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., Major G. S. Cox, M.C.; *Secretary and Treasurer*—K. D. Andrews; *Honorary Secretary*—I. W. Gilbert; *Managing Committee*—E. B. Hallett, F. C. Mercier, M.A., H. S. Campbell, W. A. Blythen, C. C. Sandford, G. M. daCosta, H. M. Watson, Major F. Higson O.B.E.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Associations, England, and is composed of the following clubs:—The Kingston C.C., the St. Andrew Club, the Garrison Club, the Melbourne C.C., the Liguanea Club, and the Kensington C.C. All these clubs possess excellent grass courts.

A yearly inter-club competition for a cup, and an annual "All Jamaica" Tournament have been held since the year 1903. These tournaments have been very successful and have proved beneficial in improving the standard of play in the island. The Tournament is also open to certain visitors to the Island and advantage thereof has been taken by visitors each year.

No tournament was held in 1915 or 1916, owing to the war but the Committee decided to hold that for 1917 late in the year and devote the proceeds to the Red Cross Funds. Only souvenirs were given and the result of the Tournament was a success in every respect; in particular adding a sum of well over £100 to the funds. The Tournament was held in 1918 for the same object and resulted in a sum of well over £100 being added to the Red Cross Fund.

The Tournament now takes place under the old conditions. 132 players entered for the 1923 Tournament, the Championship Events being won as follows:—

• Championship Singles Men	H. A. Lake
Championship Singles, Ladies	Miss M. Farquharson
Championship Doubles, Men	C. S. Brandon & B. M. Clark
Championship Doubles, Ladies	Mrs. E. W. Lucie-Smith
	Mrs. R. H. L. Fink
Championship Doubles, Mixed	J. B. Kilburn & Miss M. Farquharson

The Inter-Club Jamaica Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup has been held by the following Clubs:—

1900 Garrison L.T.C.	1908 St. Andrew Club.	1916 Liguanea Club.
1901 " "	1909 " "	1917 St. Andrew Club
1902 St. Andrew Club	1910 " "	1918 Kingston C.C.
1903 " " "	1911 Liguanea Club	1919 Country Club
1904 " " "	1912 " "	1920 Kingston C.C.
1905 Garrison L.T.C.	1913 " "	1921 " "
1906 " " "	1914 St. Andrew Club	1922 Garrison L.T.C.
1907 St. Andrew Club	1915 Liguanea Club	1923 St. Andrew Club

Towards the end of 1921 the Association decided to form a Minor Cup Competition on the same lines as the Major Competition and a suitable Cup was obtained by the Association for this purpose.

The Inter-Club Jamaica Lawn Tennis Minor Challenge Cup has been held as follows:

- 1922. Kingston C. Club.
- 1923. Kingston C. Club.

In 1923 the Officers of the Garrison presented the Association with a Challenge Cup for a Mixed Doubles Inter-Club Competition—this Competition is scheduled to be played September—December.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF THE JAMAICA LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

President, S. R. Cargill; *Vice-President*, H. V. Alexander, Major T. B. Nicholson, O.B.E., Capt. G. B. Groom, Garrison Lawn Tennis Club; J. H. Cargill, Liguanea Club; J. B. Kilburn, T. P. Evelyn, St. Andrew Club; H. A. Lake, K. D. Andrews, Kingston C. Club; Major G. S. Cox, C. S. Brandon, Melbourne C. Club; J. L. Campbell, Dr. E. V. Smith, Kensington C. Club, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—W. Chevallier Syer.

GOLF.

GOLF owes its introduction in Jamaica to the little Mandeville course which in about 1891 consisted of six holes at Brumalia, the property of Mr. Lewis. The course was later extended to nine holes but though the lies are naturally good, it is not found practicable to give much attention to the greens and upkeep generally.

In 1896 various leading gentlemen combined to inaugurate a club near Kingston. The result was the formation of the Kingston and St. Andrew Golf Club on the 10th October, 1896—being registered under the English Golf Clubs Association. A site for links was chosen at Solomon's Pen. In 1902 it was decided to accept the offer of a site round the Constant Spring Hotel, which was offered free to the club. The course of nine holes was laid out, the club house was removed to the new course.

In June 1908 the old name of the club was changed to the Jamaica Golf Club. It is a matter for regret that this club must now be regarded as defunct.

A course was laid out in 1910 at the Liguanea Club at Knutsford Park, in St. Andrew, to which the Blue Mountains provide a beautiful background, particularly in the late afternoon. The ground is level and the hazards are mostly artificial, though there are traps in the form of gullies, trees, a pond and the race course. The greens of Bahama grass are generally in good order, but during the rainy season it is difficult to keep under control the invasion of the newly established Seymour grass which forms a matted undergrowth and springs up quickly.

The total length is about one and three quarter miles, the holes varying in length from 650 to 135 yards. The record for the 18 holes is 74, made by Mr. M. P. Tennant in 1917.

For the past few years a Canadian professional has been engaged for the winter months.

The annual competition for the Challenge Cup presented by the late Sir Augustus Hemming, which is practically the Amateur Golf Championship of Jamaica, is played for over the Liguanea Links in the month of April. The holder for 1923 is Mr. M. P. Tennant. There is also a Ladies Championship. The holder for 1923 is Mrs. Barker.

Recently a semi-private club has been formed in the vicinity of Constant Spring Hotel, the members playing over a part of the old Jamaica G. C. links and partly on land belonging to Mr. J. C. Farquharson.

POLO.

Polo has been played in the Island for many years, there being before the war, seven recognized clubs of which the Garrison, Kingston and St. Ann were the oldest. During the war no Polo was played as many of the players were serving at the front, amongst others:—

W. G. Clark, H. E. Pittam, Dr. C. R. Edwards, S. C. Burke, C. Pringle, A. T. Calder, K. W. Calder, Captain A. M. Furber, E. M. Larnder (killed in action): Major Fink, R. H. L.; G. A. W. Wolferston, Alec. M. Henderson, C. L. Roper, Dr. F. H. Cook, G. Cook, C. A. Grant, J. S. Powell, Dr. C. H. D. Farquharson, Otto Crowden, T. Dixon, H. S. McGrath, A. Roxburgh, T. Roxburgh, A. C. Paton, L. H. Peach, Earl Kitchener, Capt. H. C. Stuart, D.S.O., Colonel Bryan, Major R. R. Leader, Lt. Col. J. P. Bliss.

On several occasions teams from Jamaica have visited other West Indian Islands and Costa Rica, when they have invariably been victorious. A cup presented by Sir Thomas Dewar was competed for, for some years prior to 1906, when the All Jamaica Polo Association was formed and a Challenge Cup called the All Jamaica Polo Cup, was subscribed for by the several clubs. The Cup was originally played for in December of each year, but from 1908 till 1914 the competitions were held twice annually. In 1908, Sir John Pringle, presented a Cup to the Association for competition among junior teams. In 1911 the Handicap Points tournaments were inaugurated but they in common with the cup competitions lapsed after the summer of 1914.

Polo was revived in January 1920, and is now being played by the Garrison, Kingston and St. Ann Polo Clubs. In June 1923, the Senior Cup was won by St. Ann, and the Junior by St. Ann.

The Rules of the All Jamaica Polo Association are issued in book form, and can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

ALL JAMAICA POLO ASSOCIATION.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Garrison Polo Club	..	Col. H. A. Pringle, D.S.O.
		Major R. R. Leader
Kingston Polo Club	.	Col. H. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
		A. L. Keeling
St. Ann Polo Club	..	E. C. Pratt
		C. C. Calder

Hon. Secretary, Capt. A. M. Furber.

JOCKEY CLUB

THE Jamaica Jockey Club, Limited, was in May, 1905, incorporated with a capital of £8,000, with the following among the chief objects for which the company was established:—

To restore racing in Jamaica as a sport, and to promote and carry on such racing on the principle of and subject to the rules governing racing in Great Britain with such modifications only as the directors shall resolve to be necessary to meet the local circumstances and the exigencies of any meeting. To promote inter-colonial racing. To undertake promote and develop horse-breeding and to improve the breed of horses in Jamaica. To carry on in Jamaica the business of a race course company in all its branches and to conduct, hold and promote race meetings and athletic sports, polo, lawn tennis and other matches, agricultural, horse, flower, and other shows and exhibitions, and otherwise utilise the company's property and rights and to give and contribute towards prizes, cups, stakes and other rewards.

In the autumn of 1905 Knutsford Park property, near Kingston, was acquired and a racing track of one mile, a chain wide, was laid out with an inner exercise track $\frac{1}{2}$ a chain wide, the inaugural meeting being held in December, 1905.

The fixed annual meetings are 1st and 2nd January, Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1st August and the day after, and a three day's meeting in the second week in December.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. L. Keeling; *Vice-Chairmen*—Otto Crowden, H. E. Bolton; Colonel O. H. E. Marescaux, L. L. Roper, Alt. Dolphy, A. R. McGrath, T. N. Aguilar, Dr. C. R. White, K. Mallet-Pringle, C. C. Calder; *Bankers*—The Colonial Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia and Royal Bank of Canada; *Auditor*—H. E. Laidman; *Secretary and Treasurer*—J. L. Ashenheim, Office upstairs Bank Nova Scotia, King Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS MINIATURE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Schools Miniature Rifle Association was formed in 1906 in order to promote miniature rifle shooting in the secondary schools of the island. Mr. A. E. Perkins took a great interest in the movement and presented the Perkins Shield for annual competition: this trophy has been won twice by Munro College, four times by Wolmer's School and nine times by Jamaica College.

The late Dr. G. C. Henderson was for many years president of the association and in order to perpetuate the memory of his connection therewith, the gold medal awarded annually (on certain conditions) to the boy who makes the best score in the competition for the Perkins Shield is now called the Henderson Medal.

In 1923 the Perkins Shield was won by Munro College and the Henderson Medal was awarded to W. Fraser of Beckford and Smith's School.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

President—F. E. Reed, B.A., O.B.E.; *Vice-President*—Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A.; *Secretary and Treasurer*—H. C. W. Chambers.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE West Indian Club, in its efforts to forward and encourage sport in the West Indies, arranged in 1910 with the various authorities there, to shoot annually on Empire Day, or within fourteen days before or after that day, and concurrent with the "Daily Mail" or any other competition. The cup is held by the winning team for one year and if not competed for within the fourteen days, it is deposited at the Colonial Bank in the Colony in which it is held. The competition is open to teams of ten, the best eight scores to count from either the Militia, Local Defence Force, Police, Volunteers, Rifle Club or Rifle Associations of at least one year's standing or a team made from a combination of those forces, of any island of the British West Indies including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Guiana and British Honduras, and is a home and home shoot, and members of H.M. regular forces, whether attached to any unit qualified to compete or not, are ineligible to be included in a team.

Distances, number of shots, targets, and conditions are the same as the King's 1st stage, as specified for the previous year's National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley.

General rules are laid down for the pattern of rifle, time limits, dress, score sheets, status of range officer and other details. The following competitions have been held :

YEAR.	WINNERS.
1910	Barbados Volunteers
1911	“ “
1912	British Guiana Volunteer Rifle Club
1913	Barbados Volunteers
1914	British Guiana
1922	Barbados Volunteers
1923	Trinidad Local Forces

The great war stopped all further progress, but in 1921 notice of the resumption of the competition was sent to all the West Indian Colonies, and it is intended that this sport will be continued regularly in future. *Honorary Secretary*—F. F. C. Mesum.

SWETTENHAM CUP RIFLE COMPETITION

THE Swettenham Cup, of solid silver of Chinese workmanship, was presented by Sir Alexander Swettenham, then Governor of British Guiana, for Annual Competition by Teams of eight Riflemen each in the various West India Colonies, and was first shot for in the year 1903. It has been won as follows:—

Barbados, in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.

Jamaica, in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1921, 1922.

Trinidad, in 1918, 1919.

British Guiana, 1923.

The highest team score recorded is 751 (the highest possible being 840) which was made by Barbados in 1911. The highest Jamaica Team score is 748 made in 1913. The highest individual score is that of Dr. Ernest Murray of the Jamaica Team, who in 1920 made 100 points out of a possible 105.

The Cup when held by Jamaica is kept in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

MOTOR CARS.

THE use of motor cars in Jamaica is regulated by Law 26 of 1905, amended by Law 9 of 1911 which gives power to the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for the control of Motor Cars, the same to have the force of law and Law 21 of 1922.

Regulations of the Governor in Privy Council under these Laws were published in Gazette, February 1, 1912, and January 8, 1914, and a pamphlet has been issued containing these regulations and extracts from the laws from the Government Printing Office.

A “motor car” must not exceed 3 tons weight unladen.

A “Motor cycle” is defined as a motor carriage having not more than three wheels, weighing not more than 3 cwt.

Reckless driving is an offence. Every car must have a registration letter and a number for identification. The letters assigned to the several parochial registries are:—Kingston A; St. Andrew B; St. Thomas C; Portland D; St. Mary E; St. Ann F; Trelawny G; St. James H; Hanover K; Westmoreland L; St. Elizabeth M; Manchester N; Clarendon O; and St. Catherine P [Jamaica Gazette, 8th January, 1914.]

Refusal to stop and give name and address or giving a false name and address is punishable.

All motor cars must be registered with the Collector of Taxes and have a registered number on 2 plates—one in front and one at the back of the car—figures or letters 3 inches in height, white on a black ground.

The fee for registering motor cars is 10s., for motor cycles, 5s.

Drivers of motor cars must be licensed by the Collector of Taxes, fee 5s.—duration of license 12 months.

Forging or altering a license, or allowing it to be used by others than the licensee is an offence.

Proper lamps must be used and horns or other means of giving audible warning must be carried.

Motor cars are taxed the same as any other wheeled carriages.

Offences may be tried summarily before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

The following amended regulation was published in November, 1913:—

Visitors to the island may bring in their auto cars, gasoline launches, carriages, horses, bicycles, guns, fishing tackle and such like articles for *personal* use without payment of import duty. Thirty per cent. of the amount of duty payable at time of importation must, however, be deposited, by way of guarantee, with the Collector who will return it on the article being taken away from the island within two months, and on receipt of a declaration made by such visitor to the effect that such auto cars &c., have during that time been used solely for their personal use and not for gain or reward. Auto cars, carriages, horses and bicycles coming under this privilege may be used on the public roads free of taxes for six weeks. Should an auto car or other article admitted free under this rule be not exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to 5% of the duty for each month or part of a month during which such article is kept in the island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of the thirty per cent. deposited. If sold or not exported within eight months of date of importation the car or other article shall be deemed to have been finally imported and must be entered and duty paid according to law on value at time of importation, allowance being made for any interim payments already made under this rule. Articles not so entered and duty paid on being sold or kept in the island beyond eight months are liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of section 156 of Law 18 of 1877, or duty may be recorded under section 32 of Law 24 of 1885.

The term "Visitor" for the purpose of this rule shall mean a person not domiciled in the island but one who is a temporary sojourner in search of health, pleasure, change of climate or some investment of capital or business.

JAMAICA MOTOR CLUB.

THE Club was founded in 1911, and is affiliated with the Royal Automobile Club to take the place of the Jamaica Motor Union which has ceased to exist. Its principal objects are the encouragement of the use of mechanically propelled road vehicles; the discouragement of inconsiderate driving; the supplying of information on general subjects connected with motoring; the opposing of public and private bills introduced in the Legislative Council and local by-laws embodying proposals restrictive of automobilism; and the negotiating with local authorities for the improvement of roads and the removal of dangerous corners.

There are 92 members. Cable "Jamotor," Jamaica.

OFFICERS.

President.—Vacant. *Vice-President*—Colonel O. H. E. Marescaux; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—H. H. Dunn, 4 Duke street, Kingston

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Prior to the year 1896, persons wishing to enter the legal profession (Solicitor branch) in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the Supreme Court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896, the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that Law, two of whom, namely, the At-

torney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex-officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations articleed clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination (Book-keeping being one of the subjects) as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the committee in this island through the Government. The syllabus of subjects for Intermediate and Final examination each year are published in the Jamaica Gazette.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complainant establish a *prima facie* case of misconduct against the Solicitor a report is then made to the judges of the Supreme Court and the matter brought before that Court by motion and dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in the Act and the Order of Council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1904, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the Supreme Court of the island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only, on application to the Master of the Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a law agent in Scotland to the court of sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the Order in Council may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English solicitors are admitted to practice as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the Supreme Court or a Judge of that Court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to Laws 9 of 1869 and 36 of 1896, and the regulations made under the latter Law. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant, K. C., Attorney-General; A. J. Corinaldi, Crown Solicitor; Hon. William Morrison, S. R. Cargill, R. W. Bryant, Lewis Ashenheim, V. E. Manton; H. H. Dunn—*Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee.*
Address: Kingston P.O.

JAMAICA LAW SOCIETY.

In December 1919, the Jamaica Law Society was formed with the following objects:

(a) To support and protect the character, status and interest of the Legal Profession generally and particularly of Solicitors practising in the Island of Jamaica. (b) To promote honourable practice, to repress malpractice, to settle disputed points of practice and to decide all questions of professional usage or courtesy between or amongst Solicitors. (c) To consider all questions affecting the interests of the profession and to initiate and watch over general measures affecting the profession and if necessary to petition the Government and Legislature of Jamaica, the Judges and other persons and bodies and to promote deputations in relation thereto and to procure any changes of Law or practice, and the promotion of improvement in the principles and administration of the Law. (d) To encourage the study of Law by articleed clerks of solicitors. (e) To promote information on legal subjects by such means as may appear expedient. (f) To create and maintain a benevolent fund for the benefit of poor and needy members of the profession and (or) their families. (g) To acquire hold and deal with such property real or personal and in such manner as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the objects of the society. There are sixty-four members. The annual subscription is £2 2s.

Council—A. J. Corinaldi, *Chairman*; W. Baggett Gray, Hon. W. Morrison, S. R. Cargill, V. E. Manton, L. Ashenheim, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., R. W. Bryant, H. H. Dunn. *Secretary*—H. H. Dunn.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the parent association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 22,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the home association as declared in the articles of association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally qualified and registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, to two at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 46.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been 22 Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.	Henry Strachan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Edin. (twice)	H. E. Munnell, M.B., Dublin
Hon. J. C. Philippo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)	G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd.
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	E. E. Bronstorff, L.R.C.P.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	London.
M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	H. L. Clare, M.D., Dublin.
J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.	G. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edin
J. F. Donovan, M.B., Dublin	A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edin
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.	J. A. Allwood, M.B., Aberd.
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.	D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

COUNCIL.

Dr. D. J. Williams, *President*; Dr. J. R. R. McCrindle, *President Elect*; Dr. G. F. DaCosta, *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*.

BRANCH COUNCIL.

Dr. C. H. B. Armstrong, Dr. L. M. Clark, Dr. L. Gifford, Dr. H. Joslen, Dr. J. R. R. McCrindle, Dr. L. M. Moody, Dr. F. A. Ritchie, Dr. A. W. Thompson.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

This Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five registered medical practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment.

The appointment of a president and the election of a secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island.
- The removal from the register of any registered practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license or certificate granted to him by any university, or by any college or faculty of physicians or surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through

the course of study and examinations prescribed by such college or faculty of physicians or surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

If the Board of Examiners find the candidate sufficiently informed or sufficiently skilled, they shall give him a certificate entitling him to be registered under the medical laws of this island. The fees for examination amount to £12 12s. and must be deposited beforehand with the secretary. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and three guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar-General in every case of registration in ordinary cases. [See article on Registration Department, page 201 as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners and also Law 26 of 1896, "The Medical Laws Amendment Law, and Law 49 of 1908."]

MEDICAL COUNCIL.

President—L. Gifford, M.D., M.S., Edin; Hon. E. L. Hunt, C.M.G., L.R.C.P., G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S., L. M. Moody, M.D., Lond., *Secretary*—C. A. H. Thompson, M.B., Cantab.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH IN JAMAICA.

This Society was formed in January, 1914, at a meeting of Medical Officers of Health held at Kingston, when officers were appointed and rules were drawn up.

Meetings are held from time to time in the different Parishes of the Island, when papers are read and important matters are discussed connected with the Public Health of the Colony.

All Medical Officers of Health, District Medical Officers, and Medical Practitioners are eligible to be members. Members of Local Boards of Health, Sanitary Officers and other persons interested in Sanitary matters can be Associate Members.

The Society in 1918 published a volume entitled "The Jamaica Public Health Bulletin," edited by Doctors E. R. C. Earle and L. Oliver Crosswell.

Patron—His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.

President—

Vice-Presidents—Dr. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., (Superintending Medical Officer); Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., Dr. H. H. Howard, Director for the West Indies International Health Board.

Honorary Secretary—

Honorary Treasurer—Dr. Lewis A. Crooks, M.O.H. St. Andrew.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN JAMAICA.

(Affiliated to the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s., London).

THE Jamaica Y.M.C.A. Advisory Council was formed on December 17th, 1919.

This Council issued an appeal for funds and received in cash, during the eight months following, the sum of £3,570, together with promises, payable in 1921 and 1922, amounting to over £1,000. The Legislative Council also voted the sum of £1,000.

Spacious and central premises (formerly the Jamaica Hotel) in Hanover Street, were purchased, structurally improved at a cost of some £700, fully equipped, furnished and repainted, dedicated to the use of the young men of Jamaica, and opened by H.E. the Governor (Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.) on the 15th September, 1920.

Estate welfare work by the Y.M.C.A., was started in Vere in December, 1920. The Amity Hall Co., Ltd., and the Vere Estates Ltd., undertaking the necessary expenses. Plans are made for starting work at Montego Bay early in 1924.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

President, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica; *Hon. Treasurer*, Archibald Munro, J.P., *Hon. Recording Secretary*, Rev. Canon J. L. Ramson, M.A., *Organizing Secretary*, R. D. Pringle (while in Jamaica.) *Hon. Col. H. Bryan*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Hon. H. A. L. Simpson*, O.B.E., *Hon. J. H. Philipps*, *Hon. Wm. Morrison*, E. B. Hopkins, *Hon. Hugh Clarke*, *Sav-la-Mar*. The Advisory Council is the Central Y.M.C.A., body in the Island. *Hon. C. G. H. Davis*, *Hon. Maj. E. T. Dixon*.

KINGSTON Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Kingston was formally established on April 9th. 1920. Its Headquarters are at Y.M.C.A. House, Hanover Street, Kingston, (as referred to above) where spacious Reading, Recreation, Dining and other rooms are provided for the members. There are also very comfortable residential quarters for the use of a limited number of young men. All young men, of respectable character, are, upon being introduced, eligible for membership, entirely irrespective of race or religion. The affairs of the Association are managed by a Board of Directors, who are required to be Communicant Members of a Christian Church, but the various sub-committees (Literary, Social, Religious, Athletic, etc.) are largely appointed by the members themselves.

Y.M.C.A. House is open daily from 9.0 a.m. to 10.15 p.m. (Sundays 3.0 p.m. to 10.0 p.m.) Among the various activities are frequent Concerts, Lectures, Debates and Literary evenings. There is a Bible Study Circle and also classes for Physical Culture, Rambling, etc. In connection with the Association there are Billiards, Chess, Photographic, Football, Cricket, Swimming and Tennis Clubs, also a first class Brass and Reed Band known as the "Kingston Red Triangle Band."

CHESS CLUB.

THE Y.M.C.A. Chess Club was reformed in March 1923, after a visit from the Rev. Geo. Hutton, M.A., B.Sc., of the British Chess Federation, to promote interest in Chess in Jamaica.

OFFICERS.

President—S. A. Issa, *Captain*—H. F. Halliday, *Hon. Secretary*—G. W. Lopez, *Club Nights*—Tuesdays and Fridays from 7.30 p.m.

Visitors who play Chess will be heartily welcomed. Subscription which includes membership of the Y.M.C.A., £1 1s. per annum. Country Members at half fees.

An all Jamaica Championship Tournament will be held each year. For rules and particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—Hon. Col. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Hon. Vice-Presidents*—Hon. A. W. Farquharson, W. J. Palmer, *Hon. Treasurer*—Hon. Major E. T. Dixon; *Hon. Recording Secretary*, W. A. Logan, *General Secretary*—Edgar B. Hallett, Revs. R. E. R. Wade, G. T. Armstrong, L. Tucker, M.A., Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., *Hon. C. G. H. Davis*, R. H. Fletcher, W. P. Clark, E. B. Hopkins, A. V. Kingdon, A. F. Savage, K. N. Phillips, A. N. Vaz, the Senior Representative in Jamaica of the English National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s. and the Recording Secretary of the Jamaica Advisory Council.

JAMAICA YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In January 1921, Miss Grace H. Saunders on the invitation of the Upward and Onward Society came from England, sent by the World's Young Women's Christian Association Committee. After preliminary enquiries, she at a meeting at King's House, called by Lady Probyn, on February 8th, explained the object of the Association, which Association throughout the world numbers over eight hundred thousand members, and it was resolved to establish a Y.W.C.A. in Jamaica. An Advisory Council was appointed and until June when she was obliged to return to England had the guidance and assistance of Miss Saunders. In view of the then general business depression no special appeal was made for funds, but some hundreds of pounds were collected.

Lady Probyn interested herself in raising the funds needed for the purchase of premises and invited the assistance of ladies and Associations, too numerous to mention, throughout the island, and Montague House was purchased in February for the sum of £1,400 out of the £2,700 collected by the efforts of Lady Probyn. In February 1922, Miss E. Pierson Tuberville, O.B.E., representing the World's Y.W.C.A. came to Jamaica, and her appeal we k resulted in the collection of £1,164.

Montague House, 1E North St., having been adapted under the guidance of Lady Probyn, for use as a hostel, was furnished by the Council and opened in February, 1923.

There is hostel accommodation for 18 residents and transients. Visitors from other countries and from the country districts of Jamaica can secure comfortable accommodation at a moderate rate. The ground floor premises serve the purpose of a club for business and professional girls in Kingston.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Right Rev the Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; Hon. Col. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Major E. T. Dixon, M.A., *Treasurer*; Mrs. Hugh Clarke, Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Percy Duff, Mrs. Ansell Hart, Rev. G. O. W. Hicks, B.A., Mrs. Frank Isaacs, Mrs. Lionel Isaac, Sister Madeline, Rev. E. Price, B.A. B.D., F. E. Reed, B.A., Rev. R. E. R. Wade, Mrs. J. Reinke, *Secretary pro tem*.

COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

THE Council of Christian Churches was formally organized in the St. George's Curatage Hall, Duke Street, on the 30th May, 1922.

The objects are to promote, in the light of the Christian ideal the physical, moral and social welfare of the people in Jamaica.

The Council consists of duly elected representatives of the following Christian Bodies : The Church of England, The Jamaica Baptist Union, The Presbyterian Church, The Congregational Union of Jamaica, The Wesleyan Methodist Church, The Moravian Church, The Jamaica Association of Christian Churches, The Salvation Army, The Society of Friends. The Roman Catholic Church expressed its inability to accept the invitation to be represented on the Council.

The Executive Committee which consists of one representative of each Church including the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer of the Council who shall be ex-Officio members is elected annually by the members of the Council.

OFFICERS.

Chairman—Right Rev. Bishop deCarteret, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Jamaica; *Vice-Chairman*—Rev. John Reinke, D.D., of Moravian Church; *Hon. Treasurer*—H. G. Savage, of Congregational Church; *Hon. Secretary*—Rev. E. Armon Jones, of Wesleyan Church.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Officers of the Council is ex-officio—Rev. Ernest Price, B.A., B.D., of the Baptist Church; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. S. H. Bartlett of the Christian Church; Commissioner Bullard of the Salvation Army; Miss F. S. Stanley of the Society of Friends.

JAMAICA ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

THE Jamaica Association of Christian Churches is composed of a group of twenty-four churches established through the missionary agencies of the Disciples of Christ in the United States, whose individual churches are known as Christian Churches or Churches of Christ. The movement began in America in 1809 and had for its object the union of all Christians on the common ground of the teaching of Christ and His apostles as revealed in the New Testament. This body of Christians is governed by no ecclesiastical councils or officers. Its churches are independent and congregational in government. Its mis-

sionary work is carried on through co-operative agencies and its mission are to be found in all the world as well as an extensive missionary and educational work in the home-land.

Besides the twenty-four churches in Jamaica they have a number of out-stations where mission work is being done. There are two independent elementary schools and eight schools held in its buildings in co-operation with the Government.

Seven missionaries are now in charge of this work. The officers are as follows: Rev. S. H. Bartlett, *President*, Burgess Place, Halfway Tree; Mrs. S. H. Bartlett, *Vice-President*, Rev. L. M. Matson, *Secretary*; Highgate; Rev. Vere H. Rogers, *Treasurer*, Lawrence Tavern. The other missionaries are Mrs. Ruth Matson, Highgate; Mrs. Gladys Rogers, Lawrence Tavern; and Miss Agnes C. Maguire, Burgess Place, Halfway Tree, who is a worker among young people.

The work is divided into three stations with churches and ministers as follows:

Kingston Station, under supervision of Rev. S. H. Bartlett who is also pastor of Duke Street; Torrington and King's Gate, J. Gordon Hay; New Bethel, Mt. Carmel and Friendship Brook, E. A. Edwards; Bloxburgh, Bushy Park, Mt. Olivet and Mt. Zion, A. N. Shirley.

Oberlin Station, under the supervision of Rev. Vere H. Rogers who is also pastor of Oberlin and Manning's Hill, Providence, Chesterfield, Flint River and Mt. Prospect, E. W. Hunt; Mizpah and Salisbury Plains, R. S. Bailey.

Highgate Station, under supervision of Rev. L. M. Matson who is also pastor of Highgate and Albany; Lucky Hill and Mt. Industry, C. S. Shirley; Fairy Hill and Berea, A. O. Aitcheson.

JAMAICA SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

In the days when Sugar Cane was King in Jamaica, when the price of sugar was high, and there were many sugar estates in Jamaica, mostly small, but mostly prosperous, many hundreds of young Scotsmen were brought out as Field Overseers and Engineers in the works. There was then a strong Caledonia Society in Jamaica, whose chief functions were to hold Highland Games and a Dinner once a year. With the advent of cricket and football, and their increasing popularity, the Highland Games were discontinued. For some years the Caledonia Society was moribund, but again was enthusiastically re-established as "The Jamaica Scottish Society" on new lines. It holds an Annual Dinner on St. Andrew's Day (30th November) and is also a Benevolent Society, having a fund to assist stranded or other unfortunate Scotsmen.

During the war period, substantial amounts were sent to "The Scottish Red Cross Society" the fund to aid Scottish Prisoners of War in Germany, etc.

Joint-Secretaries—John Barclay, 11 North Parade, Kingston.

J. G. Young, Public Works Department, Kingston.

Treasurer—J. B. Stiven, 17 Orange Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society was organized on April 14th, 1920, from the dormant elements of the "Jamaica Philatelic Association," and the "Kingston Philatological Society." The objects of the Society are, the study and practice of Philately, the prevention and detection of forgeries, the publication of articles on Philatelic subjects, the bringing of all collectors and others interested in Philately in touch with each other.

Patron and Honorary President—Lady Probyn.

Honorary Members.

Fred. J. Melville—*President Junior Philatelic Society, London.*

W. Buckland Edwards, B.Sc. K.P.S., Revd. C. S. Morton.

Eugene Egley—*Leeds Philatelic Society.*

Dr. Stanley Taylor, Harry E. Huber.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

President—George A. Goubault.
Treasurer—A. C. Tomayo.

Vice-President—Mrs. F. M. Ross.
Secretary—G. C. Gunter, Kingston P. O.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

THE Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) is the clearing house for information to British traders. Trade Commissioners are at present established in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, East Africa, Straits Settlements and the British West Indies. They are a part of the overseas organization of the Department of Overseas Trade which, under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, collects and distributes commercial intelligence for the benefit of the manufacturers and exporters of the United Kingdom. It is the duty of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to report to the Department on the following, amongst other matters:—(a) Contracts open to tender; (b) Demand for particular goods; (c) Lists of Importers of various goods (d) Suitable agents for British manufacturers and merchants; (e) Best methods of marketing and distribution, Credit conditions, Terms of payment, Nature of competition, and the best way of combating it; (f) Customs tariffs and regulations, etc.; (g) Statistics of imports and exports; (h) Shipping and Transport; (i) Sources of supply of raw materials and of goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

West Indian firms are invited to use the services of H.M. Trade Commissioner in obtaining from the United Kingdom quotations for their special requirements and in being placed in touch with British exporters generally. The Trade Commissioner is also glad to assist West Indian firms by obtaining information as to the markets for West Indian commodities in other parts of the world.

The British Industries Fair, which is held annually in London and Birmingham during the last week in February and the first week in March, is organized by the Department of Overseas Trade. It is a valuable means of bringing together manufacturers and buyers, and West Indian merchants are invited to time their visits to the United Kingdom so that they may have the opportunity of visiting the Fair.

Through the wide ramifications of its overseas intelligence service the Department receives a constant flow of valuable information from all important overseas markets covering all commercial subjects of interest to British traders.

The aim of the department is to co-operate as closely as possible with the commercial community in its efforts to rebuild, and where feasible, to increase its pre-war export trade.

Representatives of British firms when travelling abroad can obtain much valuable information from a man who is in close daily contact with the commercial life of the country concerned. The Imperial Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies was first appointed in 1918.

Imperial Trade Correspondent in Jamaica—The Canadian Trade Commissioner, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

H. M. Trade Commissioner in the British West Indies—J. L. Wilson Goode, 12 Broadway (P.O. Box 225) Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Head Office of the Department—35 Old Queen St., London, S.W. 1.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

THE Canadian Government maintains a Commercial Intelligence Service throughout the world, which assists in the marketing of Canadian Products. There are Trade Commissioners in all the principal countries of the world. The Canadian Trade Commissioners in the British West Indies are under particular instructions to extend the same measure of aid to West Indian exporters as to Canadian exporters.

From Kingston the Commissioner covers Bermuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominion Republic, all Central American States, Colombia and Venezuela.

Canadian Trade Commissioner—J. C. Cormack—17 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

PART XVII

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature, into the northside and the south side, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked, in fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers, each of these sinking into the limestone soil and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions, along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second, from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Montego Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1,350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet, respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles, of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition, although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads, especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulster Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Arntully Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardware Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

Length of line in miles—200

Capital cost, including Rolling Stock £2,989,018

Particulars for the year—

Gross Revenue	342,333
Gross Expenditure	306,571

Particulars for the year 1922-1923, *contd.*—

Net Profit	..	..	£ 35,762
Interest and Sinking Fund	..	..	159,967
Deficit	..	..	124,204
Percentage of Total Expense to Gross Revenue	..	..	89.55
Percentage of ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Revenue	..	..	81.32

Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for £93,932		£	£	£
Repairs and improvements .. 107,260				
201,192				
Loan raised (Law 12 of 1879) .. 140,000				
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains.	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4,478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	14,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,603
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains				
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 18 ..) .. £400,000				
(“ 17 of 1884) .. b. 183,000				
(“ 14 of 1886) 52,000				
635,000				
	1885-86	34,824	27,424	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,984
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions £30,100	(31 Dec)			
and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock .. £28,000	½ year			
Railway sold to a Company 1st January, 1890 for c. £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Government d. £8,000 per mile	1890-91	75,970	48,250	41,751
Length of line—120 miles 37 chains.	1891-92	71,486	55,023	41,178
	1892-93	71,021	54,956	41,438
	1893-94	74,924	55,532	40,385

b. Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for reconstruction of the old line.

c. The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line. £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

d. The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 74,000 acres of land were conveyed to the Company which was afterwards sold to the Government.

Railway Returns. continued.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Railway in 1898.	1894-95	£80,791	£56,493	£42,598
The Government resumed possession on 16th August, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.	1895-96	93,739	63,924	41,240
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889, for Redemption of Railway Bonds	1896-97	98,268	69,471	41,715
£1,482,085 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment	1897-98	102,170	76,401	41,391
Railway Second Mortgage Bonds	1898-99	115,647	98,481	40,957
Chapelton Extn.	1899-00	116,348	96,486	41,807
Purchase of lands, W. I. Impt. Co.	1900-01	f 109,128	86,482	151,646
	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
	1903-04	126,838	92,049	121,969
	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
	1905-06	g 134,569	78,470	146,308
	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020
	1908-09	144,181	100,642	117,685
	1909-10	h 163,847	110,564	117,691
	1910-11	161,632	103,948	117,681
	1911-12	190,007	97,829	117,807
	1912-13	183,279	95,157	117,734
	1913-14	176,677	112,529	117,691
	1914-15	179,381	107,265	118,089
	1915-16	154,721	127,288	119,905
	1916-17	141,571	132,455	121,967
	1917-18	142,899	136,388	121,956
	1918-19	174,014	173,399	122,366
	1919-20	308,244	302,959	122,366
	1920-21	402,173	406,810	138,577
	1921-22	351,757	345,136	161,413
	1922-23	342,333	306,571	159,967

e. Loan exclusive of £38,000

Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—

By the Company
" Government£6,400
200
£6,600

£1,455,400

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was claimed at 31st March, 1906.)

f In addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Stores £15,097.
g In addition a sum of £30,417 0s. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

h Gross Annual Receipts for 1909-10 are inclusive of £9,250, Insurance of No. 2 Pier, Kingston, destroyed by fire 18.5.09, and £789 12s. 9d., credit for coal over-charged to Locomotive Department during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Working expenses for 1900-10 are inclusive of £8,710 rebuilding No. 2 Pier.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

By a resolution passed on March 30th, 1911, the Legislative Council approved of a branch railway being built at an estimated cost of £92,250. This branch starts from May Pen station and runs up the valley of the Rio Minho to Danks, near Chapelton, (the station is called Chapelton) a distance of 13 miles. It was opened on Sept. 4th, 1913.

In April 1921, a further length of line of 2½ miles, from Linstead to New Works, was opened to traffic.

The following tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook but they are liable to alteration.

TIME TABLES (liable to alteration without notice)

MONTEGO BAY LINE

Stations.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Distance from- Kingston. Miles.
Kingston	7.25 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	7.42 "	11.05 "	4.32 "	6½
Grange Lane	7.50 "	11.13 "	4.40 "	9
Spanish Town	* 8.03 "	11.25 "	* 4.51 "	11½
Hartlands	8.15 "	11.35 "	5.02 "	15
Bushy Park	8.27 "	11.47 "	5.14 "	20
Old Harbour	8.38 "	11.58 "	5.25 "	22½
May Pen	9.09 "	12.28 p.m.	5.56 "	32½
Four Paths	9.21 "	12.40 "	6.08 "	37
Clarendon Park	9.40 "	1.00 "	6.26 "	42½
Porus	Ar. 9.52 "	1.13 "	6.39 "	46½
Williamsfield (for Mandeville)	..	1.44 "	7.15 "	53
Kendal	..	1.55 "	Ar. 7.23 "	54½
Greenvale	..	2.20 "	..	61
Balaclava	..	3.03 "	..	70½
Appleton	Wed'dys only	3.27 "	..	76½
Maggotty	..	3.38 "	..	80
Ipswich	..	4.03 "	..	85½
Stonehenge siding	..	4.28 "	..	90½
Catadupa	8.15 a.m.	4.42 "	..	94
Cambridge	8.40 "	5.00 "	..	97½
Montpelier	9.02 "	5.25 "	..	103
Anchovy	9.15 "	5.38 "	..	105½
Montego Bay	Ar. 9.40 "	Ar. 6.00 "	..	112½
Montego Bay	Wed'dys only	7.30 a.m.	..	
Anchovy	4.30 p.m.	7.56 "	..	
Montpelier	4.58 "	8.13 "	..	
Cambridge	5.20 "	8.34 "	..	
Catadupa	5.44 "	8.54 "	..	
Stonehenge siding	Ar. 6.00 "	9.06 "	..	
Ipswich	..	9.26 "	..	
Maggotty	..	9.49 "	..	
Appleton	Daily except Sundays	10.05 "	..	
Balaclava	..	10.37 "	..	
Greenvale	..	11.24 "	..	
Kendal	6.00 a.m.	11.51 "	..	
Williamsfield (for Mandeville)	6.12 "	12.09 p.m.	..	
Porus	6.37 "	12.37 "	3.20 p.m.	
Clarendon Park	6.53 "	12.54 "	3.36 "	
Four Paths	7.07 "	1.08 "	3.50 "	
May Pen	† 7.25 "	† 1.26 "	† 4.11 "	
Old Harbour	7.52 "	1.55 "	4.39 "	
Bushy Park	8.00 "	2.03 "	4.47 "	
Hartlands	8.12 "	2.16 "	5.03 "	
Spanish Town	8.26 "	† 2.31 "	5.22 "	
Grange Lane	8.35 "	2.41 "	5.31 "	
Gregory Park	8.44 "	2.50 "	5.39 "	
Kingston	Ar. 9.00 "	Ar. 3.05 "	Ar. 5.55 "	

* Re-book for Ewarton Line.

† Re-book for Rio Minho Valley Branch.

‡ Re-book for Ewarton and Port Antonio Lines.

These Tables are liable to alteration without notice.

PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.

Station	Departure Daily except Sunday.	Departure Daily except Sunday.	Departure Saturdays only.	Sundays only.	Distance from Kingston. Mile.
Kingston	2.15 p.m.	..	..	7.15 a.m. 2.20 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	2.32 "	..	..	7.32 " 2.37 "	6½
Grange Lane	2.42 "	..	..	7.42 " 2.47 "	9
Spanish Town	2.54 "	..	..	7.54 " 2.59 "	11½
Bog Walk	3.22 "	..	..	8.22 " 3.27 "	20½
Riversdale	3.39 "	..	..	8.39 " 3.44 "	26½
Troja	3.57 "	..	..	8.57 " 4.02 "	31
Richmond	4.20 "	..	..	9.20 " 4.25 "	36
Highgate Siding	4.30 "	..	..	9.30 " 4.35 "	38
Albany	4.47 "	..	..	9.47 " 4.52 "	42½
Belfield Siding	4.58 "	..	..	9.58 " 5.03 "	46
Annotto Bay	5.13 "	..	..	10.13 " 5.18 "	50
Windsor Castle Sdg	5.27 "	..	..	10.27 " 5.32 "	54½
Buff Bay	5.40 "	..	8.36 a.m.	10.40 " 5.45 "	58½
Orange Bay	5.50 "	..	8.47 "	10.50 " 5.55 "	61½
Hope Bay	6.05 "	..	9.04 "	11.05 " 6.10 "	66½
St. Margaret's Bay	6.16 "	..	9.16 "	11.16 " 6.21 "	69½
Port Antonio	6.35 Ar.	..	9.35 Ar.	11.35 Ar. 6.40 Ar.	75
Daily except Sunday					
Kingston	7.25 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	..	—
Gregory Park	7.42 "	2.32 "	4.32 "	..	6½
Grange Lane	7.50 "	2.42 "	4.40 "	..	9
Spanish Town	8.30 "	2.54 "	5.35 "	..	11½
Bog Walk	8.58 "	3.26 "	6.15 "	..	20½
Linstead	9.10 "	3.39 "	6.40 "	..	23½
Ewarton	9.25 Ar.	3.53 Ar.	7.00 Ar.	..	29
Saturdays only					
Port Antonio	..	7.00 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 a.m. 2.00 p.m.	..
St. Margaret's Bay	..	7.19 "	4.41 "	6.34 " 2.19 "	..
Hope Bay	..	7.29 "	4.53 "	6.44 " 2.29 "	..
Orange Bay	..	7.44 "	5.10 "	6.59 " 2.44 "	..
Buff Bay	..	7.55 "	5.19 Ar.	7.10 " 2.55 "	..
Windsor Castle Sdg	..	8.07 "	..	7.22 " 3.07 "	..
Annotto Bay	..	8.22 "	..	7.37 " 3.22 "	..
Belfield Siding	..	8.36 "	..	7.51 " 3.36 "	..
Albany	..	8.48 "	..	8.03 " 3.48 "	..
Highgate Siding	..	9.07 "	..	8.22 " 4.07 "	..
Richmond	..	9.21 "	..	8.36 " 4.21 "	..
Troja	..	9.42 "	..	8.57 " 4.42 "	..
Riversdale	..	9.59 "	..	9.14 " 4.59 "	..
Bog Walk	..	10.19 "	..	9.34 " 5.19 "	..
Spanish Town	..	*10.46 "	..	10.01 " 5.46 "	..
Grange Lane	..	10.56 "	..	10.11 " 5.56 "	..
Gregory Park	..	11.04 "	..	10.19 " 6.04 "	..
Kingston	..	11.20 Ar.	..	10.35 Ar. 6.20 Ar.	..
Daily except Sunday					
Ewarton	9.46 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	..	..
Linstead	10.04 "	4.33 "	6.40 "	..	..
Bog Walk	10.19 "	4.48 "	7.12 "	..	..
Spanish Town	10.46 "	5.22 "	8.26 "	..	..
Grange Lane	10.56 "	5.31 "	8.35 "	..	..
Gregory Park	11.04 "	5.39 "	8.44 "	..	..
Kingston	11.20 Ar.	5.55 Ar.	9.00 Ar.	..	..

*Re-Book for Montego Bay.

PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH, PORT ANTONIO AND EWARTON BRANCH.

The train leaving Kendal at 6.00 a.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 7.18 a.m. Passengers for Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 9.15 a.m., and passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book at Spanish Town by train timed to leave there at 8.30 a.m.

The train leaving Montego Bay at 7.30 a.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 1.19 p.m. Passengers for the Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 6.00 p.m. Passengers for the Port Antonio Line and Ewarton Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 2.54 p.m.

The train leaving Porus at 3.20 p.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 4.01 p.m.; Passengers for Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 6.00 p.m. This train does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line. Passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book by mixed train (second class accommodation only) timed to leave Spanish Town at 5.35 p.m.

PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO EWARTON, MONTEGO BAY LINE AND RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH.

The train leaving Port Antonio at 7.00 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 10.14 a.m. Passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 3.26 p.m. This train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 10.43 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 11.25 a.m.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE AND RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH.

The mixed train (2nd Class accommodation only) leaving Ewarton at 6.15 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 7.40 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Porus and Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 8.03 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.46 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 10.43 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 11.25 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.15 p.m. does not connect with the train for the Montego Bay Line or Rio Minho Valley Branch.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The mixed train (2nd Class accommodation only) leaving Ewarton 6.15 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 6.55 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Bog Walk at 3.22 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.46 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 10.14 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Bog Walk at 3.22 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.15 p.m. does not connect with train for the Port Antonio Line.

PASSENGERS FROM RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE, EWARTON AND PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The train leaving Chapelton at 6.20 a.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 7.15 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Porus should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 9.09 a.m. Passengers for Ewarton Branch should re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.30 a.m. and passengers for the Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 2.54 p.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 12.28 p.m.

The train leaving Chapelton at 3.10 p.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 4.05 p.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line as far as Kendal should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 5.56 p.m. This train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 5.12 p.m. and does not connect with train for the Port Antonio Line; but passengers for the Ewarton Branch can re-book by mixed train (second class accommodation only) timed to leave Spanish Town at 5.35 p.m.

Note.—The train leaving Kingston at 4.15 p.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 4.48 p.m. Passengers for Ewarton Branch can connect with mixed train (second class accommodation only) timed to leave Spanish Town at 5.35 p.m.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding.	First Class.						Second Class					
	1		3		6		1		3		6	
	Month.		Months.		Months.		Month.		Months.		Months.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6	1	19	5	3	18	9	7	1	9	1	6	3
12	3	5	8	6	11	3	11	16	3	1	19	5
24	5	10	3	11	0	6	19	17	3	3	5	8
36	8	15	0	17	10	0	26	5	0	5	5	0
48	9	12	6	19	5	0	28	17	6	6	2	6
60	10	10	0	21	0	0	31	10	0	6	11	3
80	10	18	9	21	17	6	32	16	3	7	0	0
100	11	7	6	22	17	0	34	2	6	7	8	9
113	11	16	3	23	12	6	35	8	9	7	17	6
All Lines	14	17	6	28	17	6	43	15	0	9	12	6

SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

(a.) Season tickets entitle the holders, for the period named therein, to travel, subject to the regulations, between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued, by any of the ordinary passenger trains (exclusive of Sunday excursion and other special trains) stopping at such stations, and are issued for periods of one, three and six months.

(b.) Applications for season tickets must be made to the Accountant, Kingston, at least three clear days before they are required.

(c.) Season tickets are issued subject to the ordinary contingencies, and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in the event of their being, from illness or any other cause, unable to use such tickets during any period of time for which they are issued.

(d.) The right is reserved to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets. The railway will not be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, or for any stoppage or delay arising from any cause.

(e.) Holders of season tickets must produce their tickets when called upon to do so by officers or servants of the railway.

In case of default, the holder must pay the ordinary single fare for the journey he has made or is making.

Such amounts may be refunded on application, but the right is reserved to decline such in cases of wilful, habitual or unreasonable refusal on the part of the holder to produce his ticket when called upon to do so.

(f.) Season tickets are not transferable, and if used by any other person than the one in whose favour they are issued, they will be forfeited and the ordinary fare must be paid.

(g.) In the event of a season ticket being lost, notice must at once be given to the Accountant, Kingston, who will issue a new one upon payment of 2/6.

(h.) Season tickets will be issued at quarter rates to school children under 14, and at half rates to persons under 18 years of age, who are in employment, or are articulated apprentices, or who are travelling for the sole purpose of receiving instruction in any day school, upon production of a certificate duly signed by the employer, master or mistress, as the case may be, also to school teachers at half rates, subject to their *bona fides* being satisfactorily proved.

(i.) Season tickets at half rates will be issued to vendors of books and magazines, subject to the approval of the Director (and subject to such season tickets being cancelled at any time for any breach of the regulations or rules of the railway), for the purpose of selling newspapers, books and magazines on the trains. The maximum weight of books periodicals and newspapers which such vendors are allowed to carry free is 28 lbs.

(j.) Season ticket holders who wish to renew their tickets, must give at least three clear days' notice in writing to the accountant, Kingston.

All expired season tickets must at once be sent to the accountant.

(k.) The Government reserves the right to refuse to issue a new ticket except upon production of the old one

(l.) It is to be understood that the contract for conveyance does not include baggage of any description for which the Government reserves the right to make an additional charge.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

(a) On not less than 24 hours previous notice being given to the Director of the Railway, special trains may be provided on the following conditions:—

(b.) For a Single Journey—Minimum 60 1st Class, or 120 2nd Class, ordinary fares. This entitles the number of passengers as above to travel. Any excess of passengers over 60 1st Class, or 120 2nd Class, must pay the ordinary fare.

(c.) For a Return Journey.—(1) If the return journey is commenced within 24 hours from the starting of the outward journey, the same minimum and rates as for a single journey plus 50 per cent.

(2) If the return journey is commenced after 24 hours from the time the outward journey was started, the rate will be double the charge for the single journey.

(d.) At night or on Sundays.—For Journeys made after 8 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays, 25 per cent. additional will be charged. The additional 25 per cent. will be charged only on the proportion of the time occupied after 8 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays, in making the journey, (delays on account of accident or unavoidable causes not charged for.)

(e.) Empty Miles.—The distance a train or engine has to run empty to commence a service will, in addition to the above, be charged for at 2s. 6d. per mile, subject to 25 per cent. additional for the proportion of the time after 8 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays.

(f.) Detention.—The charge for a special train not starting at the time fixed or detained through no fault of the Railway beyond the time occupied in the running is 20s. per hour or part thereof.

(g.) Cancelling Order for a Special Train.—A charge of £3 will be made for a special train ordered and cancelled, and in addition any empty miles run in either direction in connection with the same as per paragraph (e.) unless sufficient notice is given of the change so as to prevent the Railway from incurring any expense thereby.

(h.) Minimum Charge.—The minimum charge for any special train run on week days between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. for a single journey is £12 and for a return journey is £18 plus 25 per cent. additional as per paragraph (d.) for the night or on Sundays

The minimum charge for the running of a special train must be lodged in advance when the train is ordered.

Special trains will be run only at the option of the Government.

The right is reserved to the Government to forward any of its ordinary traffic by any special train, but no reduction of the special train rates will be made on account of the train being so utilized.

(m.) Servants and waiters on special trains will be conveyed free of charge to the following extent: 1 to every 10 First Class or 1 to every 20 Second Class passengers.

(n) Special charges will be made for running special trains on Christmas Days and Good Fridays.

PARCELS—RATES.

Miles not exceeding	7lbs. and under.	Over 7lbs. and up to 14lbs.	Over 14lbs. and up to 28lbs.	Over 28lbs. and up to 42lbs.	Over 42lbs. and up to 56lbs.	Over 56lbs. and up to 70lbs.	Over 70lbs. and up to 84lbs.	Over 84lbs. and up to 98lbs.	Over 98lbs. and up to 112lbs.	Every additional 28lbs. or part thereof.
20	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/7	2/1	2/7	3/1	3/7	4/1	1/
40	1/1	1/7	1/7	2/7	3/1	4/1	4/7	5/7	6/1	1/6
60	1/1	1/7	2/1	3/7	4/1	5/1	6/1	7/1	8/1	1/6
Over 60	1/1	2/1	3/1	4/7	6/1	7/1	8/1	9/1	10/1	2/

Note—100% is included on the above now.

STORAGE CHARGES

Baggage and other articles to be conveyed by passenger train will be accepted for storage on payment of the following charges.

Weight.	For 24 hours or part.	Over 24 hours and not exceeding 48 hours.	Over 48 hours and not exceeding 7 days.	For each week or part of a week over 7 days.
Each article not exceeding 56lbs	2d.	3d.	6d.	3d.
Each article over 56lbs. but not exceeding 112lbs.	3d.	5d.	9d.	4d
Each article not exceeding 112lbs. and measuring over 6 cubic feet	4d.	6d.	1/	6d
Each article over 112lbs. but not exceeding 336lbs.	4d.	6d.	1/	6d
Perambulators, Bicycles, Bathchairs, Rocking horses, Cradles, etc.	3d.	5d.	9d.	4d

Baggage unclaimed after 24 hours after arrival at destination will be subject to storage charges at above rates

See Conditions and Regulations exhibited at all Stations relating to conveyance of troops by Passenger trains.

These Tables are liable to alteration without notice.

RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH.

Trains from Kingston.	Daily except Sunday.	Daily except Sunday.	Distance from Kingston. Miles.
Kingston	Dep. 7.25 a.m.	Dep. 4.15 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	7.42 "	4.32 "	6½
Grange Lane	7.50 "	4.40 "	9
Spanish Town	8.03 "	4.51 "	11½
Hartlands	8.15 "	5.02 "	15
Bushy Park	8.27 "	5.14 "	20
Old Harbour	8.38 "	5.25 "	22½
May Pen	9.15 "	6.00 "	32½
Suttons	10.00 "	6.45 "	42½
Chapelton	Ar. 10.12 "	Ar. 6.57 "	46
Trains to Kingston.			
Chapelton	Dep. 6.00 a.m.	Dep. 2.50 p.m.	
Suttons	6.22 "	3.12 "	
May Pen	7.15 "	4.05 "	
Old Harbour	7.52 "	4.39 "	
Bushy Park	8.00 "	4.47 "	
Hartlands	8.12 "	5.03 "	
Spanish Town	8.26 "	5.22 "	
Grange Lane	8.35 "	5.31 "	
Gregory Park	8.44 "	5.39 "	
Kingston	Ar. 9.00 "	Ar. 5.55 "	

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM KINGSTON.		FROM GREGORY PARK.		FROM GRANGE LANE.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9	2 4	1 2
Gregory Park	2 4	1 2	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9
Grange Lane	3 0	1 6	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9
Spanish Town	3 10	1 11	2 4	1 2	1 6	0 9
Hartlands	5 0	2 6	3 6	1 9	2 10	1 5
Bushy Park	5 10	2 11	4 4	2 2	3 6	1 9
Old Harbour	7 0	3 6	5 4	2 8	4 10	2 5
Inverness	8 4	4 2	6 6	3 3	6 0	3 0
May Pen	10 0	5 0	8 10	4 5	8 6	4 3
Suttons	10 6	5 3	9 6	4 9	9 0	4 6
Chapelton	9 0	4 6	7 10	3 11	7 0	3 6
Four Paths	10 0	5 0	8 10	4 5	8 6	4 3
Clarendon Park ..	10 10	5 5	9 8	4 10	9 2	4 7
Porus	11 10	5 11	10 10	5 5	10 2	5 1
Williamsfield .. .	12 2	6 1	11 2	5 7	10 6	5 3
Kendal	13 2	6 7	12 2	6 1	11 8	5 10
Greenvale	14 10	7 5	13 8	6 10	13 4	6 8
Balselava	16 0	8 0	14 10	7 5	14 2	7 1
Appleton	16 8	8 4	15 6	7 9	14 10	7 5
Maggotty	18 0	9 0	16 8	8 4	16 0	8 0
Ipswich	19 8	9 10	18 4	9 2	17 8	8 10
Catadupa	20 6	10 3	19 2	9 7	18 6	9 3
Cambridge	21 6	10 9	20 2	10 1	19 8	9 10
Montpelier	22 2	11 1	20 10	10 5	20 2	10 1
Anchoy	23 8	11 10	22 4	11 2	21 8	10 10
Montego Bay	5 4	2 8	3 6	1 9	3 0	1 6
Bog Walk	6 0	3 0	4 6	2 3	3 10	1 11
Linstead	7 4	3 8	5 10	2 11	5 0	2 6
Ewarton	6 10	3 5	5 4	2 8	4 6	2 3
New Works	6 10	3 5	5 4	2 8	4 6	2 3
Riversdale	7 10	3 11	6 4	3 2	5 6	2 9
Troja	8 10	4 5	7 6	3 9	6 10	3 5
Richmond	9 2	4 7	8 0	4 0	7 4	3 8
Highgate	10 0	5 0	8 10	4 5	8 6	4 3
Albany	11 4	5 8	10 2	5 1	9 8	4 10
Annotto Bay	12 2	6 1	11 0	5 6	10 6	5 3
Windsor Castle ..	12 10	6 5	11 8	5 10	11 4	5 8
Buff Bay	13 4	6 8	12 2	6 1	11 10	5 11
Orange Bay	14 2	7 1	13 0	6 6	12 8	6 4
Hope Bay	14 8	7 4	13 6	6 9	13 2	6 7
St. Margaret's Bay	15 8	7 10	14 4	7 2	14 0	7 0
Port Antonio						

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM SPANISH TOWN.		FROM HARTLANDS.		FROM BUSHY PARK.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kingston ..	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 1 11	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 2 6
Gregory Park ..	1 6	0 9	2 4	1 2	3 6	1 9
Grange Lane ..	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9	2 10	1 5
Spanish Town ..			1 6	0 9	2 4	1 2
Hartlands ..	1 6	0 9			1 6	0 9
Bushy Park ..	2 4	1 2	1 6	0 9		
Old Harbour ..	2 10	1 5	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 9
Inverness ..	4 0	2 0	3 4	1 8	2 0	1 0
May Pen ..	5 4	2 8	4 6	2 3	3 4	1 8
Suttons ..	7 10	3 11	7 0	3 6	5 10	2 11
Chapelton ..	8 8	4 4	7 10	3 11	6 6	3 3
Four Paths ..	6 6	3 3	5 6	2 9	4 4	2 2
Clarendon Park ..	7 10	3 11	7 0	3 6	5 10	2 11
Perus ..	8 8	4 4	8 0	4 0	6 10	3 5
Williamsfield ..	9 10	4 11	9 2	4 7	8 4	4 2
Kendal ..	10 0	5 0	9 6	4 9	8 8	4 4
Greenvale ..	11 4	5 8	10 6	5 3	9 8	4 10
Balaclava ..	12 10	6 5	12 4	6 2	11 6	5 9
Appleton ..	13 10	6 11	13 4	6 8	12 6	6 3
Maggotty ..	14 4	7 2	13 10	6 11	13 0	6 6
Ipswich ..	15 6	7 9	14 10	7 5	14 0	7 0
Catadupa ..	17 4	8 8	16 6	8 3	15 6	7 9
Cambridge ..	18 0	9 0	17 4	8 8	16 4	8 2
Montpelier ..	19 2	9 7	18 4	9 2	17 4	8 8
Anchovy ..	19 8	9 10	19 0	9 6	18 0	9 0
Montego Bay ..	21 0	10 6	20 6	10 3	19 4	9 8
Bog Walk ..	2 4	1 2	3 0	1 6	4 4	2 2
Linstead ..	3 0	1 6	4 0	2 0	5 4	2 8
Ewarton ..	4 6	2 3	5 4	2 8	6 6	3 3
New Works ..	3 10	1 11	4 10	2 5	6 0	3 0
Riversdale ..	3 10	1 11	4 10	2 5	6 0	3 0
Treja ..	5 0	2 6	5 10	2 11	7 0	3 6
Richmond ..	6 4	3 2	7 0	3 6	8 4	4 2
Highgate ..	6 10	3 5	7 6	3 9	8 8	4 4
Albany ..	7 10	3 11	8 6	4 3	9 4	4 8
Annotto Bay ..	9 4	4 8	9 10	4 11	10 10	5 5
Windsor Castle ..	10 0	5 0	10 6	5 3	11 6	5 9
Buff Bay ..	10 10	5 5	11 4	5 8	12 2	6 1
Orange Bay ..	11 4	5 8	11 10	5 11	12 8	6 4
Hope Bay ..	12 2	6 1	12 8	6 4	13 6	6 9
St. Margarets Bay ..	12 8	6 4	13 2	6 7	14 0	7 0
Port Antonio ..	13 8	7 10	14 2	7 1	15 0	7 6

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM OLD HARBOUR		FROM INVERNESS		FROM MAY PEN.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	5 10	2 11	7 0	3 6	8 4	4 2
Gregory Park	4 4	2 2	5 4	2 8	6 6	3 3
Grange Lane	3 6	1 9	4 10	2 5	6 0	3 0
Spanish Town	2 10	1 5	4 0	2 0	5 4	2 8
Hartlands	2 0	1 0	3 4	1 8	4 6	2 3
Bushy Park	1 6	0 9	2 0	1 0	3 4	1 8
Old Harbour .. ..	..	..	1 6	0 9	2 6	1 3
Inverness	1 6	0 9	..	..	1 6	0 9
May Pen	2 6	1 3	1 6	0 9	..	..
Suttons	5 0	2 6	3 10	1 11	2 6	1 3
Chapelton	6 0	3 0	4 10	2 5	3 6	1 9
Four Paths	3 10	1 11	2 6	1 3	1 6	0 9
Clarendon Park	5 9	2 6	3 10	1 11	2 6	1 3
Porus	6 0	3 0	5 0	2 6	3 10	1 11
Williamsfield	7 10	3 11	6 6	3 3	5 4	2 8
Kendal	8 0	4 0	7 0	3 6	5 10	2 11
Greenvale	9 4	4 8	8 6	4 3	7 4	3 8
Balaclava	11 0	5 6	10 0	5 0	9 2	4 7
Appleton	12 0	6 0	11 4	5 8	10 4	5 2
Maggotty	12 8	6 4	11 10	5 11	11 0	5 6
Ipswich	13 6	6 9	12 10	6 5	12 0	6 0
Catadupa	15 0	7 6	14 2	7 1	13 4	6 8
Cambridge	15 8	7 10	14 10	7 5	14 0	7 0
Montpelier	16 10	8 5	15 10	7 11	14 10	7 5
Anchovy	17 4	8 8	16 6	8 3	15 6	7 9
Montego Bay	18 10	9 5	18 0	9 0	16 10	8 5
Bog Walk	5 0	2 6	6 4	3 2	7 6	3 9
Linstead	5 10	2 11	7 0	3 6	8 4	4 2
Ewarton	7 4	3 8	8 4	4 2	9 2	4 7
New Works	6 6	3 3	7 10	3 11	8 10	4 5
Riversdale	6 6	3 3	7 10	3 11	8 10	4 5
Troja	7 10	3 11	8 8	4 4	9 6	4 9
Richmond	8 10	4 5	9 6	4 9	10 4	5 2
Highgate	9 2	4 7	9 10	4 11	10 10	5 5
Albany	9 10	4 11	10 10	5 5	11 8	5 10
Annotto Bay	11 4	5 8	12 0	6 0	12 10	6 5
Windsor Castle	12 0	6 0	12 10	6 5	13 8	6 10
Buff Bay	12 8	6 4	13 6	6 9	14 2	7 1
Orange Bay	13 2	6 7	14 0	7 0	14 10	7 5
Hope Bay	14 0	7 0	14 10	7 5	15 10	7 11
St. Margaret's Bay	14 4	7 2	15 6	7 9	16 6	8 3
Port Antonio	15 8	7 10	16 6	8 3	17 6	8 9

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM SUTTONS		FROM CHAPELTON		FROM FOUR PATHS	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kingston	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 10 6	s. d. 5 3	s. d. 9 0	s. d. 4 6
Gregory Park	8 10	4 5	9 6	4 9	7 10	3 11
Grange Lane	8 6	4 3	9 0	4 6	7 0	3 6
Spanish Town	7 10	3 11	8 8	4 4	6 6	3 3
Hartlands	7 0	3 6	7 10	3 11	5 6	2 9
Bushy Park	5 10	2 11	6 6	3 3	4 4	2 2
Old Harbour	5 0	2 6	6 0	3 0	3 10	1 11
Inverness	3 10	1 11	4 10	2 5	2 6	1 3
May Pen	2 6	1 3	3 6	1 9	1 6	0 9
Suttons			1 6	0 9	3 10	1 11
Chapelton	1 6	0 9			4 6	2 3
Four Paths	3 10	1 11	4 6	2 3		
Clarendon Park	5 0	2 6	6 0	3 0	1 6	0 0
Porus	6 4	3 2	7 0	3 6	2 6	1 3
Williamsfield	7 10	3 11	8 6	4 3	4 0	2 0
Kendal	8 4	4 2	8 10	4 5	4 6	2 3
Greenvale	9 4	4 8	9 10	4 11	6 0	3 0
Balaclava	11 0	5 6	11 8	5 10	8 6	4 3
Appleton	12 2	6 1	12 8	6 4	9 6	4 9
Maggotty	12 8	6 4	13 2	6 7	10 0	5 0
Ipswich	13 8	6 10	14 2	7 1	11 2	5 7
Catadupa	15 0	7 6	15 8	7 10	12 6	6 3
Cambridge	15 10	7 11	16 6	8 3	13 2	6 7
Montpelier	16 10	8 5	17 6	8 9	14 0	7 0
Anchoy	17 6	8 9	18 2	9 1	14 4	7 2
Montego Bay	19 0	9 6	19 8	9 10	15 10	7 11
Bog Walk	9 6	4 9	10 0	5 0	8 6	4 3
Linstead	10 0	5 0	10 10	5 5	9 2	4 7
Ewarton	11 0	5 6	11 8	5 10	10 0	5 0
New Works	10 6	5 3	11 4	5 8	9 8	4 10
Riversdale	10 6	5 3	11 4	5 8	9 8	4 10
Troja	11 4	5 8	12 0	6 0	10 4	5 2
Richmond	12 2	6 1	12 10	6 5	11 4	5 8
Highgate	12 6	6 3	13 2	6 7	11 8	5 10
Albany	13 4	6 8	13 10	6 11	12 4	6 2
Annotto Bay	14 4	7 2	15 2	7 7	13 8	6 10
Windsor Castle	15 6	7 9	16 0	8 0	14 2	7 1
Buff Bay	16 4	8 2	16 10	8 5	15 0	7 6
Orange Bay	16 10	8 5	17 6	8 9	15 8	7 10
Hope Bay	18 0	9 0	18 6	9 3	16 8	8 4
St. Margaret's Bay	18 6	9 3	19 2	9 7	17 4	8 8
Port Antonio	19 8	9 10	20 6	10 3	18 6	9 3

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM OLD HARBOUR		FROM INVERNESS		FROM MAY PEN.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	5 10	2 11	7 0	3 6	8 4	4 2
Gregory Park	4 4	2 2	5 4	2 8	6 6	3 3
Grange Lane	3 6	1 9	4 10	2 5	6 0	3 0
Spanish Town	2 10	1 5	4 0	2 0	5 4	2 8
Hartlands	2 0	1 0	3 4	1 8	4 6	2 3
Bushy Park	1 6	0 9	2 0	1 0	3 4	1 8
Old Harbour .. ..	..	..	1 6	0 9	2 6	1 3
Inverness	1 6	0 9	..	..	1 6	0 9
May Pen	2 6	1 3	1 6	0 9	..	..
Suttons	5 0	2 6	3 10	1 11	2 6	1 3
Chapelton	6 0	3 0	4 10	2 5	3 6	1 9
Four Paths	3 10	1 11	2 6	1 3	1 6	0 9
Clarendon Park	5 9	2 6	3 10	1 11	2 6	1 3
Porus	6 0	3 0	5 0	2 6	3 10	1 11
Williamsfield	7 10	3 11	6 6	3 3	5 4	2 8
Kendal	8 0	4 0	7 0	3 6	5 10	2 11
Greenvale	9 4	4 8	8 6	4 3	7 4	3 8
Balaclava	11 0	5 6	10 0	5 0	9 2	4 7
Appleton	12 0	6 0	11 4	5 8	10 4	5 2
Maggoty	12 8	6 4	11 10	5 11	11 0	5 6
Ipswich	13 6	6 9	12 10	6 5	12 0	6 0
Catadupa	15 0	7 6	14 2	7 1	13 4	6 8
Cambridge	15 8	7 10	14 10	7 5	14 0	7 0
Montpelier	16 10	8 5	15 10	7 11	14 10	7 5
Anchovy	17 4	8 8	16 6	8 3	15 6	7 9
Montego Bay	18 10	9 5	18 0	9 0	16 10	8 5
Bog Walk	5 0	2 6	6 4	3 2	7 6	3 9
Linstead	5 10	2 11	7 0	3 6	8 4	4 2
Ewarton	7 4	3 8	8 4	4 2	9 2	4 7
New Works	6 6	3 3	7 10	3 11	8 10	4 5
Riversdale	6 6	3 3	7 10	3 11	8 10	4 5
Troja	7 10	3 11	8 8	4 4	9 6	4 9
Richmond	8 10	4 5	9 6	4 9	10 4	5 2
Highgate	9 2	4 7	9 10	4 11	10 10	5 5
Albany	9 10	4 11	10 10	5 5	11 8	5 10
Annotto Bay	11 4	5 8	12 0	6 0	12 10	6 5
Windsor Castle	12 0	6 0	12 10	6 5	13 8	6 10
Buff Bay	12 8	6 4	13 6	6 9	14 2	7 1
Orange Bay	13 2	6 7	14 0	7 0	14 10	7 5
Hope Bay	14 0	7 0	14 10	7 5	15 10	7 11
St. Margaret's Bay	14 4	7 2	15 6	7 9	16 6	8 3
Port Antonio	15 8	7 10	16 6	8 3	17 6	8 9

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM SUTTONS		FROM CHAPELTON		FROM FOUR PATHS	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	10 0	5 0	10 6	5 3	9 0	4 6
Gregory Park	8 10	4 5	9 6	4 9	7 10	3 11
Grange Lane	8 6	4 3	9 0	4 6	7 0	3 6
Spanish Town	7 10	3 11	8 8	4 4	6 6	3 3
Hartlands	7 0	3 6	7 10	3 11	5 6	2 9
Bushy Park	5 10	2 11	6 6	3 3	4 4	2 2
Old Harbour	5 0	2 6	6 0	3 0	3 10	1 11
Inverness	3 10	1 11	4 10	2 5	2 6	1 3
May Pen	2 6	1 3	3 6	1 9	1 6	0 9
Suttons			1 6	0 9	3 10	1 11
Chapelton	1 6	0 9			4 6	2 3
Four Paths	3 10	1 11	4 6	2 3		
Clarendon Park	5 0	2 6	6 0	3 0	1 6	0 9
Porus	6 4	3 2	7 0	3 6	2 6	1 3
Williamsfield	7 10	3 11	8 6	4 3	4 0	2 0
Kendal	8 4	4 2	8 10	4 5	4 6	2 3
Greenvale	9 4	4 8	9 10	4 11	6 0	3 0
Balaclava	11 0	5 6	11 8	5 10	8 6	4 3
Appleton	12 2	6 1	12 8	6 4	9 6	4 9
Maggotty	12 8	6 4	13 2	6 7	10 0	5 0
Ipswich	13 8	6 10	14 2	7 1	11 2	5 7
Catadupa	15 0	7 6	15 8	7 10	12 6	6 3
Cambridge	15 10	7 11	16 6	8 3	13 2	6 7
Montpelier	16 10	8 5	17 6	8 9	14 0	7 0
Anchovy	17 6	8 9	18 2	9 1	14 4	7 2
Montego Bay	19 0	9 6	19 8	9 10	15 10	7 11
Bog Walk	9 6	4 9	10 0	5 0	8 6	4 3
Linstead	10 0	5 0	10 10	5 5	9 2	4 7
Ewarton	11 0	5 6	11 8	5 10	10 0	5 0
New Works	10 6	5 3	11 4	5 8	9 8	4 10
Riversdale	11 4	5 8	12 0	6 0	10 4	5 2
Troja	12 2	6 1	12 10	6 5	11 4	5 8
Richmond	12 6	6 3	13 2	6 7	11 8	5 10
Highgate	13 4	6 8	13 10	6 11	12 4	6 2
Albany	14 4	7 2	15 2	7 7	13 8	6 10
Annotto Bay	15 6	7 9	16 0	8 0	14 2	7 1
Windsor Castle	16 4	8 2	16 10	8 5	15 0	7 6
Buff Bay	16 10	8 5	17 6	8 9	15 8	7 10
Orange Bay	18 0	9 0	18 6	9 3	16 8	8 4
Hope Bay	18 6	9 3	19 2	9 7	17 4	8 8
St. Margaret's Bay	19 8	9 10	20 6	10 3	18 6	9 3
Port Antonio						

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM		FROM PORUS.		FROM	
	CLARENDON PARK				WILLIAMSFIELD.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	10 0	5 0	10 10	5 5	11 10	5 11
Gregory Park	8 10	4 5	9 8	4 10	10 10	5 5
Grange Lane	8 6	4 3	9 2	4 7	10 2	5 1
Spanish Town	7 10	3 11	8 8	4 4	9 10	4 11
Hartlands	7 0	3 6	8 0	4 0	9 2	4 7
Bushy Park	5 10	2 11	6 10	3 5	8 4	4 2
Old Harbour	5 0	2 6	6 0	3 0	7 10	3 11
Inverness	3 10	1 11	5 0	2 6	6 6	3 3
May Pen	2 6	1 3	3 10	1 11	5 4	2 8
Suttons	5 0	2 6	6 4	3 2	7 10	3 11
Chapelton	6 0	3 0	7 0	3 6	8 6	4 3
Four Paths	1 6	0 9	2 6	1 3	4 0	2 0
Clarendon Park .. .. .	..	..	1 6	0 9	2 10	1 5
Porus	1 6	0 9	..	..	1 10	0 11
Williamfield	2 10	1 5	1 10	0 11	..	..
Kendal	3 4	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 9
Greenvale	4 10	2 5	3 10	1 11	2 0	1 0
Balaclava	7 0	3 6	6 0	3 0	4 6	2 3
Appleton	8 8	4 4	7 6	3 9	6 0	3 0
Maggotty	9 2	4 7	8 6	4 3	6 10	3 5
Ipswich	10 2	5 1	9 4	4 8	8 4	4 2
Catadupa	11 8	5 10	11 0	5 6	9 8	4 10
Cambridge	12 4	6 2	11 6	5 9	10 4	5 2
Montpelier	13 2	6 7	12 6	6 3	11 4	5 8
Anchovy	13 8	6 10	12 10	6 5	11 10	5 11
Montego Bay	14 10	7 5	14 0	7 0	13 0	6 6
Bog Walk	9 6	4 9	10 2	5 1	11 4	5 8
Linstead	10 0	5 0	10 10	5 5	12 0	6 0
Ewarton	11 0	5 6	11 10	5 11	12 10	6 5
New Works	10 6	5 3	11 4	5 8	12 6	6 3
Riversdale	10 6	5 3	11 4	5 8	12 6	6 3
Troja	11 4	5 8	12 2	6 1	13 2	6 7
Richmond	12 2	6 1	13 0	6 6	14 0	7 0
Highgate	12 6	6 3	13 4	6 8	14 2	7 1
Albany	13 4	6 8	14 0	7 0	15 0	7 6
Annotto Bay	14 4	7 2	15 6	7 9	16 8	8 4
Windsor Castle	15 6	7 9	16 4	8 2	17 6	8 9
Buff Bay	16 4	8 2	17 2	8 7	18 4	9 2
Orange Bay	16 10	8 5	17 8	8 10	19 0	9 6
Hope Bay	18 0	9 0	18 10	9 5	20 0	10 0
St. Margaret's Bay	18 6	9 3	19 4	9 8	20 8	10 4
Port Antonio	19 8	9 10	20 8	10 4	21 10	10 11

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM KENDAL		FROM GREENVALE.		FROM BALACLAVA.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	12 2	6 1	13 2	6 7	14 10	7 5
Gregory Park	11 2	5 7	12 2	6 1	13 8	6 10
Grange Lane	10 6	5 3	11 8	5 10	13 4	6 8
Spanish Town	10 0	5 0	11 4	5 8	12 16	6 5
Hartlands	9 6	4 9	10 6	5 3	12 4	6 2
Bushy Park	8 8	4 4	9 8	4 10	11 6	5 9
Old Harbour	8 0	4 0	9 4	4 8	11 0	5 6
Inverness	7 0	3 6	8 6	4 3	10 0	5 0
May Pen	5 10	2 11	7 4	3 8	9 2	4 7
Suttons	8 4	4 2	9 4	4 8	11 0	5 6
Chapelton	8 10	4 5	9 10	4 11	11 8	5 10
Four Paths	4 6	2 3	6 0	3 0	8 6	4 3
Clarendon Park	3 4	1 8	4 10	2 5	7 0	3 6
Porus	2 0	1 6	3 10	1 11	6 0	3 0
Williamsfield	1 6	0 9	2 0	1 0	4 6	2 3
Kendal .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 10	0 11	4 0	2 0
Greenvale	1 10	0 11	.. ..	.. ..	2 6	1 3
Balacava	4 0	2 0	2 6	1 3	.. ..	.. ..
Appleton	5 6	2 9	4 0	2 0	1 10	0 11
Maggoty	6 6	3 3	4 10	2 5	2 6	1 3
Ipswich	7 10	3 11	6 4	3 2	4 0	2 0
Catadupa	9 6	4 9	8 4	4 2	6 0	3 0
Cambridge	10 0	5 0	9 0	4 6	7 0	3 6
Montpelier	11 2	5 7	9 10	4 11	8 4	4 2
Anchovy	11 6	5 9	10 4	5 2	8 10	4 5
Montego Bay	12 8	6 4	11 8	5 10	10 0	5 0
Bog Walk	11 8	5 10	12 8	6 4	14 2	7 1
Linstead	12 2	6 1	13 4	6 8	14 10	7 5
Ewarton	13 2	6 7	14 2	7 1	15 10	7 11
New Works	12 8	6 4	13 10	6 11	15 6	7 9
Riversdale	12 8	6 4	13 10	6 11	16 6	7 9
Troja	13 6	6 9	14 4	7 2	16 4	8 2
Richmond	14 2	7 1	15 6	7 9	17 4	8 8
Highgate	14 8	7 4	15 10	7 11	17 8	8 10
Albany	15 6	7 9	16 8	8 4	18 10	9 5
Annotto Bay	17 2	8 7	18 4	9 2	20 2	10 1
Windsor Castle	18 0	9 0	19 2	9 7	21 4	10 8
Buff Bay	18 10	9 5	20 0	10 0	22 2	11 1
Orange Bay	19 4	9 8	20 8	10 4	22 8	11 4
Hope Bay	20 6	10 3	21 8	10 10	23 10	11 11
St. Margaret's Bay	21 0	10 6	22 4	11 2	24 4	12 2
Port Antonio	22 4	11 2	23 8	11 10	25 6	12 9

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM APPLETON.		FROM MAGGOTTY.		FROM IPSWICH.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kingston	s. d. 16 0	s. d. 8 0	s. d. 16 8	s. d. 8 4	s. d. 18 0	s. d. 9 0
Gregory Park	14 10	7 5	15 6	7 9	16 8	8 4
Grange Lane	14 2	7 1	14 10	7 5	16 0	8 0
Spanish Town	13 10	6 11	14 4	7 2	15 6	7 9
Hartlands	13 4	6 8	13 10	6 11	14 10	7 5
Bushy Park	12 6	6 3	13 0	6 6	14 0	7 0
Old Harbour	12 0	6 0	12 8	6 4	13 6	6 9
Inverness	11 4	5 8	11 10	5 11	12 10	6 5
May Pen	10 4	5 2	11 0	5 6	12 0	6 0
Suttons	12 2	6 1	12 8	6 4	13 8	6 10
Chapelton	12 8	6 4	13 2	6 7	14 2	7 1
Four Paths	9 6	4 9	10 0	5 0	11 2	5 7
Clarendon Park	8 8	4 4	9 2	4 7	10 2	5 1
Porus	7 6	3 9	8 6	4 3	9 4	4 8
Williamsfield	6 0	3 0	6 10	3 5	8 4	4 2
Kendal	5 6	2 9	6 6	3 3	7 10	3 11
Greenvale	4 0	2 0	4 10	2 5	6 4	3 2
Balaclava	1 10	0 11	2 6	1 3	4 0	2 0
Appleton	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9	2 4	1 2
Maggotty	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9
Ipswich	2 4	1 2	1 6	0 9	2 4	1 2
Catadupa	4 6	2 3	3 6	1 9	2 4	1 2
Cambridge	5 4	2 8	4 6	2 3	3 0	1 6
Montpelier	6 10	3 5	5 10	2 11	4 6	2 3
Anchovy	7 4	3 8	6 6	3 3	5 0	2 6
Montego Bay	8 10	4 5	8 4	4 2	6 10	3 5
Bog Walk	15 6	7 9	16 0	8 0	17 4	8 8
Linstead	16 0	8 0	16 10	8 5	18 0	9 0
Ewarton	17 4	8 8	18 0	9 0	19 2	9 7
New Works	16 8	8 4	17 6	8 9	18 6	9 3
Riversdale	16 8	8 4	17 6	8 9	18 6	9 3
Troja	17 8	8 10	18 4	9 2	19 8	9 10
Richmond	18 10	9 5	19 4	9 8	20 8	10 4
Highgate	19 2	9 7	19 10	9 11	21 0	10 6
Albany	20 0	10 0	20 8	10 4	21 10	10 11
Annotto Bay	21 8	10 10	22 4	11 2	23 8	11 10
Windsor Castle	22 6	11 3	23 2	11 7	24 4	12 2
Buff Bay	23 4	11 8	24 0	12 0	25 2	12 7
Orange Bay	24 0	12 0	24 8	12 4	25 10	12 11
Hope Bay	25 0	12 6	25 8	12 10	26 10	13 5
St. Margarets Bay	25 8	12 10	26 4	13 2	27 6	13 9
Port Antonio	26 10	13 5	27 6	13 9	28 10	14 5

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM CATADUPA.		FROM CAMBRIDGE.		FROM MONTPELIER.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kingston	s. d. 19 8	s. d. 9 10	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 10 3	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 10 9
Gregory Park	18 4	9 2	19 2	9 7	20 2	10 1
Grange Lane	17 8	8 10	18 6	9 3	19 8	9 10
Spanish Town	17 4	8 8	18 0	9 0	19 2	9 7
Hartlands	16 6	8 3	17 4	8 8	18 4	9 2
Bushy Park	15 6	7 9	16 4	8 2	17 4	8 8
Old Harbour	15 0	7 6	15 8	7 10	16 10	8 5
Inverness	14 2	7 1	14 10	7 5	15 10	7 11
May Pen	13 4	6 8	14 0	7 0	14 10	7 5
Suttons	15 0	7 6	15 10	7 11	16 10	8 5
Chapelton	15 8	7 10	16 6	8 3	17 6	8 9
Four Paths	12 6	6 3	13 2	6 7	14 0	7 0
Clarendon Park	11 8	5 10	12 4	6 2	13 2	6 7
Porus	11 0	5 6	11 6	5 9	12 6	6 3
Williamsfield	9 8	4 10	10 4	5 2	11 4	5 8
Kendal	9 6	4 9	10 0	5 0	11 2	5 7
Greenvale	8 4	4 2	9 0	4 6	9 10	4 11
Balaclava	6 0	3 0	7 0	3 6	8 4	4 2
Appleton	4 6	2 3	5 4	2 8	6 10	3 5
Maggotty	3 6	1 9	4 6	2 3	5 10	2 11
Ipswich	2 4	1 2	3 0	1 6	4 6	2 3
Catadupa .. .. .	..	..	1 6	0 9	2 4	1 2
Cambridge	1 6	0 9	..	..	1 6	0 9
Montpelier	2 4	1 2	1 6	0 9	..	..
Anchovy	3 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 9
Montego Bay	4 10	2 5	3 10	1 11	2 6	1 3
Bog Walk	19 0	9 6	19 10	9 11	20 10	10 5
Linstead	19 10	9 11	20 6	10 3	21 8	10 10
Ewarton	20 10	10 5	21 8	10 10	22 8	11 4
New Works	20 6	10 3	21 0	10 6	22 4	11 2
Riversdale	20 6	10 3	21 0	10 6	22 4	11 2
Troja	21 4	10 8	22 2	11 1	23 2	11 7
Richmond	22 4	11 2	23 2	11 7	24 2	12 1
Highgate	22 8	11 4	23 8	11 10	24 8	12 4
Albany	23 8	11 10	24 4	12 2	25 6	12 9
Annotto Bay	25 2	12 7	26 0	13 0	27 2	13 7
Windsor Castle	26 0	13 0	26 10	13 5	28 0	14 0
Buff Bay	26 10	13 5	27 8	13 10	28 10	14 5
Orange Bay	27 6	13 9	28 4	14 2	29 4	14 8
Hope Bay	28 6	14 3	29 4	14 8	30 6	15 3
St. Margaret's Bay	29 2	14 7	30 4	15 0	31 0	15 6
Port Antonio	30 6	15 3	31 4	15 8	32 4	16 2

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM ANCHOVY.		FROM MONTEGO BAY		FROM BOG WALK.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kingston	s. d. 22 2	s. d. 11 1	s. d. 23 8	s. d. 11 10	s. d. 5 4	s. d. 2 8
Gregory Park	20 10	10 5	22 4	11 2	3 6	1 9
Grange Lane	20 2	10 1	21 8	10 10	3 0	1 6
Spanish Town	19 8	9 10	21 0	10 6	2 4	1 2
Harlands	19 0	9 6	20 6	10 3	3 0	1 6
Bushy Park	18 0	9 0	19 4	9 8	4 4	2 2
Old Harbour	17 4	8 8	18 10	9 5	5 0	2 6
Inverness	16 6	8 3	18 0	9 0	6 4	3 2
May Pen	15 6	7 9	16 10	8 5	7 6	3 9
Suttons	17 6	8 9	19 0	9 6	9 6	4 9
Chapelton	18 2	9 1	19 8	9 10	10 0	5 0
Four Paths	14 4	7 2	15 10	7 11	8 6	4 3
Clarendon Park	13 8	6 10	14 10	7 5	9 6	4 9
Porus	12 10	6 5	14 0	7 0	10 2	5 1
Williamsfield	11 10	5 11	13 0	6 6	11 4	5 8
Kendal	11 6	5 9	12 8	6 4	11 8	5 10
Greenvale	10 4	5 2	11 8	5 10	12 8	6 4
Balaclava	8 10	4 5	10 0	5 0	14 2	7 1
Appleton	7 4	3 8	8 10	4 5	15 6	7 9
Maggotty	6 6	3 3	8 4	4 2	16 0	8 0
Ipswich	5 0	2 6	6 10	3 5	17 4	8 8
Catadupa	3 0	1 6	4 10	2 5	19 0	9 6
Cambridge	2 0	1 0	3 10	1 11	19 10	9 11
Montpelier	1 6	0 9	2 6	1 3	20 10	10 5
Anchovy .. ..	..	..	1 10	0 11	21 6	10 9
Montego Bay	1 10	0 11	..	..	23 0	11 6
Bog Walk	21 6	10 9	23 0	11 6	..	..
Linstead	22 2	11 1	23 8	11 10	1 6	0 9
Ewarton	23 4	11 8	24 10	12 5	2 4	1 2
New Works	22 8	11 4	24 2	12 1	1 10	0 11
Riversdale	22 8	11 4	24 2	12 1	1 10	0 11
Troja	23 10	11 11	25 2	12 7	2 10	1 5
Richmond	24 10	12 5	26 4	13 2	4 0	2 0
Highgate	25 2	12 7	26 8	13 4	4 6	2 3
Albany	26 0	13 0	27 6	13 9	5 6	2 9
Annetto Bay	27 8	13 10	29 2	14 7	7 6	3 9
Windsor Castle	28 6	14 3	30 0	15 0	8 6	4 3
Buff Bay	29 4	14 8	30 10	15 5	9 2	4 7
Orange Bay	30 0	15 0	31 6	15 9	9 8	4 10
Hope Bay	31 0	15 6	32 6	16 3	10 6	5 3
St. Margaret's Bay	31 8	15 10	33 2	16 7	11 2	5 7
Port Antonio	33 0	16 6	34 4	17 2	12 2	6 1

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM LINSTEAD.		FROM EWARTON.		FROM NEW WORKS.	
	Ordinary Single		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	6 0	3 0	7 4	3 8	6 10	3 5
Gregory Park	4 6	2 3	5 10	2 11	5 4	2 8
Grange Lane	3 10	1 11	5 0	2 6	4 6	2 3
Spanish Town	3 0	1 6	4 6	2 3	3 10	1 11
Hartlands	4 0	2 0	5 4	2 8	4 10	2 5
Bushy Park	5 4	2 8	6 6	3 3	6 0	3 0
Old Harbour	5 10	2 11	7 4	3 8	6 6	3 3
Inverness	7 0	3 6	8 4	4 2	7 10	3 11
May Pen	8 4	4 2	9 2	4 7	8 10	4 5
Suttons	10 0	5 0	11 0	5 6	10 6	5 3
Chapelton	10 10	5 5	11 8	5 10	11 4	5 8
Four Paths	9 2	4 7	10 0	5 0	9 8	4 10
Clarendon Park	10 0	5 0	11 0	5 6	10 6	5 3
Porus	10 10	5 5	11 10	5 11	11 4	5 8
Williamsfield	12 0	6 0	12 10	6 5	12 6	6 3
Kendal	12 2	6 1	13 2	6 7	12 8	6 4
Greenville	13 4	6 8	14 2	7 1	13 10	6 11
Balaclava	14 10	7 5	15 10	7 11	15 6	7 9
Appleton	16 0	8 0	17 4	8 8	16 8	8 4
Maggotty	16 10	8 5	18 0	9 0	17 6	8 9
Ipswich	18 0	9 0	19 2	9 7	18 6	9 3
Catadupa	19 10	9 11	20 10	10 5	20 6	10 3
Cambridge	20 6	10 3	21 8	10 10	21 0	10 6
Montpelier	21 8	10 10	22 8	11 4	22 4	11 2
Anchovy	22 2	11 1	23 4	11 8	22 8	11 4
Montego Bay	23 8	11 10	24 10	12 5	24 2	12 1
Bog Walk	1 6	0 9	2 4	1 2	1 10	0 11
Linstead			1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9
Ewarton	1 6	0 9			1 6	0 9
New Works	1 6	0 9	1 6	0 9		
Riversdale	2 6	1 3	3 10	1 11	3 4	1 8
Troja	3 6	1 9	4 10	2 5	4 4	2 2
Richmond	4 10	2 5	6 0	3 0	5 6	2 9
Highgate	5 4	2 8	6 6	3 3	6 0	3 0
Albany	6 6	3 3	7 10	3 11	7 4	3 8
Annotto Bay	8 4	4 2	9 2	4 7	8 10	4 5
Windsor Castle	9 2	4 7	10 0	5 0	9 8	4 10
Buff Bay	9 10	4 11	10 10	5 5	10 4	5 2
Orange Bay	10 4	5 2	11 4	5 8	11 0	5 6
Hope Bay	11 2	5 7	12 2	6 1	11 8	5 10
St. Margaret's Bay	11 10	5 11	12 8	6 4	12 4	6 2
Port Antonio	12 8	6 4	13 6	6 9	13 2	6 7

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM RIVERSDALE.		FROM TROJA.		FROM RICHMOND.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	6 10	3 5	7 10	3 11	8 10	4 5
Gregory Park	5 4	2 8	6 4	3 2	7 6	3 9
Grange Lane	4 6	2 3	5 6	2 9	6 10	3 5
Spanish Town	3 10	1 11	5 0	2 6	6 4	3 2
Hartlands	4 10	2 5	5 10	2 11	7 0	3 6
Bushy Park	6 0	3 0	7 0	3 6	8 4	4 2
Old Harbour	6 6	3 3	7 10	3 11	8 10	4 5
Inverness	7 10	3 11	8 8	4 4	9 6	4 9
May Pen	8 10	4 5	9 6	4 9	10 4	5 2
Suttons	10 6	5 3	11 4	5 8	12 2	6 1
Chapelton	11 4	5 8	12 0	6 0	12 10	6 5
Four Paths	9 6	4 10	10 4	5 2	11 4	5 8
Clarendon Park	10 8	5 3	11 4	5 8	12 2	6 1
Porus	11 4	5 8	12 2	6 1	13 0	6 6
Williamsfield	12 8	6 3	13 2	6 7	14 0	7 0
Kendal	12 6	6 4	13 6	6 9	14 2	7 1
Greenvale	13 10	6 11	14 4	7 2	15 6	7 9
Balaclava	15 6	7 9	16 4	8 2	17 4	8 8
Apollon	16 8	8 4	17 8	8 10	18 10	9 5
Maggoty	17 6	8 9	18 4	9 2	19 4	9 8
Ipswich	18 6	9 3	19 8	9 10	20 8	10 4
Catadupa	20 6	10 3	21 4	10 8	22 4	11 2
Cambridge	21 0	10 6	22 2	11 1	23 2	11 7
Montpelier	22 4	11 2	23 2	11 7	24 2	12 1
Anchovy	22 8	11 4	23 10	11 11	24 10	12 5
Montego Bay	24 2	12 1	25 2	12 7	26 4	13 2
Bog Walk	1 10	0 11	2 10	1 5	4 0	2 0
Linstead	2 6	1 3	3 6	1 9	4 10	2 5
Ewarton	3 10	1 11	4 10	2 5	6 0	3 0
New Works	3 4	1 8	4 4	2 2	5 6	2 8
Riversdale .. .. .	..	..	1 6	0 9	2 6	1 3
Troja	1 6	0 9	..	..	1 6	0 9
Richmond	2 6	1 3	1 6	0 9	..	..
Highgate	3 0	1 6	1 10	0 11	1 6	0 9
Albany	4 0	2 0	3 0	1 6	1 10	0 11
Annotto Bay	6 0	3 0	4 10	2 5	3 6	1 9
Windsor Castle	7 0	3 6	6 0	3 0	4 10	2 5
Buff Bay	8 0	4 0	7 0	3 6	5 10	2 11
Orange Bay	8 8	4 4	7 10	3 11	6 6	3 3
Hope Bay	9 6	4 9	8 10	4 5	7 10	3 11
St. Margaret's Bay	10 0	5 0	9 4	4 8	8 6	4 3
Port Antonio	11 2	5 7	10 2	5 1	9 4	4 8

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM HIGHGATE.		FROM ALBANY.		FROM ANNOTTO BAY.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kingston	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gregory Park	9 2	4 7	10 0	5 0	11 4	5 8
Grange Lane	8 0	4 0	8 10	4 5	10 2	5 1
Spanish Town	7 4	3 8	8 6	4 3	9 8	4 10
Hartlands	6 10	3 5	7 10	3 11	9 4	4 8
Bushy Park	7 6	3 9	8 6	4 3	9 10	4 11
Old Harbour	8 8	4 4	9 4	4 8	10 10	5 5
Inverness	9 2	4 7	9 10	4 11	11 4	5 8
May Pen	9 10	4 11	10 10	5 5	12 0	6 0
Suttons	10 10	5 5	11 8	5 10	12 10	6 5
Chapelton	12 6	6 3	13 4	6 8	14 4	7 2
Four Paths	13 2	6 7	13 10	6 11	15 2	7 7
Clarendon Park	11 8	5 10	12 4	6 2	13 8	6 10
Porus	12 6	6 3	13 4	6 8	14 4	7 2
Williamsfield	13 4	6 8	14 0	7 0	15 6	7 9
Kendal	14 2	7 1	15 0	7 6	16 8	8 4
Greenvale	14 8	7 4	15 6	7 9	17 2	8 7
Balacava	15 10	7 11	16 8	8 4	18 4	9 2
Appleton	17 8	8 10	18 10	9 5	20 2	10 1
Maggotty	19 2	9 7	20 0	10 0	21 8	10 10
Ipswich	19 10	9 11	20 8	10 4	22 4	11 2
Catadupa	21 0	10 6	21 10	10 11	23 8	11 10
Cambridge	22 8	11 4	23 8	11 10	25 2	12 7
Montpelier	23 8	11 10	24 4	12 2	26 0	13 0
Anchovy	24 8	12 4	25 6	12 9	27 2	13 7
Montego Bay	25 2	12 7	26 0	13 0	27 8	13 10
Bog Walk	26 8	13 4	27 6	13 9	29 2	14 7
Linstead	4 6	2 3	5 6	2 9	7 6	3 9
Ewarton	5 4	2 8	6 6	3 3	8 4	4 2
New Works	6 6	3 3	7 10	3 11	9 2	4 7
Riversdale	6 0	3 0	7 4	3 8	8 10	4 5
Troja	3 0	1 6	4 0	2 0	6 0	3 0
Richmond	1 10	0 11	3 0	1 6	4 10	2 5
Highgate	1 6	0 9	1 10	0 11	3 6	1 9
Albany .. ..	..	..	1 6	0 9	3 0	1 6
Annotto Bay	1 6	0 9	..	..	2 0	1 0
Windsor Castle	3 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	..	..
Buff Bay	4 4	2 2	3 0	1 6	1 6	0 9
Orange Bay	5 4	2 8	4 0	2 0	2 4	1 2
Hope Bay	6 0	3 0	4 10	2 5	3 0	1 6
St. Margaret's Bay	7 4	3 8	6 0	3 0	4 4	2 2
Port Antonio	8 0	4 0	6 10	3 5	5 0	2 6
	9 0	4 6	8 4	4 2	6 4	3 2

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM WINDSOR CASTLE.		FROM BUFF BAY.		FROM ORANGE BAY.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	12 2	6 1	12 10	6 5	13 4	6 8
Gregory Park	11 0	5 6	11 8	5 10	12 2	6 1
Grange Lane	10 6	5 3	11 4	5 8	11 10	5 11
Spanish Town	10 0	5 0	10 10	5 5	11 4	5 8
Hartlands	10 6	5 3	11 4	5 8	11 10	5 11
Bushy Park	11 6	5 9	12 2	6 1	12 8	6 4
Old Harbour	12 0	6 0	12 8	6 4	13 2	6 7
Inverness	12 10	6 5	13 6	6 9	14 0	7 0
May Pen	13 8	6 10	14 2	7 1	14 10	7 5
Suttons	15 6	7 9	16 4	8 2	16 10	8 5
Chapelton	16 0	8 0	16 10	8 5	17 6	8 9
Four Paths	14 2	7 1	15 0	7 6	15 8	7 10
Clarendon Park	15 6	7 9	16 4	8 2	16 10	8 5
Porus	16 4	8 2	17 2	8 7	17 8	8 10
Williamsfield	17 6	8 9	18 4	9 2	19 0	9 6
Kendal	18 0	9 0	18 10	9 5	19 4	9 8
Greenvale	19 2	9 7	20 0	10 0	20 8	10 4
Balaclava	21 4	10 8	22 2	11 1	22 8	11 4
Appleton	22 6	11 3	23 4	11 8	24 0	12 0
Maggoty	23 2	11 7	24 0	12 0	24 8	12 4
Ipswich	24 4	12 2	25 2	12 7	25 10	12 11
Catadupa	26 0	13 0	26 10	13 5	27 6	13 9
Cambridge	26 10	13 5	27 8	13 10	28 4	14 2
Montpelier	28 0	14 0	28 10	14 5	29 4	14 8
Anchovy	28 6	14 3	29 4	14 8	30 0	15 0
Montego Bay	30 0	15 0	30 10	15 5	31 6	15 9
Bog Walk	8 6	4 3	9 2	4 7	9 8	4 10
Linstead	9 2	4 7	9 10	4 11	10 4	5 2
Ewarton	10 0	5 0	10 10	5 5	11 4	5 8
New Works	9 8	4 10	10 4	5 2	11 0	5 6
Riversdale	7 0	3 6	8 0	4 0	8 8	4 4
Troja	6 0	3 0	7 0	3 6	7 10	3 11
Richmond	4 10	2 5	5 10	2 11	6 6	3 3
Highgate	4 4	2 2	5 4	2 8	6 0	3 0
Albany	3 0	1 6	4 0	2 0	4 10	2 5
Annotto Bay	1 6	0 9	2 4	1 2	3 0	1 6
Windsor Castle .. .. .	..	..	1 6	0 9	1 10	0 11
Buff Bay	1 6	0 9	..	..	1 6	0 9
Orange Bay	1 10	0 11	1 6	0 9	..	..
Hope Bay	3 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 9
St. Margaret's Bay	3 10	1 11	2 10	1 5	2 0	1 0
Port Antonio	5 4	2 8	4 4	2 2	3 6	1 9

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM HOPE BAY.		FROM ST. MARGARET'S BAY		FROM PORT ANTONIC	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary. Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	14 2	7 1	14 8	7 4	15 8	7 10
Gregory Park	13 0	6 6	13 6	6 9	14 4	7 2
Grange Lane	12 8	6 4	13 2	6 7	14 0	7 0
Spanish Town	12 2	6 1	12 8	6 4	13 8	6 10
Hartlands	12 8	6 4	13 2	6 7	14 2	7 1
Bushy Park	13 6	6 9	14 0	7 0	15 0	7 6
Old Harbour	14 0	7 0	14 4	7 2	15 8	7 10
Inverness	14 10	7 5	15 6	7 9	16 6	8 3
May Pen	15 10	7 11	16 6	8 3	17 6	8 9
Suttens	18 0	9 0	18 6	9 3	19 8	9 10
Chapelton	18 6	9 3	19 2	9 7	20 6	10 3
Four Paths	16 8	8 4	17 4	8 8	18 6	9 3
Clarendon Park	18 0	9 0	18 6	9 3	19 8	9 10
Porus	18 10	9 5	19 4	9 8	20 8	10 4
Williamsfield	20 0	10 0	20 8	10 4	21 10	10 11
Kendal	20 6	10 3	21 0	10 6	22 4	11 2
Greenvale	21 8	10 10	22 4	11 2	23 8	11 10
Balacava	23 10	11 11	24 4	12 2	25 6	12 9
Appleton	25 0	12 6	25 8	12 10	26 10	13 5
Maggotty	25 8	12 10	26 4	13 2	27 6	13 9
Ipswich	26 10	13 5	27 6	13 9	28 10	14 5
Catadupa	28 6	14 3	29 2	14 7	30 6	15 3
Cambridge	29 4	14 8	30 0	15 0	31 4	15 8
Montpelier	30 6	15 3	31 0	15 6	32 4	16 2
Anchoy	31 0	15 6	31 8	15 10	33 0	16 6
Montego Bay	32 6	16 3	33 2	16 7	34 4	17 2
Bog Walk	10 6	5 3	11 2	5 7	12 2	6 1
Linstead	11 2	5 7	11 10	5 11	12 8	6 4
Ewarton	12 2	6 1	12 8	6 4	13 6	6 9
New Works	11 8	5 10	12 4	6 2	13 2	6 7
Riversdale	9 6	4 9	10 0	5 0	11 2	5 7
Troja	8 10	4 5	9 4	4 8	10 2	5 1
Richmond	7 10	3 11	8 6	4 3	9 4	4 8
Highgate	7 4	3 8	8 0	4 0	9 0	4 6
Albany	6 0	3 0	6 10	3 5	8 4	4 2
Annotto Bay	4 4	2 2	5 0	2 6	6 4	3 2
Windsor Castle	3 0	1 6	3 10	1 11	5 4	2 8
Buff Bay	2 0	1 0	2 10	1 5	4 4	2 2
Orange Bay	1 6	0 9	2 0	1 0	3 6	1 9
Hope Bay .. .. .	..	..	1 6	0 9	2 4	1 2
St. Margaret's Bay	1 6	0 9	..	..	1 6	0 9
Port Antonio	2 4	1 2	1 6	0 9	..	..

Jamaica Government Railway.

NOTICE.

TIME FOR SALE OF TICKETS AT KINGSTON STATION.

Until further notice.—Passenger tickets, available for the day of issue only, will be sold at Kingston Station, daily except Sundays, between the hours of 7.10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.

On Sundays tickets will only be sold one hour prior to departure of the train.

WEIGHT OF PERSONAL BAGGAGE CARRIED FREE.

The weight of passengers' personal baggage that will be carried free of charge at owner's risk, when going by the same train as the owner, unless otherwise arranged, is as follows:—

1st Class	..	..	..	112lbs.
2nd "	..	..	..	56lbs.

on each whole ticket purchased, or half the said weights on half tickets.

CHECKING OF BAGGAGE IN ADVANCE.

As Passengers' Baggage is checked only one hour prior to the departure of the train by which it is to be conveyed, passengers holding tickets may have their baggage checked prior to that time by paying a storage charge as follows:—

	For 24 hours or part thereof.
For each article not exceeding 56 lbs.	.. 2d.
For each article over 56 lbs. but not exceeding 112 lbs.	.. 3d.
For each article not exceeding 112 lbs. and measuring over 6 cubic feet	.. 4d.
For each article over 112 lbs. but not exceeding 336 lbs.	.. 4d.
Perambulators, Bicycles, Bath Chairs, Rocking Horses, Cradles, etc.	.. 3d.

GIVING UP TICKETS.

Passengers must, when nearing their final destination give up their tickets to any authorised servant of the Railway.

ISSUE OF 1ST CLASS RETURN TICKETS AT FARE AND A HALF.

From 1st December 1914, until further notice First Class Return tickets will be sold at fare and a half, at all stations.

The ticket for the outward journey will be available for the day of issue only. The return ticket will be available on day of issue or up to 14 consecutive days thereafter.

BREAKING THE JOURNEY.

Clause 64.—Passengers must, when nearing their final destination give up their tickets to any authorised servant of the Railway.

Tickets are available for such length of time as allowed by the regulations, and any passenger desiring to break the journey within such time, may do so, but it is necessary that the ticket should be endorsed by the Guard, shewing at what station the journey was broken.

The holder of the ticket must see that this is done otherwise the ticket will not be valid when presented for the continuation of the journey.

Guards must advise passengers of this condition.

Sunday Return Tickets are available for the day of issue only.

WEEK-END TICKETS.

Week-end Tickets are issued at a Fare-and-a-half on Fridays and Saturdays only, available for the Return journey on the following Sunday (when Train Service Permits), or Monday. In the event of the Monday being a Public Holiday, the Return Half is available for use on the Tuesday following.

Week-End tickets are not available for the Return Journey on the days of issue, (*Fridays and Saturdays.*)

Date Expired Tickets.

(a) Although unused are "dead" and unacceptable and no allowance can be made for them when passengers purchase new tickets or pay excess fares.

(b) Any refund will be made only on the authority of the Director.

In the absence of ledger accounts the onus of proving payments of the requisite amounts shall rest with the applicants for the passes.

LIVERY STABLES AND GARAGES.

THE general charge for distances and where the hirer has the use of a buggy and horse for a period of twenty days is at the rate of 25 per day. The hirer can arrange before starting on his journey, either that the livery stable keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge of hire, or that he himself pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the drivers' food is usually 2/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.

The average price for hire of a motor car is usually one shilling and sixpence per mile paying both ways for 5 seaters, and two shillings per mile for 7 seaters.

KINGSTON.

Buggies—H. E. Bolton, charges as under for double buggies—

FROM KINGSTON TO—	£ s.	FROM KINGSTON TO—	£ s.
Gordon Town and back	1 10	Spanish Town and back	2 0
Mona “	0 16	Annotto Bay “	4 0
King's House “	0 12	Port Antonio “	8 0
Hope Gardens “	0 14	Morant Bay “	4 0
Rock Fort “	0 10	Port Maria “	5 0
Constant Spring “	0 14	Bath “	5 0
Stony Hill “	1 5	Cane River Falls “	2 0
Castleton “	3 0	Port Henderson “	2 10
Bog Walk “	3 0	Newcastle “	3 0
Caymanas “	1 0	Port Morant “	5 0

Double buggies for shopping, &c., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 8/ per hour.

Saddle ponies for morning or evening rides, 8/.

Motors Cars—Harold E. Bolton, 31 Duke Street; H. Henriques, The Kingston Industrial Garage; Motor Car and Supplies Ltd., 67 & 69 Harbour Street; The Mutual Garage, East Parade; Dando's Motor Service, 24 East Street; Jonas Garage, 90 Harbour Street.

ST. ANDREW.

Busses plying for hire, can be had at Cross Roads daily.

Buggies from Gordon Town meet Electric cars at Papine when ordered. Telephonic communication may be made with H. E. Bolton at Gordon Town, Arnold Road and Duke Street, Kingston, for buggies or motor cars.

ST. THOMAS.

Morant Bay, Car hire—J. E. K. Davis, L. Joseph, C. I. Chamberlain.

Motor Supplies—Morant Bay Garage, Moyston Garage, The Clan Marchalleck Garage, Hope & Co., R. Ehrenstein, D. E. Moyston, Gore Company.

Port Morant, Motor Supplies—R. Ehrenstein.

Golden Grove, Motor Supplies—Thompson Lee Yune.

PORTLAND.

Port Antonio, Buggies—E. Gaynor, C. Pine, I. Cousins, E. Black, S. J. Bonitto, T. Currey, A. Henry.

Motor Cars—C. Munroe, J. A. Seldon, J. H. Riddell, C. C. Stewart.

Motor Supplies—C. E. Johnston & Co., Northern Engineering Works.

Buff Bay, Motor Cars—F. Francis.

Garage—D. Munroe, Port Antonio.

SAINT MARY.

Annotto Bay, Livery—H. R. Henderson, W. Ellis, J. Pecco.

Motor Supplies—J. R. Hylton, C. McPherson, P. Roberts, C. E. Johnston & Co.

Port Maria, Motor Cars—Clemetson Motor Co., W. C. Belnavis, Leonard Henry.

Annotto Bay, Motor Cars—James Pecco, P. H. Davidson, Chas. Lee Choy, Joseph McKenzie, Adolphus Henry, H. R. Henderson, Clarence Lopez, Enos Roberts, Noel Barrett.

Richmond, Motor Cars—Said M. Khouri, Nathan D. Campbell, Kenneth Mogg, Adib Khouri.

Gayle, Motor Cars—Charles Ellis, Rev. C. S. Brown, Geo. Thomas, George Goldsmith, Isaiah Grant.

Oracabessa, Motor Cars—Henry Magnus, Adolphus Bramwell, Michael Forrest.

Port Maria, Motor Supplies—J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., C. E. Johnston & Co., Clemetson Motor Co., Baltimore Jamaica Trading Co., Kenneth McCarthy.

Oracabessa, Motor Supplies—C. E. Johnston & Co.

ST. ANN.

Brown's Town, Motor Cars—L. Campbell, C. F. Church, S. Leon, B. Wilson, P. Dixon, L. Duckett.

Motor Supplies—J. H. Levy & Son.

St. Ann's Bay, Motor Cars—L. L. Fraser, W. C. Phillips, J. S. Williams, D. E. Dawkins, N. Hamilton, G. L. Henriques, Isaiah Henry, Mrs. M. Taitt, Clarence Parsons, Mrs. M. Chambers.

Motor Supplies.—Phillips' Garage, J. E. Kerr & Co., H. Stephenson, C. A. Escoffery, Clarendon, *Motor Cars*.—J. Jones, T. L. Pouter, A. Johnson, W. D. Brown.

Motor Supplies.—J. C. McIntyre, Roberts & Sharpe's garage.

TRELAWNY.

Falmouth, Buggies—W. T. Brown, C. A. B. Gray, 1/1 per mile one way.

Motor Cars—H. L. Chin, H. V. Young, S. Davis, E. D. Arscott, L. Curtin, James Gardner, S. A. Stewart, John Broderwick, 1/ per mile one way.

Uister Spring, Motor Cars—Levi Clarke, Arthur Neita, Joseph Wright, Ernest Gordon, W. Atkinson, H. Buchanan, 1/ per mile one way.

Duncans, Motor Cars—Joseph Prickard and William Brown, 1/ per mile one way.

Stewart Town, Motor Cars—Luther Johnston, Henry Dale, 9d. per mile one way.

ST. JAMES.

Montego Bay, Motor Cars.—Mrs. Annie Sealey, K. Soares, D. Brodber, L. McGhie, S. Junius, R. Henderson, L. Emery, C. Collymore, H. Brown, E. Thomas, B. Jump, H. G. Clerk, E. N. Morris, O. R. G. Webster, E. A. Davis, J. H. Simmons, 1/ per mile each way.

Buggies—1/ per mile each way.

Motor Supplies—Alveranga, Meggie, Kerr & Co., Grace Ltd., S. Hart, Ltd., Parkin, L. Emery, Crichton Bros.

Montpelier, Motor Cars—R. Bernard, Mrs. Clarke, (1/ per mile one way).

Cambridge, Motor Cars—P. Collins, (1/ per mile one way).

HANOVER.

Lucea, Buggies—I. B. Miller.

Motor Cars—L. N. Clare, Mrs. C. S. Kenny, Edward Campbell, F. C. Hayles, S. Stevens, V. Rankine.

Motor Supplies—Santfleben & Son, A. H. Browne & Bros., C. M. Jonas, J. S. E. Brown.

WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar, Motor Cars—M. Hall, J. Campbell, A. Petgrave, A. Walton, C. Sloley.

Motor Supplies—Westmoreland Garage, Norton & Co.'s Garage, Andrews' Garage, M. H. Segre, Kirkham & Co.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Black River, Livery—Caswell Nash, D. Forrest, Jr.

Motor Cars—Cecil Peynado, C. C. Broomfield, E. Forrest, Herbert Cook.

Motor Supplies—Hendricks & Co., Nash & Co., R. B. Daley, E. Forrest.

Mountainside, Motor Cars—J. Lewis.

Balaclava, Motor Cars—W. C. Morris.

Motor Supplies—C. Phang.

Santa Cruz, Motor Cars—Mrs. Mullings.

Newmarket, Buggies—H. A. Forde.

Malvern, Motor Cars—Lindon Thomas, Arthur Hemingham, Lancelot Kavenagh.

MANCHESTER.

Mandeville, Buggies.—L. Peart, W. Brown, T. Hail, H. A. Palmer, T. A. Talbot, G. Findlay, A. Morgan, G. Powell, J. Pinnock, F. Delapenga, H. Hewitt, Miss V. Powell, C. U. Delapenha, Enoo Gooden.

Motor Cars.—A. Scott, Geo. Burton, E. Smile, J. Williams, E. Hemmings..

Motor Supplies.—Manchester Garage, Mandeville Garage, J. G. Miller, G. H. Munton & Sons, C. U. Delapenha.

The charge for each passenger, where there are more than one, is 4/-, between Mandeville and Williamfield. For only one passenger, the charge is 8/- either way.

Christiana, Motor Supplies.—J. S. Foreman, C. A. Anderson.

Newport.—Abraham Moses, all buggies.

George's Valley.—J. Morgan.

Swaby Hope.—F. Mitchell.

Patrick Town.—A. G. Benjamin.

Spur Tree.—P. Johnson.

New Green.—J. Williams.

CLARENDON.

Mau Pea, Buggies.—T. B. Thompson, H. D. Yen, James Anderson.

Motor Cars.—Mrs. T. B. Thompson, F. Redwood, (1/6 per mile both ways).

Motor Supplies.—F. Redwood, E. L. Bloomfield, Nathan & Co.

Frankfield, Buggies.—J. E. McKenzie, C. S. Elworthy, A. Ankin, (1/ per mile or 20/- per day).

Four Paths, Buggies.—J. Lawson, (1/ per mile or 20/ per day).

Chapelton, Motor Cars.—O. Blackwood, J. G. Campbell, A. Lopez, (1/6 per mile both ways.)

Motor Supplies.—T. Abrahams, W. Lewin.

Spaldings, Motor Cars.—G. Hosey, (1/6 per mile both ways.)

Balleston, Motor Cars.—A. Brown.

Alley, Motor Cars.—C. M. Gooden (1/3 per mile both ways.)

Motor Supplies.—H. G. Isaacs.

SAINT CATHERINE.

Spanish Town.—Busses meet each Train. The charge for Fares in the Town, 6d. each person; just outside, 1/ each person, for further distances, by agreement, about 20/ a day.

Motor Car Supplies.—E. E. Darby, Meeks & Co., Gilbert Ellis.

Linstead, Motor Car Supplies.—A. Dolphy, Mahfood & Bros., W. Wilson, R. A. March, Albert Cooper, Nathan Grant.

Ewarton, Buggies, Motor Car Supplies.—W. C. Irving.

Old Harbour.—Buggies meet train daily.

Bog Walk, Buggies, Motor Car Supplies.—Charles Edward, Charles Curtin, George Norine, Henry D. Burke.

TRAM CARS.

(See Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd., page—551.)

KINGSTON HACKNEY CARRIAGE.

Regulations made on the 12th April, 1920, by the Mayor and Council of Kingston, under Section 3 of Law 36 of 1881, as amended by Law 12 of 1887.

1. That Regulation 13 (1) and (2) of The Hackney Carriage Regulations made under the Authority of Law 36 of 1881 on the 6th August, 1888, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following Regulation substituted therefor:—

13. (1) No person shall drive any Hackney Carriage without first applying for and obtaining from the Council a Badge which shall be numbered and the number of which shall be registered together with the name and address of such person by the Clerk of the Council in the Hackney Carriage Register and a driver shall not lend or part with his badge to any other person.

(2) Such badge shall be of such material and design as the Council may by Resolution from time to time prescribe.

2. That Regulation No. 37 of The Hackney Carriage Regulations made under the authority of Law 36 of 1881 on the 6th August, 1888, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following Regulation substituted therefor:—

37. Every owner or driver of a Hackney Carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and be paid for the hire of such carriage the rate or fare by distance or by time (as the case may be) prescribed by the following Tables, and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer expresses at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case the hiring shall be by time.

Table of Fares by distance, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

For every person conveyed in any Hackney Carriage between any two points in any one of the Districts set out below	6d.
For every person conveyed in any Hackney Carriage between any two points in the Districts aforesaid involving travelling in both Districts	9d.
For every half mile or part thereof beyond the boundaries of District No. 2, for every person carried	6d.
For every child above one year and under the age of 10 years, half of the above rates.	

No charge shall be made for Infants under the age of one year.

DISTRICTS.

District No. 1.—Shall be the area within the following boundaries:—

From the Kingston Harbour at the foot of Kingston Pen Road up that Road to its junction with the Spanish Town Road, then up the Spanish Town Road to its junction with North Street, then along North Street to its junction with South Camp Road, then down South Camp Road to its junction with Victoria Avenue then along Victoria Avenue to Higholborn Street, then down Higholborn Street to its junction with Laws Street, then along Laws Street to Fleet Street, then down Fleet Street to Tower Street, then along Tower Street to its junction with Charlotte Street, then down Charlotte Street to the Kingston Harbour.

District No. 2.—Shall be the area without District No. 1 and within the following boundaries:—

From the Kingston Harbour at the foot of Kingston Pen Road to the Spanish Town Road along the Spanish Town Road to North Street, along North Street to its junction with Bond Street; up Bond Street to Blount Street, then along Blount Street and Hospital Lane to Slip Pen Road, down Slip Pen Road into and along Drimmond Street, up Orange Street as far as York Villa, and then by a line drawn Eastward along the Southern boundary of the Race Course, along Hannah Street and into Kingston Gardens, thence Eastwards along the remaining Northern and Eastern boundaries of Kingston Gardens into North Street, and along North Street to its junction with South Camp Road, and down South Camp Road to its junction with Victoria Avenue, and then Eastward along Victoria Avenue and the Windward Road to Paradise Street and down Paradise Street to the Kingston Harbour.

The limits of Boundaries of each district as defined above shall include the whole width of the said several roads and streets.

Table of Fares by Time, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

For any time within and not exceeding half an hour, two shillings	2/.
For any time above half an hour and not exceeding one hour, four shillings	4/.
For every additional half hour or part of an hour after the first hour, two shillings	2/.

If the hiring by time be within the area of either or both the Districts above defined, such fares by time shall be in full for the hire of the whole of such Hackney Carriage and the Driver shall be compelled to carry, if so required, the full number of persons the Hackney Carriage is authorised to carry. If the hiring be to a place or places without the area of the two Districts aforesaid, then the Driver shall be entitled to be paid for each person carried in addition to the first, one-half of the above fares.

No hackney carriage shall be permitted to ply for hire unless a legibly printed copy of the table of fares be conspicuously exhibited in such hackney carriage for the information of passengers.

Any driver may agree to drive for a lower fare than those fixed, in such case he shall not demand more than the fare agreed upon.

If a hackney carriage is hired by distance and in the course of the hiring the driver is at the request of the hirer made to wait (including waiting before starting) the driver shall be entitled to charge (in addition to what is due to him for distance) an extra payment of 3d. for each period of 10 minutes completed, whether in one stoppage or in several stoppages; but the driver shall not be entitled to receive any extra payment for waiting if such waiting has not exceeded in the whole 10 minutes. Provided, if the total fare by distance together with the extra payment of 3d. for stoppages for every 10 minutes, amounts to less than 1s. 6d. for half an hour then such driver shall be at liberty to make a total charge of 1s. 6d. for every half hour so completed.

Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage shall have a right to demand his fare of the person or persons employing him, on their entering his carriage, or ordering him to wait, or to drive further, and may refuse to convey any such person who does not comply with such demand and may require any constable to remove and expel from the carriage any person so refusing to pay his fare.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES

The following shall be the stands for hackney carriages:—Between Harbour street and Port Royal street in the forenoon on the east side, and in the afternoon on the west side of the following streets: Orange, Church, Duke and East streets, and in King street as follows:—

- (A) A general stand abreast of the Victoria Market on both sides of the street.
- (B) At the following points in King street, where not more than two hackney carriages shall be permitted to stand at any time, that is to say:
 - (a) between Port Royal and Harbour streets;
 - (b) at or near the corner of Tower street, on the north side of that street;
 - (c) at the south side of the Park railings at the head of King street.

Amended Regulations relating to Hackney Carriages, their Owners, Drivers and Hirers.

Sub-section 4 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

34—(1) No hackney carriage shall stand or ply for hire in Port Royal street or in that portion of Harbour street between East street and Orange street.

Sub-section 5 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

52—A driver of a hackney carriage when standing or plying for hire shall not importune any person to hire such carriage.

Rule 77 is hereby amended by adding the following localities for Hackney Carriage Stands, with the number of Hackney Carriages to each Stand:—

North street—west of East street, south side	..	..	4
Hanover street, west side, corner North Street	..	..	4
Victoria Avenue south side, near Park Lodge	..	..	4
East Queen Street and Elletson Road, north of East Queen Street	..	..	4
Elletson Road, west side of Tower Street	..	..	6
Beeston Street, east of Duke Street, south side	..	..	4
Regent Street, north of North Street, west side	..	..	4
Drummond Street, along the wall of country people's shelter	..	..	3
Spanish Town Road, near Police Station	..	..	6
Port Royal Street, near Atlas Coy's wharf, south side	..	..	3
Victoria Market, near Pier side of Market wall	..	..	6
West Queen Street	..	..	4
Rum Lane and Rosemary Lane, south of Harbour Street	..	..	4
Heywood Street, west side north of Park	..	..	6
Barry Street, south side, west of Railway Manager's Office, along iron railing of Darling Street	..	..	15
South Parade, between Orange Street and Peters Lane	..	..	4

Regulations affecting "Motor Hackney Carriages," passed by the Governor in Privy Council under Law 36 of 1881.

78. The table of fares provided by regulation No. 37 passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Council of Kingston on the 6th day of August, 1888, shall not apply to hackney carriages capable of carrying four or more passengers propelled or driven by motive power.

79. Every owner or driver of a motor hackney carriage capable of carrying four or more passengers and propelled or driven by motive power, plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the rate of fare prescribed by the following table, and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer expresses at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case, the same shall be determined by time.

Table of Fares by Distance.

For every person conveyed in any motor hackney carriage within the boundaries of Kingston as defined by Regulation No. 37 passed on the 11th day of August, 1888, for each mile or part of a mile	6d.
For every half mile or part thereof beyond the said boundaries, for every person carried	6d.

Table of Fares by Time.

For every hour or part of an hour within the said boundaries of Kingston for one person	4/
For every person after the first	2/
For the hire of the whole of a motor hackney carriage, or for any distance beyond the said boundaries of Kingston, in which cases the driver shall be compelled to carry, if required, the full number of persons the motor hackney carriage is permitted to carry, for each hour or part of an hour	10s.
80. Regulations Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, made and passed on the 6th day of August, 1888, shall apply to motor hackney carriages capable of carrying four or more passengers and propelled or driven "by" motive power, save that the extra payment for waiting shall be threepence for each period of five minutes instead of threepence for each period of ten minutes as provided in Regulation No. 38.	
81. A motor hackney carriage which is also registered as a motor car shall not be required to have the hackney carriage number painted on the back, provided that the requirements of the Motor Car Law in respect of registration have been complied with.	
82. The driver of a motor hackney carriage also registered as a motor car, need not wear a driver's badge upon his arm, but shall wear on his hat or cap a badge or device to be from time to time approved by the Mayor and Council, and which badge or device shall bear the number of his licence to drive a hackney carriage.	

ST. ANDREW HACKNEY CARRIAGE.*Sub-Section 5 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—*

36. Every owner or driver of a Hackney Carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such Carriage the rate or fare prescribed by the following tables and in every case the hiring shall be by distance unless the hirer expresses at the commencement of hiring his desire to engage by Time in which case the same shall be determined by time-table of fare by distance.

Sub-Section 5 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881.

36. Every Owner or Driver of a Hackney Carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and be paid for the hire of such Carriage the rate or fare, by distance or by time (as the case may be) prescribed by the following Tables, and in every case the hiring shall be by Distance, unless the hirer expresses, at the commencement of the hiring, his desire to engage by Time, in which case the hiring shall be by time.

TABLE OF FARES BY DISTANCE.*Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.*

For every person conveyed in any Hackney Carriage between any two points in any one of the Districts set out below	6d.
For every person conveyed in any Hackney Carriage between any two points in the districts aforesaid involving travelling in both Districts	6d.
For every Half Mile or part thereof beyond the boundaries of the Town, for every person carried	6d.
For every child above one year and under the age of 10 years half of the above fares.	
No charge shall be made for Infants under the age of one year.	

Districts.

District No. 1—The area described within the circle shaded GREEN on the plan annexed to these regulations, within the following boundaries:—

From Knutsford Park Gate, North-easterly to the junction of Swallowfield Road and the Old Hope Road; Easterly to the East Gate of Up Park Camp adjoining Vineyard Pen; South-easterly to the junction of Arnold Road and Anderson Road; Southerly to the junction of Connolly Avenue and Mareseaux Road thence to Torrington Bridge; Westerly to the junction of Brentford Road and the Road leading to the Roman Catholic Burial Ground, thence to the junction of Lyndhurst Road and Rouseau Road.

District No. 2—The area described within the circle shaded **RED** on the said plan annexed to these Regulations within the following Boundaries :—

From Knutsford Park Gate Northerly to Cecelio Lodge Gate on the Halfway Tree Road, North-easterly to the junction of Trafalgar Road and Ruthven Road, thence to the junction of Trafalgar Road and Lady Musgrave Road : North-easterly to the Main Gate of "Retreat" Pen ; Southerly on the Old Hope Road ; South-easterly to the junction of Norfolk Street and Deanery Road ; South-westerly to Minstrel Street in Jones Pen lining the Parish of Kingston ; Westerly to the junction of Rousseau Road and Old Pound Road ; thence to the junction of Lyndhurst Road and Old Pound Road.

37. TABLE OF FARES BY TIME.

For every 20 minutes or part of 20 minutes, 1/.

If the hiring be for conveyance within the District, fares by time to be in full for the hire of the whole of such Hackney Carriage, and the driver shall be compelled to carry if required, the full number of persons the Hackney Carriage is permitted to carry. But if the hiring be to a place or places outside the district aforesaid or if the carriage be hired at a point outside the District, then the driver shall be entitled to be paid in addition for each person after the first one half of the above fare.

38. Between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fare set forth in the above tables, whether by distance or by time shall be increased by one-half the amount of such fare.

39. No Hackney Carriage shall be permitted to ply for hire unless a legibly printed copy of the table of fares be conspicuously exhibited in such Hackney Carriage for the information of passengers

40. Any driver may agree to drive for a lower fare than those fixed, in such case he shall not demand more than the fare agreed upon.

41. If a Hackney Carriage is hired by distance and in the course of the hiring the driver is at the request of the hirer made to wait (including waiting before starting) the driver shall be entitled to charge (in addition to what is due to him for distance) an extra payment of 3d. for each period of 10 minutes completed whether in one stoppage or in several stoppages, but the driver shall not be entitled to receive any extra payment for waiting if such waiting has not exceeded in the whole 10 minutes. Provided, if the total fare by distance together with the extra payment of 3d. for stoppages for every 10 minutes amounts to less than 1/6 for half an hour, then such driver shall be at liberty to make a total charge of 1/6 for every half hour so completed.

42. Every owner or driver of a Hackney Carriage shall have a right to demand his fare of the person or persons employing him on their entering his carriage or ordering him to wait or to drive further and may refuse to convey any such person who does not comply with such demands and may require any constable to remove and expel from the carriages any person so refusing to pay his fare

DISTINGUISHING LETTERS ON SUB-LICENSES OF CARTS, CARRIAGES, &c., FOR 1923-24.

Kingston	H	Hanover	S
St. Andrew	K	Westmoreland	W
St. Thomas	T	St. Elizabeth	A
Portland	R	Manchester	G
St. Mary	O	Clarendon	Z
St. Ann	X	St. Catherine	N
Trelawny	F	Port Royal	D
St. James	Y		

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES, KINGSTON.

Hotels and Lodging Houses.

Myrtle Bank Hotel	The United Fruit Co.
South Camp Road Hotel	Miss G. O. Tomlinson
The Grenville Hotel (112 East St.) ..	Miss Farquharson
The Waldeck Hotel (92 East St.) ..	Mrs. Foster.
The Doric Hotel (94 East Street) ..	R. & E. Hendry.
Earl's Court Hotel (18 North St.) ..	Mrs. M. Fulford
Melrose House (117 Duke St.) ..	Mrs. R. W. Fraser
78 East Street	H. H. Quallo
68 Hanover Street	Mrs. Susan Logan
83 Harbours Street	Miss Mary DePass
York House (80 East Street) ..	Mrs Dixon.
Hepzibah House, Marine Gardens ..	Miss Arscott.

ST. ANDREW.

Hotels and Lodging Houses.

Mona Great House	..	..	Miss F. L. Austin
Flamstead	..	..	Mrs. Dick

ST. THOMAS.

Lodging Houses.

Bath (The Bath)	..	..	The Bath Corporation (Miss Evans).
Morant Bay	..	..	Miss Bartlett, The Crotons. Mrs. Caroline Chaplain Highbury Road.

PORTLAND.

Hotels.

Port Antonio	..	..	Titchfield.
"	..	..	Waverley, Miss C. V. DaCosta
"	..	..	Surrey, Mrs. S. J. Bonitto.

Lodging Houses.

Port Antonio	..	..	Mrs. Scott.
Buff Bay	..	..	Mrs. Crossley

ST. MARY.

Hotels.

Port Maria	..	..	R. S. Belnavis.
Annotto Bay	..	..	Savoy Hotel, Murad Bros

Lodging Houses.

Port Maria	..	..	Mrs. Parodie
"	..	..	Mrs. Barham
Annotto Bay	..	..	Mrs. Helps.
Richmond	..	..	Mrs. Lewis

ST. ANN.

Hotels.

Saint Ann's Bay	..	..	Mrs. M. M. Chambers.
Moneague	..	..	Benjamin Oliphant
Holly Mount	..	..	Miss E. Hart

Lodging Houses.

St. Ann's Bay	..	..	H. G. Tennant.
Claremont	..	..	Mrs. F. W. T. Roberts.
Brown's Town	..	..	Mrs. Mary Thompson.
"	Miss Emma Falden.
Moneague	Victor Webster.
"	Mrs. Helen Steele.

Tavern.

St. Ann's Bay	G. F. Brown.
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TRELAWNY.

Lodging Houses.

Falmouth	Mrs. Steer, Mrs. Messado, Mrs. Warner.
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ST. JAMES.

Hotels.

Montego Bay	Ethelhart Hotel, Miss Ethel Hart.
"	Staffordshire Hotel

Tourists and others requiring private lodgings are requested to communicate with S. Hart & Sons, Montego Bay.

Lodging Houses.

Montego Bay	Mrs. Ewen, Miss Payne, Miss Solomon, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Samuels.
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HANOVER.

Lodging Houses.

Lucea (Bridge House)	W. M. Dickson.
(Harbour View)	M. Vidal.
			L. Saunders.
			Miss E. Brown.

WESTMORELAND.

Hotel.

Mackfield Mrs. Munroe.

Lodging Houses.

Savanna-la-Mar Miss Facey.
 Mrs. Hendricks.
 A. W. Petgrave.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Lodging Houses.

Balaclava Miss Roberts.
 Black River Miss Orinthia Rowe.
 Santa Cruz Miss Doran
 Malvern Mrs. Lawrence.
 Siloah Mrs. Falden.
 Newmarket Mrs. Ford.
 Black River Mrs. Blanche Levy.
 " Mrs. Nairne.

MANCHESTER.

Hotels.

Mandeville, Newleigh R. W. Oliphant.
 Mandeville Hotel E. H. Bell.
 " Bloomfield Hotel Mrs. Lilly Mullings.

Lodging Houses.

Mandeville, Iden Hurst Mrs. Harkness.
 " Alexandira Cottage Miss A. A. Alexander.
 " Emerald Cottage Mrs. Copeland.
 " Nashville Miss Glanville.
 " Renfrew Cottage Miss Senior.
 " Balinganar Miss A. Wheatle.
 " Halshaun Miss A. Hendricks.
 " Grafton Miss M. Clark.
 " Newry Cottage Mrs. Releham
 Mrs. Alice Anderson.
 Christiana Miss Ellen Mullings.
 Miss R. J. Townsend.
 Mrs. Sinclair (Ambrook Cottage).

CLARENDON.

Hotel.

May Pen—May Pen Hotel Mrs. J. B. Thompson.
 Milk River Bath Miss Smythe.

Tavern.

May Pen Mrs. A. A. Levy.
 Alley Chin Yue & Co.

Lodging Houses.

Chapelton Miss Peart.
 " Miss Catherine Miller.
 " Mr. John Hay.
 Spaldings Miss Georgiana Smith.

ST. CATHERINE.

Lodging Houses.

Spanish Town, 35 Manchester Street Samuel Griffiths.
 " 27 White Church St. Mrs. Fletcher.
 " 14 Martin Street .. J. H. Stewart.
 " 33 Martin Street .. Geo. Thompson.
 " 36 White Church St. Mrs. Zetty Thompson.
 Linstead, Campbell Hotel Wilhelmina Jackson.
 " Tavern .. Adrian Soutar.
 " Tavern .. Gerald Steele.
 Ewarton Lodging .. Mrs. Mary Martin.
 Old Harbour Lodging .. Miss E. Harrison.
 .. (New Market Pen).
 Tavern .. Altamont Dolphy.

PART XVIII

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

ROYAL NAVY

Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bt. K.C.B.,
M.V.O.
(Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies Station).

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary Paym. Com. John L. Syson, O.B.E.
Flag Lieut. Com. The Hon. M. A. Cecil
(And as Fleet W.T. Officer).

STAFF.

Chief of Staff Captain Henry K. Kitson,
(And as Flag Captain).
Secretary to Chief of Staff Paym. Sub-Lieut. Dennis S. Wareham.
Commander
(War Staff Officer).
Major, R. M. Cecil E. Sykes Wright, O.B.E.
(Supervising Intelligence Officer).
Major, R. M. Pulteney W. Malcolm, O.B.E.
(District Intelligence Officer).
Paym. Lieut. Com. Frederick J. Good
(Assistant District Intelligence Officer).

CLERK TO SECRETARY.

Paym. Lieut. Edgar Haslehurst.
List of H.M. Ships on the North American and West Indies Station.

CALCUTTA—Light Cruiser 4,190 tons H.P. 40,000
Captain Henry K. Kitson
Commander. Geoffrey S. Arbuthnot, D.S.O.
Lieut. Com. (N) Edward W. Kitson
(And as Fleet (N) Officer).
Major, R. M. Lawrence Norcock
(And as Fleet Royal Marine Officer).
Paymaster Commander Robert T. Johnson
(And as Fleet Accountant Officer).
CAPETOWN—Light Cruiser 4,190 tons H.P. 40,000
Captain Kenneth G. B. Dewar, C.B.E.
Commander (N) John N. Tait
Lieut. Com. Eric J. Shelley
Lieutenant (G) Reginald G. France-Hayhurst
CURLIEW—Light Cruiser 4,190 tons H.P. 40,000
Captain L. Stanley Holbrook, M.V.O.
Lieut. Com. (C) Thomas G. Harrison
" (N) John M. Scott
Lieutenant Roland F. B. Swinlev
CONSTANCE—Light Cruiser 3,750 tons H.P. 40,000
Captain James D. Campbell, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Lieut. Com. Massy Goolden, D.S.C.
Lieutenant (N) Eric V. Lees
" Deny's P.O. Callaghan
" (G) William R. Slayter, D.S.C.
VALERIAN—Sloop 1,250 tons I.H.P. 2,000
Commander Evan Bruce Gardyne, D.S.O.
Lieutenant Archie A. S. Murray
" (N) William L. Puxley
WISTARIA—Sloop 1,250 tons I.H.P. 2,000
Commander Archibald E. Johnston
Lieutenant (N) Frank H. Alderson
" Christopher G. Clarke

ORMONDE—Sloop Surveying

Vessel 1,320 tons H.P. 2,500

Captain

His Majesty's Naval Agent, Jamaica

Henry P. Douglas, C.M.G.

Lieut. J. H. Owen, D.S.C. (late Lieut. Royal Naval Reserve)

Address—Admiralty Office, Kingston, Jamaica.

CANADIAN SQUADRON.**PATRICIAN**—Torpedo Boat

Destroyer 1,000 tons I.H.P. 27,500

Lieut. in Command

R.C.N.

John E. W. Oland, D.S.C.

Lieutenant R.C.N.

Valentine S. Godfrey

PATRIOT—Torpedo Boat

Destroyer 1,000 tons I.H.P. 27,500

Lieut. in Command R.C.N.

Howard E. Reid

FESTUBERT } Minesweepers. Stationed at Halifax, N. S. Canada.**YPRES****THIEPVAL****ARMENTIERES**

} Minesweepers. Stationed at Esquimaux, Br. Colombia, Canada.

MILITARY.**LIST OF OFFICERS—JAMAICA COMMAND.****COMMAND HEADQUARTER STAFF.**

Inspector of the West India Local Forces and Colonel Commandant, Jamaica—Colonel

H. G. Pringle, D.S.O.

General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Captain G. B. Groom, M.C., Prince of Wales Volunteer.

Garrison Adjutant (Staff Officer Local Forces)—Captain A. M. Furbert, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Chaplain to Forces, 2nd Class—Rev. (Lt. Col.) W. H. L. Miller, D.S.O., Royal Army Ch. Dept.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Major and Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Dunsterville

Captain P. M. Pearce.

Lieut. C. L. Boyle

Lieut. J. T. P. Collins.

2nd Lieut. A. P. M. B. Parkinson.

Major J. Lyle (D.O.)

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major G. S. C. Cooke, D.S.O., O.C., R.E.

Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Denison, D.S.O.

Captain J. P. Harkness, Officer i/c R.E. Stores.

44TH COMPANY ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. R. H. Denniss

Lieut. W. L. deCourey-Baldwin.

1ST BATTALION, THE NORFOLK REGIMENT—HEADQUARTERS, NEWCASTLE.

Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Day, D.S.O.

Captain M. D. Jephson.

Captain H. J. Bullock

Captain H. C. Toogood.

Lieut. R. D. Ambrose, D.C.M.

2nd Lieut. S. J. Pope.

2nd Lieut. R. P. Kershaw.

2nd Lieut. L. A. Villiers.

2nd Lieut. A. B. Oubitt.

Lieut. H. Quantrill, Quartermaster.

DETACHMENT, 1ST BATTALION THE NORFOLK REGIMENT, UP-PARK CAMP.

Major F. Higson, O.B.E.

Captain H. J. Papworth, D.C.M.

Lieut. I. C. G. Lywood.

2nd Lieut. N. P. Charlton.

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Miller, D.S.O., Commanding Battalion.
 Major T. B. Nicholson, O.B.E., The Cheshire Regt. & W.I.R.
 Major & Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Tlewles, D.S.O., The Buffs & W.I.R.
 Major C. R. Williams, D.S.O., M.C., Lancashire Fusiliers & W.I.R.
 Captain A. M. Furber, Lancashire Fusiliers & W.I.R.
 Captain W. Coker, D.F.C., East Surrey Regt. & W.I.R.
 Captain W. S. L. Cooper, East Lancashire Regt. & W.I.R.
 Lieut. J. W. Toone, South Stafford Regt. & W.I.R.
 Lieut. M. C. E. Sharp, Prince of Wales Volunteers & W.I.R.
 Lieut. E. P. B. Cameron, Cameron Highlanders & W.I.R.
 Lieut. R. R. Flood, Northamptonshire Regt. & W.I.R.
 Lieut. R. H. Bakewell, Somerset Light Infantry & W.I.R.
 Lieut. F. A. Cocksedge, M.C., M.M., Norfolk Regt. & W.I.R.
 Lieut. D. MacKinnon, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders & W.I.R.
 Lieut. F. C. Elliott, M.C., Norfolk Regt. & W.I.R.
 Lieut. H. W. Salter, East Lancashire Regt. & W.I.R.
 Lieut. G. E. Sankey, The Buffs & W.I.R.
 Lieut. E. J. Richardson, M.C., Norfolk Regt. & W.I.R.
 Lieut. G. Foster, Black Watch & W.I.R.
 Major J. E. King-Church, W.I.R., Quartermaster.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major P. H. N. N. Vyvyan, O.B.E., M.C., Commanding & Officer i/c Supplies, Transport and Barracks.
 Captain C. Croker, O.B.E.
 Captain C. H. Masse, M.C., O. i/c R.A.S.C., Duties, Newcastle.
 Lieut. C. D. Ritchie, O i/c. R. A. S. C., Duties, Port Royal & O. i/c Water Transport.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Bvt. Colonel J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., S.M.O.
 Major P. Dwyer, M.C.
 Major C. W. Bowle, M.B.
 Major F. R. Coppinger, O.B.E., M.B.
 Major R. G. H. Tate.
 Major G. F. Dawson, M.C.
 Major W. L. E. Fretz.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Captain G. W. Palmer, Chief Ordnance Officer
 Captain P. Gadsby, O.B.E., (A.C.O.)

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS.

Major W. N. Fraser, Command Paymaster.
 Captain F. Farmer, M.B.E., Paymaster.

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

Rev. (Lieut.-Colonel) W. H. L. Miller, D.S.O., Chaplain to the Forces, Class 2.

BRITISH WEST INDIA REGIMENT RECORDS.

Captain A. M. Furber, W.I.R.

CORPS OF MILITARY ACCOUNTANTS.

Captain R. H. Smyth, M.C., Command Accountant.

LOCAL DEFENCE FORCES.

MILITIA HISTORY.

THE Restoration in England in 1660 was followed by the substitution in Jamaica of a Civil Governor for the Military Officer, who up till that time had administered the affairs of the Colony. This was followed in 1662 by the conversion by Lord Windsor, the first Royalist Governor, of the greater part of the garrison into five regiments of Militia. This militia was composed exclusively of European residents in the island, and negroes were rigidly excluded. In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch," which appears as preface to the first edition of "The Laws of Jamaica" published in London in 1684, occurs the following account:—

"The Militia in this Island is better Armed, and much better disciplined than in England and do much more duty, as waiting on the Governors, guarding forts, especially at Port Royal, where there are Ten Companies of about 200 in each, one of which watches every night. All the Militia is commanded by the Governor, as Captain General, according to His Majesties powers and the Act of Militia. There's eight regiments in the

eight provinces, and a troop of horse in every province, that makes one regiment. At Port Royal is a Captain of the Castle (and three honorary Captains of Forts) and twelve gunners and Matrosses, all paid by the King, out of the Revenue arising in the Island; these lodge in the Castle and forts, and take a constant care of the guns, arros ammunition, &c. In Port Royal is a castle and four forts, wherein are mounted 145 guns." In the 18th and early 19th centuries the organization was more or less feudal and each estate was called upon to provide its quota for the militia. Towards the end of the 18th century, natives were admitted to the force and records show that its strength in 1783 was 6,793; and in 1792 it was 8,172 of which one quarter were natives. It was then organized as 3 regiments of horse and 14 of foot. In 1805 during the war with France, the militia rose to what appears to have been its maximum strength, 10,000 foot, and 1,000 horse. There were three regiments of horse, one in each county, and eighteen regiments of foot, one for each parish.

The Volunteer movement in England was reflected by the establishment of a small Volunteer Force in Jamaica. This rose to a strength of 81 officers, 583 other ranks, and 260 horse. They were however, shortly afterwards disbanded, in 1906 the Kingston Light Horse alone remained in existence. After good service in the 1865 Rebellion, this also ceased to muster for parades and the volunteer movement died.

In 1879 a Militia Law was passed which was amended in 1887 and 1891. Under these laws, the Jamaica Militia Artillery and Jamaica Militia Infantry were raised. The latter was finally disbanded in 1906, in the belief that such a training school for citizens was superfluous in an age of established peace, and that in any case the people of the West Indies could not possibly be of any consequence in any imaginable war of the then future.

Some of the members of the Jamaica Militia Infantry formed themselves into the St. Andrew Rifle Corps, and this body was kept up at the expense of the public though never recognized as a military body by the Imperial Government, owing to their organization.

It was disbanded in August, 1914 and members of this Corps were re-embodied as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers.

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous service.
Captain	Furber, A. M.	10.6.15	In ranks Royal Horse Guards, South African War. Gazetted 2nd Lieut. West India Regt. 27.3.05. West African Regt. 21.11.07 to 15.1.13. Adjutant 1st W.I.R., 3.10.14 to 13.4.16. Commandant 4th J.W.C. 14.4.16. To Egyptian Expeditionary Force— Special Staff Appointment, Desert Column (Graded as D.A.A.G.) Oct. 1917. Temporary Major, Oct. 17. West India Reg. (Captain) 2.3.20 Lieut. R.A.M.C., 19.11.15 Capt. R.A.M.C., 13.11.16 to 28.9.19.
Surgeon Captain	Edwards, Charles Reginald, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	20th Dec., 1920	

ACTIVE LIST

JAMAICA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

The Jamaica Militia Artillery consists of one Company. The following are the present Officers:—

Rank.	Name	Date of appointment to present rank	Previous Service.
Major	Simms, Alfred Aston	27th September, 1920	2nd Lt. J.M.A. 14th December, 1914 Former service to count. 2nd Lieut. 14th Dec., 1911, J. M. A.
Captain	McLville, Harold Archer	30th Nov., 1921	Lieut. J.C.S. 5th Aug., 1915. 2nd Lieut. J.M.A., 5th June, 1917

JAMAICA CORPS OF SCOUTS.

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous Service.
Captain	Blagrove, Peter, M. C.;	1st Nov. 1919	
" (Hon. Surg.)	Curphey, A.G., M.C.	1st Nov., 1919	
Lieutenant	Cassidy, Geraint	3rd May, 1922	

KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS

Prior to the outbreak of the war there existed an unrecognized Volunteer Corps known as the St. Andrew Rifle Corps. This Corps, though not recognized as a military body, was partly supported by the Government, grants being made to it each year for training and for ammunition and transport. The majority of its members had been members of the former Kingston Infantry Militia.

On the outbreak of war, when it was found desirable to enroll the Corps as part of the new Volunteer Force, it was decided to disband the Corps and to re-enlist the men in a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as "The Kingston Infantry Volunteers." The Commanding Officer of the Corps was accordingly authorized, under Warrant by the Governor, to enlist persons to serve as members of a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers. This was done and Commissions were issued to the Officers of the Corps.

The present Officers of the Kingston Infantry Volunteers, are:—

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous Service
Major	Patterson, Frank Leslie	4th Aug., 1923	B.W.I.R. (Lieut.)
Captain	Watson, Oscar Lionel	4th Aug., 1923	J.R.R.
Lieutenant	Rippen, Ernest George Longley	4th Aug., 1923	B.W.I.R.
2nd "	O'Sullivan, Ivan Bernard	27th Jany., 1922	—
"	Bryant, Henry Robert	24th Nov., 1923	—
"	Cover, Carol Aubrey A.	24th Nov., 1923	—

JAMAICA MILITIA INFANTRY RESERVE LIST.

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous Service.
Lieut. Col. ..	Dixon, Edward Travers	17th April, 1919	—
Lieut. Col. ..	Ogilvie, C. M.	12th May, 1920	—
Lieut. Col. ..	Burke, H. M., V. D.	20th Oct., 1920	—
Major ..	Slader, C. H. Yorke	16th Feby., 1915	—
Lieutenant ..	McCormack, G. G. C.	27th Sep. t., 1911	—
2nd Lieut. ..	Anderson, S. A.	17th Sept., 1919	—

RESERVE LIST JAMAICA CORPS OF SCOUTS.

Rank.	Name.	Parish of Residence.	Date placed on Reserved List.	Previous service in Volunteer Force.
Major ..	Malcolm, Maurice	Kingston & Hanover	24th Feb., 1917	Captain, 29th Aug., 1914.
Captain ..	Ewen, Hon. Guy Seymour	Trelawny	do	
Lieutenant ..	Pratt, Edward C.	St. Ann	do	Corpl. in Corps
do	Shekell, H. C.	St. James	3rd July, 1917	
Captain ..	McPhail, John	St. Catherine	1st April, 1922	Captain 1st Nov., 1919.
do	Rutty, Ronald C.	St. James	do	Captain 9th Sept., 1920.
Lieutenant ..	Dennison, T. E.	St. Ann	20th Dec., 1922	Lieut. 1st Nov. 1919.

JAMAICA RESERVE REGIMENT.

Rank.	Name.	Date of present rank in the Reserve.
Major ..	Plant, W. H.	24th February, 1917
do ..	Coke-Kerr, W., M.B.E.	20th April, 1919
do ..	Carzill, J. H., M.B.E.	20th April, 1919
do ..	Trench, C. LeP.	6th April, 1921
do ..	Cox, G. S., M.C.	6th April, 1921
Captain ..	McCrea, J. E.	24th February, 1917
do ..	Feurtado, D. L.	24th February, 1917
do ..	Levy, L.	21th February, 1917
do ..	Jones, E. A., Rev	24th February, 1917
do ..	Suares, A. R.	24th February, 1917
do ..	Dunnett, A. F.	3rd July, 1917
do ..	Tittensor, W. H.	6th April, 1918
do ..	Scholefield, W.	20th April, 1919
do ..	Hart, E.	20th April, 1919
do ..	Young, J. G.	20th April, 1919
do ..	Dunn, H. H.	20th April, 1919
do ..	Tennant, M. P.	20th April, 1919
do ..	Marley, R.	20th April, 1919
do ..	Carder, P. L.	6th April, 1921
do ..	Tolmie, D.	6th April, 1921
do ..	King, J. O'R.	6th April, 1921
Lieutenant ..	McCormack, K.	24th February, 1917
do ..	Clemetson, C. L.	24th February, 1917
do ..	Tennant, H. G.	24th February, 1917
do ..	Cook, A.	24th February, 1917
dc ..	Fraser, W. M.	24th February, 1917
dc ..	Rose, A. S.	5th May, 1917

JAMAICA RESERVE REGIMENT. *contd.*

Rank	Name	Date of present rank in the Reserve
Lieutenant	Preston, L. A.	20th April, 1919
do	Brandon, C. S.	20th April, 1919
do	Josephs, H.	20th April, 1919
do	Tapley, J.	20th April, 1919
do	Gunter, G. C.	20th April, 1919
do	Delgado, D. A.	6th April, 1921
Surgeon Captain	Gideon, E. deM	24th February, 1917
do	Peck, J. H.	24th February, 1917
do	Robertson, O. D. F.	20th April, 1919
do	Levy, C. I.	20th April, 1919
do	Ross, G. H. K.	20th April, 1919
do	Joslen, H.	6th April, 1921
do	Meyers, A. E.	6th April, 1921
do	Hargreaves, G.	6th April, 1921
do	Anderson, A. A.	25th May, 1921
do	Paddyfoot, J. A.	25th May, 1921
do	Cameron, J. J.	25th May, 1921
do	Barnes, J. A.	25th May, 1921
Surgeon Lieutenant	Myers, A. A.	25th May, 1921

Reserve of Officers not Specially Appointed to Units

Rank.	Name.	Date placed on Reserve List.	Previous Service.
Lieutenant Col.	Harrison, Leslie Girvan	20th April, 1919	Jamaica Corps of Scouts
Captain	Downer, Lindsay P.	"	"
Captain	Mansell, Walter B.	"	"
Lieutenant	Copp, S.	"	"
2nd Lieutenant	DeLisser, S. P.	"	"
do	Kerr-Jarret, F. M.	"	"
do	Keiffer, F. J.	1st Dec., 1918.	"
do	Crooks, K. E. L.	"	"
do	Abendana, K. V.	"	"
do	DeFonseca, F. L.	"	"
do	Shillette, C. H.	"	"
do	Smythe, C. C.	"	"
do	Orgill, F. C.	"	"
do	Leach, P. V.	"	"
do	Rennie, J. A.	"	"
do	Henderson, C. D. V.	"	"
do	Ferguson, F. V.	"	"
do	Streadwick, R. D. St. G.	"	"
do	Edmonds, F. S.	"	"
do	Muirhead, F. A.	"	"
do	Swaby, E. E.	"	"
do	Rudolph, V. I. S.	"	"
do	Rudolph, O. L.	"	"
do	Lee, A. V. J.	"	"
do	Lyons, Allan V.	17th Nov., 1917	"
do	Sharpe, T. H.	23rd Sept., 1919	"

IN the edition of this Handbook for 1920 will be found a List of "Those Natives of, Do-miciled in, or connected with Jamaica who held Commissions in His Majesty's Navy and Army in connection with the Great War;" "Men of Jamaica who laid down their lives for the Empire in the Great War;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Jamaica War Contingent who died;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Jamaica attached to other Regiments than the B.W.I.R. who died on Active Service;" "War Decorations;" An account of "Financial Assistance from Jamaica for War Purposes" and "War Gifts from Jamaica."

CENTRAL SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES COMMITTEE.

During the year 1922-23 four meetings of the Committee only were summoned to deal with questions of importance, all the work of ordinary routine being disposed of between meetings by the President.

The Expenditure from the Vote was:—

	£	s.	d.
Pensions, Grants & Treatment ..	230	17	10
Expenditure to Benefit Rtd. Soldiers ..	1,059	19	4
Secretary & Clerical Assistance ..	534	0	0
Contingencies ..	31	8	9
	£1,856	5	11

Home for Disabled Men.—A site for the Home for Disabled Men was granted by the Government on the Asylum Grounds, Windward Road and a suitable range of buildings been erected with accommodation for 24 men, at a cost of £1,502 10s 11d. which has been paid for out of the £2,500 donated to this Colony by the British Red Cross Society.

The building was equipped and ready for occupation in the month of April and the first inmate was admitted on the 1st May, 1923.

Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the Superintendent and Inmates of the Home were prepared and approved and the following appointed a Sub-Committee for its management: Mr. William Wilson, O.B.E., Chairman; Major C. S. Sanguinetti, Capt. A. M. Furber, Mr. J. G. Peet, Mr. John Tapley.

Land Loans Department.—By notice appearing in the Jamaica Gazette the Government offer of loans to purchase land or build a house ceased on the 14th September, 1922, after being in operation for 3 years and three months, during which period the loans were:

	267 Loans for	£5,392	0	0	through this office.
	180 Loans for	3,832	0	0	through Loan Banks.
Total	447	£9,224	0	0	

Land Settlement Scheme.—During the year 20 men were put in possession of 5 acre allotments on the Crown Land in the Rio Grande Valley and more were awaiting allotments. The condition of the roads approaching these lands was detrimental to their being taken up, but the Committee hoped that with the co-operation of the Parochial Board of St. Thomas they would shortly be put in good repair and the settlement made more attractive to ex-soldiers.

Contingent Sufferer's Fund.—The following statement shows the position of this Fund at date 31st March, 1923:—

1922.				1923.			
Liabilities		£	s. d.	Assets.		£	s. d.
Capital Account ..	3,651	8	0	British War Loan 5%			
British Red Cross Society	2,684	18	3	£3,500 costing	2,981	17	3
Profit & Loss as at date				Ja. Govt. Inscribed Stock			
31/3/23 ..	797	17	0	£500 costing	512	10	0
				Home for ex-soldiers			
				expended on the building	1,510	4	3
				Colonial Bank	117	7	10
				Govt. Savings Bank	1,963	0	5
				Cash in hand ..	49	3	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£7,134	3	3		£7,134	3	3

COMMITTEE.

Major C. S. Sanguinetti, *President*; Dr. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., S.M.O.; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M.L.C.; William Wilson, O.B.E.; D. N. Barr; J. Tapley; W. Baggett Gray; M. DeCordova, J. G. Peet, Capt. A. M. Furber, S.O.L.F.; Dr. D. J. Williams. *Secretary*—Col. A. H. Pinnock.

WAR MEMORIALS.

IN 1919, the Governor appointed a Committee consisting of the Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., Mr. Frank Cundall, Major B. F. Caws, Mr. J. G. Young and Mr. Robert Simmons, to make recommendations to His Excellency on all questions relating to the best materials, design and lettering to employ (1) for Memorial Tablets which should set forth the terms of the telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the part taken by this Colony in the recent Great War, and (2) for other tablets in suitable places in each parish to contain rolls of honour with the names of the men of all ranks from the parish who gave up their lives in defence of the principles for which the Entente Allies contended. Memorial Tablets of cast bronze, with raised Roman lettering containing the telegram of the Secretary of State, were sent to every Court House in the Colony. Additional tablets were sent to Turks Island and to the Cayman Islands.

On the Tablet appears the following inscription:—

"The Great War 1914-1918. Message to the Governor of Jamaica from the Secretary of State for the Colonies 16th November, 1918:—

"Now that the War has been brought to a victorious conclusion, I desire on behalf of His Majesty's Government to express to the people of Jamaica and her Dependencies the Mother Country's high appreciation of the Military effort they have made, their cheerful acceptance of compulsory service in the common cause and their unflinching support in the great struggle in spite of the difficulties in which visitations of nature have involved them at home. I recall with pride and gratitude the share of men of Jamaica in our final victory in Palestine."

The Island Memorial, designed by Mr. J. C. Young, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. E. A. L. Martyn, A.R.I.B.A., situated in Memorial Square, Kingston, takes the form of a stone cross rising from a base and steps of the same material.

The total height from the pavement to the top of the cross is twenty-nine feet and the bottom step is sixteen feet square. The second step bears in low relief the words, "Their name liveth for evermore." The octagonal base, which is ten feet six inches in height, has a wreath carved on the eastern face, and on the carved ribbon above are cut the dates "1914-1918."

The upper portion of the base has eight panels, in four of which are inserted marble slabs, and on that facing east is the inscription "In Memory of the men of Jamaica who fell in the Great War."

The stone of which the Memorial is built is a hard lime stone from a quarry on Knock-alva, St. James, the estate of Mr. Maurice Malcolm. The marble is from Serge Island, St. Thomas, owned by Mr. H. Holgate. It is believed that this is the first time that Jamaica-quarried marble has been used for decorative purposes.

The square has been laid out in grass with beds of plumbago and hibiscus arranged symmetrically.

RIO COBRE HOME.

For the children of War Contingent men.

IN response to representations that the children of men who had joined the various war contingents were not being maintained, the Legislature voted under the Head of "Defence" the sum of £1,200. The Rio Cobre Hotel at Spanish Town was handed over in May 1917, by the Government to be a temporary home for children of men who had enlisted. Mr. Frank Isaacs undertook the charge of the Home.

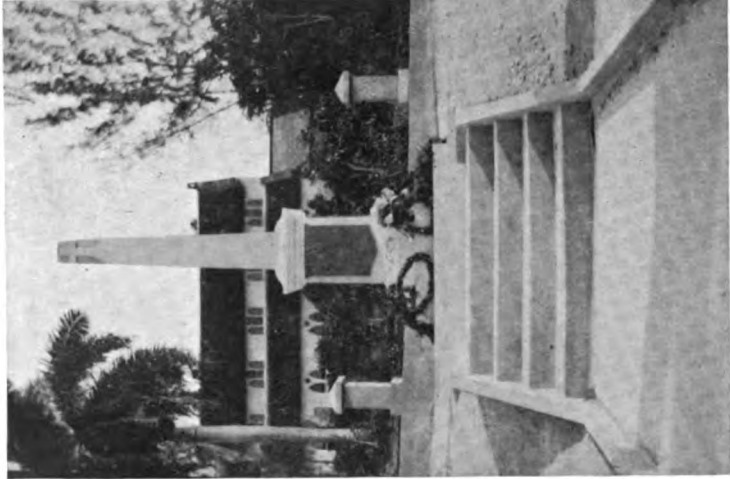
The benefits of home training have been extended to children other than those of B. W. I. R. men on payment of the cost of their maintenance.

Children of school age attend the Government Elementary School at Spanish Town, and the children assist generally in the domestic work of the institution and in keeping the grounds clean and tidy.

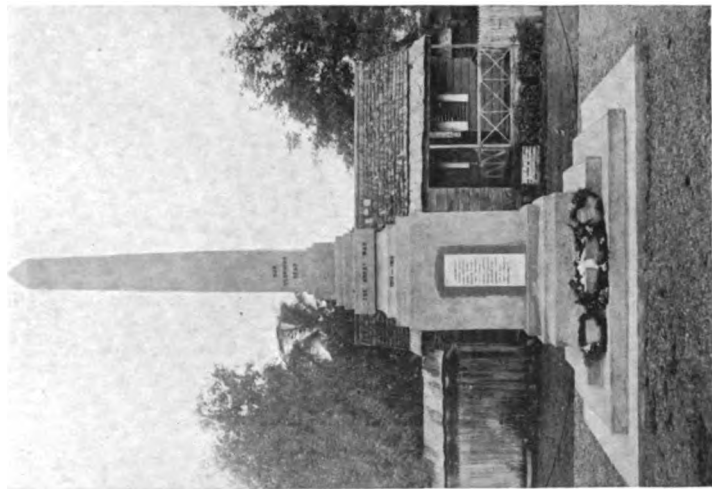
On 31st Dec, 1922 there were 77 children including 27 maintained by the Parochial Board of St. Catherine remaining in the Home of various ages from 4 years to 14 years of age. Suitable situations were found for those who had reached the age of 14 years.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

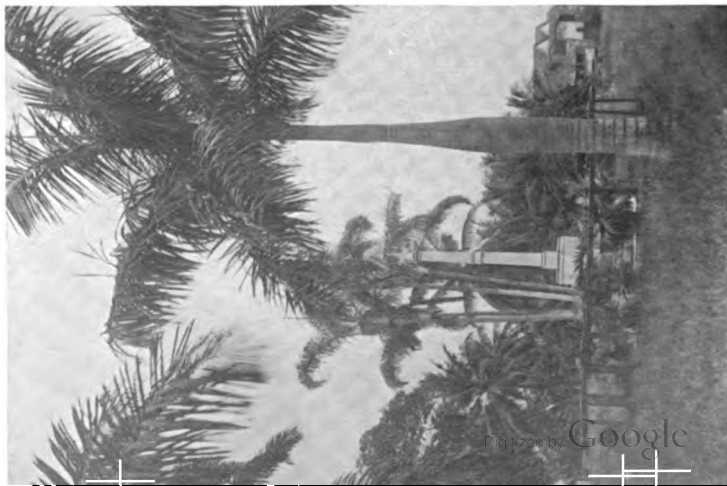
J. V. Leach, R.M., *Chairman*, Hon. Geo. McGrath, *Custos*, A. A. Melhado, Rev. Canon Jones, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Rev. W. A. Tucker, Rev. Father Wennerburgh, S.J., Hon. and Rev. G. L. Young, M.L.C.



ST. ANN (St. Ann's Bay)



ST. THOMAS (Morant Bay)
WAR MEMORIALS



ST. JAMES (Montego Bay)

MILITIA PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES COMMITTEE.

THE following Committee was appointed by the Governor in December 1920 to deal with Militia Pensions and Gratuities.

—*Chairman*, Hon. C. G. H. Davis, Auditor General; E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., L.R.C.P.S., Superintending Medical Officer; Captain A. M. Furber, Staff Officer, Local Forces.

THE WEST INDIA WELFARE SOCIETY.

THIS Society, founded in 1922, has for its objects the reduction of the high rate of infantile mortality, and, in the promotion of the welfare of the people of the British West Indies. Most of the Welfare Societies in the West Indies are affiliated with the society, whose address is 259 South Lambeth Road, Clapham, London, S.W. 8.

Under Welfare are included Baby Saving Leagues, Tuberculosis Associations, Nursing Associations and Creches, and all similar societies. The Committee consists chiefly of Doctors, specialists in Sanitary Science and Tropical Medicine, some West Indian ladies interested in the movement, and some trained nurses, living in England.

The Society has the support of the West India Committee and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and is in touch with the British Red Cross Society, the Overseas Nursing Association, the London School of Tropical Medicine, the British Medical Association, and the Royal Colonial Institute.

Chairman of Committee—Sir W. Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Honorary Treasurer—Capt. Gilfred Knight, c/o The West India Committee.

Honorary Secretary—G. B. Mason, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.

PART XIX

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Naturalization under this Act confers no rights outside the limits of Jamaica.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies except in those Dominions which do not adopt Part II, of the undermentioned set.

The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914.

The above Act now regulates the Naturalization of Aliens in the United Kingdom. The following section gives the authority to the Government of any British Possession to grant Certificates of Naturalization to Aliens:—

8.—(1) The Government of any British Possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State has under this Act, and the provisions of this Act as to the grant and revocation of such a certificate shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of the Government of the Possession for the Secretary of State, and the Possession for the United Kingdom, and also, in a Possession where any language is recognised as on an equality with the English language, with the substitution of the English language or that language for the English language.

Provided that, in any British Possession other than British India and a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, the powers of the Government of the Possession under this section shall be exercised by the Governor or a person acting under his authority, but shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State, and any certificate proposed to be granted shall be submitted to him for his approval.

(2) Any certificate of naturalization granted under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act.

An applicant for a certificate of Naturalization must satisfy the Governor.

(a) That he has resided in His Majesty's Dominions for not less than 5 years, in the following manner, that is to say for one year immediately preceding the application in the colony and for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application either in the colony or in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(b) That he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language and

(c) That he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to serve under the Crown.

By Law 26 of 1922 persons landing or embarking at any place in the island are to be in possession of a valid Passport or Permit issued not more than two years previously; Any Alien coming to the Island must have Passport, or Permit vised by the British Consul or Vice-Consul in the Country from which he embarks.

II. PASSPORTS.

The following Rules, governing the issue of Passports, were published in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State, 14th August, 1915:—

1. Applications for Passports must be made to the Colonial Secretary in writing in the authorised form (A) in time to reach his Office at least two clear days before the passport is required. All applications must be accompanied by a small unmounted photograph in duplicate of the applicant.

2. Under Law 40 of 1903 Stamp Duty of 5/ is payable on all Passports, and this sum must accompany the application.

3. Passports are granted to:—

(a) Natural-born British subjects.

(b) Wives and widows of such persons.

(c) Persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India
A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted:—

(1) In the case of Natural-born British subjects, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) verified by a Declaration made by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony. The Applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required.

(2) In the case of Naturalized British subjects, upon production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) accompanied by the original Letters of Naturalization granted to the Applicant, and verified by a Declaration made by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts.

(3) In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon the production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B) to be obtained from the Colonial Secretary's Office.

5. No Passport will be issued to a Naturalized British Subject who has not been naturalized for upwards of one year, or to persons of Asiatic origin who desire to travel in the Republic of Costa Rica, the Government of that Republic refusing to permit the immigration of any such persons. There are also restrictions in the case of persons of Asiatic origin who desire to travel in the Republic of Panama.

6. Chinese, naturalized as British subjects, and the children of such Chinese, even if born within the British Dominions, are not entitled to protection in China, and a note to this effect will be made on Passports issued to such persons.

7. Naturalized British Subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

8. Passports are not valid beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2/.

9. Applicants are required to call at the Colonial Secretariat to affix their signatures to their Passports. In special cases passports may be sent by post.

10. Passports cannot be issued to persons not resident in the Colony. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the Island by Post.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application, and on payment of a Stamp Duty of five shillings.

Under the Emigrant Labourers Protection Law, 23 of 1902, as amended by Law 5 of 1905, a permit is required by all persons proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under the former Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

On application in writing by a person desiring to leave the island for a proclaimed place a permit shall be granted to such person or persons as the Governor may appoint for the purpose, or by the Inspector or other Chief Officer of Constabulary (hereinafter referred to as the Inspector) of the parish of Kingston, subject to the following rules:—

- (i.) If the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of any person appointed as above provided, or of the Inspector, that he is not a native of or domiciled in this Island, or that he has already made such proclaimed place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, or that, being a native of or domiciled in this Island, he is possessed of independent means sufficient to remove all risk of his having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this Colony, or that he has deposited one Pound and five shillings in the Treasury to cover such risk, or that, if he has been recruited by a recruiting agent such agent has paid into the Treasury, the sum of one Pound and five shillings and entered into such agreement as is hereinafter mentioned, the permit shall be granted forthwith.
- (ii.) If an applicant for a permit who has deposited twenty-five shillings in the Treasury, is recruited by a recruiting agent who pays into the Treasury in respect of such recruit the sum of twenty-five shillings, as he is by this Law required to do, such recruit shall on application, have repaid to him personally or to his legal personal representative, the sum of twenty-five shillings deposited by him in the Treasury, and any permit granted to any such recruit by reason of the deposit by him in the Treasury of twenty-five shillings, shall on his being recruited as aforesaid, be void, and a new permit shall be obtained by him.
- (iii.) No person recruited by a duly registered recruiting agent shall receive a permit, unless a contract has been entered into between such person and the recruiting agent on behalf of his principal, and the form and substance of such contract has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- (iv.) Any such contract shall, *inter alia*, provide:
 - (a.) That the agent or his principal may not at any time deduct from the wages of the Emigrant or otherwise obtain from him, re-payment of the sum of one pound five shillings or any part thereof, paid by the said recruiting Agent under the terms of this Law.
 - (b.) That the contract shall be cognizable before, and enforceable, in the Courts of this Island, or of the place of employment, at the option of the Emigrant, and
 - (c.) That no person shall be at liberty to contract himself out of the provisions of this Sub-section of this Law.
- (v.) Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for six weeks from the granting thereof, and no longer.

Section 1 of Law 5 of 1905 provides that—Passengers to any Proclaimed place shall leave the Island from the ports of Kingston, Montego Bay, or Port Antonio, and from no other port, unless the Government shall in any case otherwise permit.

Law 36 of 1919 places certain restrictions on Immigration and provide for the removal from the Island of prohibited Immigrants. It repeals Law 25 of 1905.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the in-

vention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

**PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC, CAP 30, BY THE GOVERNOR
OF JAMAICA FROM 1921-1923.***

Thomas Baker-McLeroth, 25th January, 1921—Improvements in or relating to air tubes for pneumatic tyres and Moulds therefor.

William Albert Gilchrist, 19th February, 1921—Furnace.

Henry Hurter, 19th February, 1921—Improvements in Cane Mills.

David Joseph Smith, 20th January, 1921—Improvements in Furnace Fire-bars.

David Joseph Smith, 20th January, 1921—Improvements in and connected with Gas Producers.

David Joseph Smith, 20th January, 1921—Improvements in and connected with Gas Producers for propelling vehicles.

William Atkins, 26th May, 1920—Waggon Trains.

Raphael Stuart Fleming, 19th August, 1920—New and useful improvements in the production of certain new Food Products and process for producing the same.

David Joseph Smith, 20th January, 1921—Improvements in and relating to Gas Producers.

David Joseph Smith, 20th January, 1921—Improvements in and relating to Producer Gas Plants and internal combustion Engines supplied therefrom.

Albert Manners, 26th January, 1921—Process and apparatus for tanning.

Caleb Conley Dula, 5th April, 1921—Improvements in packing and preserving plug tobacco.

Caleb Conley Dula, 5th April, 1921—Improvements in Plug tobacco for chewing and smoking purposes and process of making the same.

Lyle Aiken, 4th August, 1921—Root Puller.

Charles Samuel Franklin, 24th July, 1921—Improvements in continuous Wave Telephony and telegraphy

Matthew Whitehead and Ernest Scott, 20th October, 1921—An improved process and apparatus for extraction of oils from vegetable matter.

Alfred Leslie Blomfield, 9th December, 1920—Apparatus for separating liquids from solids in fluid suspensions.

Joseph Meinecke, 30th December, 1921—Improvements in and relating to intermediate cane chutes for sugar cane mills for transferring or conveying the bagasse from one mill to another.

Mark Benson, 10th March, 1922—Process for generating and transmitting power.

Edward Zahm, 10th April, 1922—Process and apparatus for concentrating liquids.

Brogden Ricketts and Haworth Company, 10th April, 1922—Improvements in and relating to the treatment of fresh fruits.

Natalite Motor Spirit Co., Ltd., 17th October, 1921—Improved fuel for internal Combustion engines.

Robert Baker, 3rd February, 1922—Improvements in railway and tramway sleepers.

Otto Quincey Beckworth, and Oliver Jesse Hobson, 14th August, 1922—A process of and apparatus for drying fruits vegetables meats and other foods the nature of which and the manner in which the same is to be performed.

For previous List of Patents, see earlier issues.

- Thomas Baker McLeroth**, 18th May, 1922—Improvements in or relating to Air tubes for pneumatic tyres and moulds therefor.
- Stephen Louis Garlton**, and **Albert Edward Gooderham**, 2nd May, 1922—Apparatus for the production of lower boiling hydrocarbons.
- Stephen Louis Garlton**, and **Albert Edward Gooderham**, 2nd May, 1922—Process for the production of lower boiling hydrocarbons.
- Emanuel Hyam Sarluis Sinclair**, 5th Sept., 1922—Improvements in alcohol fuel.
- American Machine and Foundry Company**, 5th September, 1922—Driving Mechanism for Cigarette Machines.
- Isaac Henry Athey**, 8th September, 1922—Improvement in traction devices.
- Arthur Warren Hixon**, 6th September, 1922—Dried yeast and process for preparing same.
- Gustav W. Elmen**, and **Oliver E. Buckley**, 6th September, 1922—Magnetic material and its application to signalling conductors, etc.
- Charles Henry Marsden**, 8th August, 1922—Improvements in or relating to sugar cane crushing mills.
- Henry Jacques Gaisman**, 3rd August, 1922—Improvements in Safety Razors.
- Mark Benson**, 19th October, 1922—System of operating fluid for prime movers.
- Jean Cornelis**, 18th October, 1922—Improvements in Cigar making machines.
- Herbert Frederick Freuler** and **Charles Lewis Morrill**, 19th July, 1922—Improvements in decorticating machines.
- Thomas Baker McLeroth**, 8th August, 1922—Improvements in or relating to air tubes for pneumatic tyres.
- Stanley Hiller**, 5th August, 1922—Process of and apparatus for the production of charcoal.
- George Wilfred DeMercado**, 9th December, 1922—Invention for improvement in the manufacture of Safety Matches.
- Daniel Fred. Field**, 3rd January, 1923—An improved fuel for internal combustion engines.
- The Western Union Telegraph Company**, 15th February, 1923—Synchronous Telegraph System.
- Thomas Baker McLeroth**, 4th April, 1923—Improvements in or relating to air tubes for pneumatic tyres.
- Walter Albert Patrick** and **Ernest Baldwin Miller**, 2nd May, 1923—Method of and apparatus for separating solutes from solutions.
- Edward Foster**, 28th September, 1922—Invention for improvements in apparatus for the production of coir (coconut) and other fibre.
- Henry James Craymer**, 7th May, 1923—Improvements in or relating to decorticating fibrous materials.
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LIST OF REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

Name of Company.	Registered Office of Company.	Date of Registration.
American Hotels Co., in Jamaica, Ltd., The*	Kingston ..	21st May, '87
Anglo American Brewing Co., Ltd., The*	Kingston ..	18th Aug., '19
Amity Hall Company, Ltd. ..	85-87 Barry St., Kingston ..	1st Sept., '19
Appleton Central, Ltd. ..	50 Port Royal St., Kingston ..	13th Oct., '20
Atlantic Fruit Co. Ltd ..	1 King St., Kingston ..	28th May, '23
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Belleisle Estates Co., Ltd., The ..	Fontabelle, Sav.-la-Mar ..	26th June, '01
Belnavis, Motor Car Co. Ltd.* ..	Port Maria, St. Mary ..	19th April, '21
Black River Electric and General Co., Ltd. ..	Black River, St. Elizabeth ..	25th May, '21
Burke, G. Eustace & Bro., Ltd. ..	4 King St., Kingston ..	21st Sept., '05
Blair Sugar Co., Ltd.* ..	83 King St., Kingston ..	8th Jan., '18
Black Horse Tobacco Co., Ltd. ..	4 Princess St., Kingston ..	31st Dec., '19
British De-Hydrators Ltd. ..	33 North St., Kingston ..	1st Mar., '20
Black Star Motion Picture Theatre and Vaudeville Co., Ltd. ..	65 Harbour St., Kingston ..	24th Mar., '20
British-American Tobacco Co. (Panama), Ltd ..	Kingston ..	29th Sept., '20
Barham-Friendship Central Estates Co., Ltd. ..	Neilson & Cos., premises Great George St., Sav.-la-Mar ..	22nd May, '20
Caenwood Banana Growing and Trading Co., Ltd.* ..	Caenwood, Hope Bay District, Portland ..	1st June, '91
Co-operative Tobacco Co., Ltd.* ..	7 Port Royal St., Kingston ..	2nd Dec., '10
Canadian Agencies, Ltd. ..	6 King St., Kingston ..	5th Aug., '16 & 30th Aug., '17
Chemical Hall, Ltd. ..	Kingston ..	24th Apl., '18
Co-operative Loan Co., Ltd., The ..	12 Duke St., King ton ..	30th Sept., '19
Constant Spring Hotel Ltd. ..	Constar t Spring Hotel, St Andrew ..	15th June, '20
Caymanas Estates, Ltd. ..	Caymanas Estate. Spa. Town P.O. ..	12th April, '22
Doncaster Brickworks, Ltd.* ..	Jamaica ..	26th May, '06
Daily Chronicle, Ltd.* ..	21 Church St., Kingston ..	29th Mar., '16
Dents, Ltd. ..	85 Duke St., Kingston ..	26th April, '18
Desnoes & Geddes, Ltd. ..	27, 29 & 31 Orange St., Kingston ..	31st July, '18
Di Giorgio & Co., Ltd. ..	75 Port Royal St., Kingston ..	18th Mar., '20
Di Costa Commercial Agency ..	Kingston ..	7th April, '22
DeCordova, Cecil & Co., Ltd. ..	48 Port Royal St., Kingston ..	10th Nov., '22
Edwards & Edgar, Ltd. ..	Kingston ..	25th Jan., '19
Finzi, Daniel & Co., Ltd. ..	30, & 34 Port Royal St., Kingston ..	15th Dec., '16
Friendship Estate, Ltd. ..	40 & 42 Orange St., Kingston ..	24th Oct., '19
Freeman's Hall Factory, Ltd. ..	4 Duke Street, Kingston ..	31st July, '20
Gleaner Co., Ltd., The ..	148-152 Harbour St., Kingston ..	10th June, '97
Grace, Ltd. ..	33 Olivier Place, Kingston ..	7th Feb., '17
Grant & Co., Ltd. ..	87 Peters Lane, Kingston ..	27th April, '20
Grays Inn Central Factory Co., Ltd. ..	27 Duke St., Kingston ..	9th July, '20
Grace Kennedy & Co., Ltd. ..	61 Harbour St., Kingston ..	11th Feb., '22
Gor . Ltd. ..	58 King St., Kingston ..	5th April, '22
Gaiety Theatre Co., Ltd , The ..	108c Barry St., Kingston ..	22nd May, '23

*In liquidation.

LIST OF REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES, *continued.*

Name of Company.	Registered Office of Company.	Date of Registration
Home Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.*	Kingston ..	27th June, '89
Hart, Samuel & Son, Ltd.	The Blue Store, 26 St. James St., Montego Bay	23rd June, '16
Henriques, N. C., Ltd.	109 Harbour St., Kingston	12th Sept., '19
Houghton Sanguinetti, E., Ltd.	Kingston ..	2nd March, '22
Herald Ltd., The	8½ King St., Kingston	14th Oct., '22
Isaacs & Brandon, Ltd.	Kingston ..	22nd Nov., '11
Jamaica Co-operative Fruit and Trading Co., Ltd.	Port Antonio ..	21st March, '87
Jamaica Waggonette and Express Co., Ltd.*	Kingston ..	28th Dec., '88
Jamaica Sisal Co., Ltd.	May Pen, Clarendon	27th Aug., '21
Jamaica Telephone Co., Ltd.	1 Port Royal St., Kingston	28th Oct., '92
Jamaica Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	14½ Port Royal St., Kingston	5th Sept., '00
Jamaica Manufacturing and Trad- ing Co., Ltd.	Kingston ..	28th July, '02
Jamaica Jockey Club, Ltd.	Upstair, Bank of Nova Scotia, King St., Kingston	26th May, '05
Jamaica Times, Ltd., The	10-12 King St., Kingston	17th April, '07
Jamaica Motor Co., Ltd.*	Canadupa, St. James	23rd Nov., '09
Jamaica Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	8 Duke St., Kingston	1886
Jamaica Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Kingston ..	1886
Jamaica Biscuit Co., Ltd.	14½ Port Royal St., Kingston	12th Aug., '11
Jamaica Banana Fig Co., Ltd.*	8½ Pechon St., Kingston	18th Sept., '12
Jamaica Steamship Co., Ltd.	112 Tower St., Kingston	22nd Mar., '16
Jamaica Motorist's Association, Ltd.	4 Duke St., Kingston ..	2nd Feb., '18
Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co., Ltd.	St. Charles Bldg., Corner of Port Royal & West Sts., Kingston	22nd Sept., '19
Jamaica League Publishing Co., Ltd.	137 Tower St., Kingston	14th Oct., '19
Jamaica Tobacco Co., Ltd.*	4 Princess St., Kingston	29th Dec., '19
Jamaica Cordage Co., Ltd.	May Pen, Clarendon ..	4th May, '20
Jamaica Estates, Ltd.	Kingston ..	28th June, '20
Jackson Furnishing Co., Ltd., The	48 East Queen St., Kingston	20th Dec., '20
Jamaica General Trading Co., Ltd.	Kingston ..	25th Feb., '22
Jamaica Cinema Nave, Ltd.	Kingston ..	1st Sept., '22
Jamaica Mineral Waters Co., Ltd.	Kingston ..	28th April, '23
Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd.	151 Orange St., Kingston	25th May, '23
Kerr, J. E. & Co., Ltd.	Montego Bay ..	17th Feb., '09
Kingston Ice Making Co., Ltd.	Kingston ..	1886
Kingston Racing Association, Ltd.	Kingston ..	21st Oct., '12
Keeling Lido, Ltd.	Upper Floor, 50 Port Royal St., Kingston	27th Oct., '17
Kingston Fisheries, Ltd., The	95 Slip Road, Cross Roads	4th Mar., '20
Kaustine Sanitary Equipment Co., Ltd.	Kingston ..	27th Feby., '23
Lions, Emanuel & Sons, Ltd.*	Kingston ..	19th Mar., '06
Levy, J. B. & Sons, Ltd.	Brown's Town, St. Ann	17th June, '21
Leyden & Company, Ltd.*	Sav-la-Mar ..	28th Nov., '06

* In liquidation.

LIST OF REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES, *continued.*

Name of Company.	Registered Office of Company.	Date of Registration.
Lascelles deMercado & Co., Ltd.	Kingston	31st Aug., '14
Liguanea Sugar & Distilling Co., Ltd.*	30 Port Royal St., Kingston	8th May, '20
Lopez & Co., Ltd.	110 Harbour St., Kingston	9th July, '23
Little Windsor, Ltd.	Kingston.	1st July, '21
Masonic Association of Jamaica, Ltd.	Masonic Temple, 80 Hanover St., Kingston	16th May, '08
Marathon, Ltd.	Kingston	29th Mar., '21
Mutual Printing Co., Ltd.	Kingston	25th May, '21
McCarthy, Justin, Ltd.	Kingston	10th Aug., '21
Model Dwellings, Ltd.	106 Harbour St., Kingston	12th Mar., '10
Motor Car & Supplies, Ltd.*	Kingston	30th June, '11
Motor Car & Supplies (1923) Ltd.	16 Hanover St., Kingston	21st April, '23
Mutual Investment Co., Ltd.	6 Duke St., Kingston	25th Jan., '12
Movies, Ltd., The*	Kingston	4th June, '13
Maverly Racing Association, Ltd.	9 King St., Kingston	14th Jan., '14
Mutual Motor & Carriage Co., Ltd.	53 West St., Kingston	3rd April, '16
Machado, B. & J. B., Ltd.*	Kingston	5th Dec., '18
Machado Tobacco Co., B & J. B., Ltd.	4 Princess Street, Kingston	19th Aug., '19
McCalla, Ltd.	61 Laws St., Kingston	31st Jan., '20
Middlemass MacInnis, Ltd.	4 Duke St., Kingston	19th April, '20
Motor Transport Co., Ltd.	Kingston	16th Nov., '20
Monymusk Central Ltd.	50 Port Royal St., Kingston	2nd Nov., '21
May Pen Industrial Garage, Ltd.	May Pen, Clarendon	21st Jan., '22
Nathan & Co., Ltd.	Kingston	7th Mar. '99 & 19th June, 1900
Northern Estates Co., Ltd.*	St. James	13th July, '10
Northern News, Ltd.	Monrogo Bay	17th Aug., '22
Norton & Co. Ltd.	Savanna-la-mar	25th Aug., '23
Plantain Garden River Central Factory Ltd.	38 Church St., Kingston	23rd Feb. '20
Palace Amusement Co., (1921) Ltd.	Kingston	13th Sept., '21
Palace Amusement Co., Ltd., The*	The Wilson Bldg., 85 King St., Kingston	14th May, '14
Port Maria Motor Co., Ltd.	Port Maria	16th June, '14
Phoenix Fruit Co., Ltd., The	Kingston	4th Feb., '15
Peoples Discount and Deposit Co., Ltd., The	Kingston	1886
Pickapeppa Co., Ltd., The	Shooters Hill, Manchester	25th June, '20
Porland Amusement Co., Ltd.	23 Harbour St., Port Antonio	5th April, '22
Prospect Tannery, Ltd.	Port Antonio	9th July, '23
Protan Products, Ltd.	Kingston	4th Aug., '23
Rialto Ltd., The	138 Harbour St., Kingston	8th Dec., '19
Ra Brothers, Ltd.	Kingston	18th Jan., '22
Robertson Stott & Co., Ltd.	Kingston	18th Mar., '22
Solomon, L. & Sons, Ltd.	Kingston	20th June, '07
St. James Co., Ltd., The	Kingston	29th Dec., '09
Smith & Morton, Ltd.	44 Church St., Kingston	12th Mar., '17

* In liquidation.

LIST OF REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES, *continued.*

Name of Company.	Registered Office of Company.	Date of Registration.
Springfield, Ltd.	Kingston	2nd July, '17
South Camp Road Hotel, Ltd. (1919)	South Camp Road Hotel, Kingston	18th Aug., '19
Serge Island Estates, Ltd.	Serge Island, Seaforth P.O., St. Thomas	14th Nov., '19
Stewart Castle, Ltd.	Georgia Estate, Duncans P.O., Trelawny	5th July, '20
St. Thomas Saw Mills, Ltd.	Morant Bay	11th Aug., '20
Stokesfield, Ltd.	48 Port Royal St., Kingston	1st Sept., '20
St. Mary Mercantile, Ltd.	Port Maria	31st Dec., '21
Suppliers, Ltd.	162 Harbour St., Kingston	6th April, '22
St. Ann Racing Club, Ltd.	Hotel Osborne, St. Ann's Bay	30th May, '23
Stevens, Joseph & Co., Ltd.	162 Harbour St., Kingston	4th May, '23
St. Catherine Ice Making Co., Ltd.	Spanish Town	29th Sept., '22
St. Ann Co-operative Co., Ltd.	St. Ann's Bay	28th May, '23
Temple of Fashion, Ltd., The*	Kingston	18th Sept., '12
Tonbridge Dairies Ltd., The	Tonbridge, Halfway Tree P.O.	27th April, '20
Thompson, J. F. & Sons, Ltd.	Good Hope, Falmouth P.O.	18th Nov., '20
Union Trading Co., (Jamaica) Ltd.	73 Barry St., Kingston	1st July, 1918
Uister Spring Factory, Ltd.	4 Duke St., Kingston	12th Oct., '22
Vere Estates Co., Ltd.	Coronation Bldgs., Kingston	14th Aug., '05
Verley & Robinson, Ltd.*	188 Harbour St., Kingston	1st Feb., '06
West Indies Chemical Works, Ltd.	Spanish Town	30th Sept., '93
West India Aerated & Mineral Waters Co., Ltd.	21 Orange St., Kingston	27th Mar., '97
Wilson, William, Ltd.	Kingston	11th April, '11
West India Mercantile Co., Ltd., The	17 Port Royal St., Kingston	20th June, '16
Windsor Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Kingston	31st Jan., '18
West End Moving Pictures, Ltd.	Messrs. Norton & Co's. Store, Great George St., Sav-la-Mar	28th Oct., '19
West India Steamship Co., Ltd.	73 Orange St., Kingston	27th Mar., '20
West India Electric Co., Ltd.†	Kingston	
Williamson Bros., Ltd	9 King St., Kingston	7th April, '23

* In liquidation.

† This Company is not registered in Jamaica but operating here under a Special Law (Law 33 of 1897).

SURVEYORS.

THE law now in force relating to land surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, amended by Law 20 of 1902, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or falsely takes or uses in the island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in sections 9 and 10 of the law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 20 of 1908 further amended Section 4 of Law 31 of 1894 by inserting between the words "England" and "or" in the third line of sub-section 1 the following words:—"or possesses some other qualification of at least equal standards, approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

The sections of the law quoted below are those of greatest general importance:—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof, that such person is at least twenty-one years of age and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing;—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order made under section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette;" Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to repay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law:—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain .. .. .	.. 0 0 6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain .. .. .	.. 0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram ..	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres ..	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten ..	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty ..	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty acres	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp ..	0 2 6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service ..	0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another surveyor to run a line, when surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem ..	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

LAND SURVEYORS.

Ambrose Hearne, Trinity Ville.
 William Raglan Phillips, Thompson Town.
 William Sylvester Dunn, Richmond.
 Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town.
 Charles N. Heming, Claremont.
 Robt. Jas. Miller, Cross Roads.
 Egerton E. Rickard, Linstead.
 Amos Harvey McGahan, May Pen.
 T. R. B. Vermont, Lodge.
 Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton.
 Alexander Russell Dunn (left the Island).
 Edward George Reid, Green Island.
 Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River.
 Theophilus Lynch Byles, Cross Roads.
 W. Burns Sangster, Mountainside.
 Thomas J. Gray, Magotty.
 S. H. Whittingham, Cambridge.
 Wm. Anthony Baker, F.S.I., F.R.G.S., Kingston*
 C. E. Spence, Port Antonio.
 A. G. McCatty, Mandeville.

Henry D. Rogers, Kingston.*
 A. G. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse.
 Edward Foster, F.S.I., Montego Bay.
 A. C. Bancroft, F.S.I., Golden Grove.
 W. A. Carpenter, Kingston.
 H. J. Dignum, (in Cuba.)
 J. Monk Fletcher, Mandeville.*
 Ralph E. Rickman, F.S.I., May Pen.
 J. H. L. Dodd, Cross Keys.
 Robt. Stafford Biscoe, F.A.S.I., Spur Tree
 H. W. Bowker, F.A.S.I., Kingston.*
 Geo. Douglas Myers, A.M.I.C.E., Halfway Tree
 Percy Abrahams, F.S.I., Kingston.
 Harold A. Melville, Oracabessa.
 Turner L. Pearson, Morant Bay.
 H. M. Willoughby, Chester Castle.
 H. Hood Daniel, Port Antonio.
 C. V. Abrahams, Port Antonio.
 Edward Dimond Fort, Kingston.*
 William John Connolly, Kingston.

* In Government Service.

(See also Land Surveyors Association, p. 574).

PETROLEUM.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under sections 18 and 19 of the Petroleum Law, 1906. (Law 37 of 1906) for the importation, transportation and keeping for sale of Petroleum.

N B.—Section 1 of the said Law defines the term “petroleum” as used in that Law and these rules. The section has been amended by Law 19 of 1920 by substituting one hundred and twenty degrees for one hundred and fifty degrees.

Section 3, as amended by Law 19 of 1920, prohibits the importation, storage or sale of petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. in vessels other than are herein prescribed. Section 4 provides that any breach of section 3 shall be an offence against section 157 of the Customs Consolidation Law and that an offender shall on conviction be liable to the pains and forfeitures therein mentioned. Section 5 provides that petroleum imported, stored, or sold in contravention of section 3 shall be deemed to be an article included in the term “dangerous explosives” for the purposes of Law 6 of 1899.

Section 6 provides that no petroleum shall be kept in quantity exceeding fifty gallons, and that petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. shall not be kept in quantity exceeding eight gallons otherwise than in a building specially appointed for the purpose by the Governor and under conditions prescribed by him, and that any petroleum kept in contravention of this section shall be forfeited and the occupier of the premises where it is so kept shall be liable to a penalty of £20 a day for every day during which such petroleum is so kept.

Definitions.

The term “The Law” as used in these rules means the Petroleum Law, 1906 (Law 37 of 1906).

The term “gasolene” as used in these rules means and includes all petroleum which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature lower than 95 deg. Fahrenheit as defined in the Law.

The term “Petroleum Store” as used in these rules mean a building specially appointed by the Governor for the storage of petroleum.

The term “Prescribed” as used in these rules means prescribed, appointed or authorised by the Law, these rules, or the Governor.

The Laws affecting the Storage and Sale of Petroleum, are, 18 of 1877, 2 of 1905, 37 of 1906, 1 of 1907, 37 of 1908, 30 of 1912, and 19 of 1920.

RULES.

Importation—1. The master of any ship, drogher or other vessel arriving in any port of this Island having on board any gasolene, otherwise than in conformity with the Law, shall be subject to the provisions of section 4 of Law 6 of 1899.

2. Gasolene landed otherwise than as prescribed shall be deemed to be prohibited goods at the port of arrival and dealt with accordingly by the Customs authorities.

Transportation—3. Petroleum shall not be transported along any public highway otherwise than such vessels as are prescribed for the storage of petroleum.

4. Care shall be taken to so load vessels containing petroleum on any vehicle that there shall be no risk of injury being done to them or any of them during the transportation thereof.

5. Vessels containing gasolene must be protected from the direct rays of the sun.

6. The person in charge of any vehicle carrying petroleum must be notified of the nature of the goods thereon and he must prevent any lighted candle, lamp, or any ignited tobacco or other substance from approaching or being near to any vessel containing it.

Application for Petroleum Stores—7. Any person desiring to have a petroleum store on his premises shall make an application in writing to the Director of Public Works requesting him to inspect the building which he wishes the Governor to appoint for that purpose, and to forward the application to the Governor, together with his report thereon.

8. If the Director of Public Works is not satisfied that the building complies with the requirements of the Law and these rules he will so inform the applicant and will not forward the application to the Governor. Otherwise the Governor's decision will be communicated to the applicant by the Colonial Secretary.

9. The Conditions to be prescribed by the Governor when appointing a building as a petroleum store under section 6 of the law as to the mode of storage, the nature of the goods with which petroleum may be stored and the testing of such petroleum from time to time are contained in these rules.

Storage—10. A petroleum store must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire building of which it forms part be constructed entirely of incombustible and spark-proof materials, and the petroleum store be completely separated from every other part of the building by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

11. Every petroleum store must be externally spark-proof and so situated with regards to other buildings in the neighbourhood and to the nature and contents of such building that it may be deemed safe from ignition externally; and if any part of a petroleum store be within 30 feet distant from a dwelling house or store it must be constructed entirely of solid and incombustible materials.

12. Every motor car registered under Law 26 of 1905 requiring petroleum for its propulsion shall be deemed to be a petroleum store for a quantity not exceeding that required for a distance of 150 miles.

13. In order that the temperature of the petroleum may be kept low and to permit as free a perflation of air as possible, every petroleum store must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation constructed in such a manner as to prevent so far as is possible fire from being communicated to the interior of the store from without.

14. The doorways of petroleum stores must be of not less than three feet six inches clear width and the doors must open outwards so as to permit of the contents of the store being removed as quickly as possible.

15. No other inflammable goods shall be kept in a petroleum store.

16. Petroleum may be kept in the same vessels in which it is permitted to be imported, provided that such vessels are in durable and air-tight condition, or other vessels complying with the same conditions, including fixed metallic tanks the inlets and outlets of which must be closed by air-tight covers or taps, except when petroleum is being introduced or withdrawn. If the vessels are imported in wooden cases containing one or more they may be so kept in the store.

17. Any vessel containing petroleum which shall become defective in condition shall forthwith, on being found to be so, be removed from the store and the petroleum shall be transferred to a vessel in perfect condition which may be returned to the store.

18. Casks or vessels containing more than 25 gallons of petroleum each shall be stored in tiers or rows, the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask or vessel in width and two in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of two casks or vessels in width and two in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least four feet in width.

Vessels or cases containing 25 gallons or less each shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows, and the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of four vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least four feet in width.

19. Vessels containing gasoline must be stored apart from vessels containing petroleum of other descriptions and separated therefrom by a space or spaces not less than three feet in width.

20. The door of a petroleum store shall be provided with a strong lock attached to the inside of the door and also with a sufficient hasp and staple and a padlock on the outside, and if it be a double door the half to which the lock is not attached shall be provided with strong tower bolts at top and bottom on the inside. The keys of the locks must be kept by the proprietor in his own possession or in his absence in that of the person whom he leaves in charge of the premises. The door must be kept securely closed and fastened by both locks at night and by at least one lock in day time, except when petroleum is being received into or removed from the store.

21. No petroleum shall be received into or removed from any store except during daylight.

22. No lighted candle, lamp or lantern nor any match shall at any time be taken into a petroleum store under any pretence or for any purpose whatever. No smoking shall under any circumstances be permitted in any petroleum store.

A conspicuous notice containing these prohibitions shall be posted outside and inside every petroleum store.

23. If petroleum becomes ignited the application of water tends to spread the fire. Earth, sand or blankets and rags should be thrown on the flames to extinguish them. A supply of about a cubic yard of earth or sand shall be always kept conveniently near every petroleum store.

24. Any Officer or Sub-officer of Constabulary or any Officer of Excise or Customs shall on demand at any reasonable time be afforded access to any petroleum store for the purpose of inspecting the store or testing the petroleum.

25. The Senior Officer of Constabulary for any parish shall inspect or cause to be inspected by a Sub-officer every petroleum store in that parish and its contents at least once in every year and shall take such lawful steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the law and these rules. In any case of persistent or continuous non-compliance such Senior Officer shall report fully to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector General.

Sale.—26. Petroleum for sale by retail shall be kept in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage thereof.

No quantity exceeding four gallons shall be delivered at one time to any single purchaser except in an air-tight metal vessel, unless an entire cask as imported be purchased. Smaller quantities may be drawn from a vessel kept for the purpose into bottles or suitable cans and so delivered.

Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Senior Officer of Constabulary for the parish for the preventing so far as possible the escape of petroleum in the process of transfer from the original container to the bottles or cans in which is delivered and for the collection of any petroleum so escaping in a metal receptacle from which it can be transferred to a safe place.

No lighted candle, lamp or any ignited tobacco or other substance shall be allowed to approach or to be near the place where petroleum is so kept or transferred. Vessels containing gasoline and the arrangements for its delivery in small quantities shall be completely separated from those for petroleum of other descriptions.

27. A copy of these rules shall be kept constantly posted on or near the door of every petroleum store. A copy of Rule 26 shall be printed on the back of every license to sell petroleum by retail.

Penalties.—28. Any persons contravening any of these rules or refusing or neglecting to comply with any requirements under these rules or obstructing any person in the lawful exercise of any powers given by or under these rules, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 31st October, 1906.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

LAW 5 of 1901 defines *Calcium Carbide* to mean "any substance capable of evolving *Acetylene* when treated with water" and enacts that after June 1st, 1901, no one shall sell or store Calcium Carbide without a license, under a maximum penalty of £20. Quantities not over 5lbs. may be kept in hermetically closed vessels each containing not exceeding 1lb., without a license. The Governor in Privy Council is empowered to make rules to govern the storage of Calcium Carbide, which rules are to be published in the *Gazette* and are not to apply to buildings distant more than 100 feet from other buildings. Licenses are granted and cancelled by the Colonial Secretary and the granting or cancellation must be published in the *Gazette* and take effect from the date of such publication.

The law prohibits the sale of such impure Carbide of Calcium as may be liable to spontaneous ignition. All vessels containing the said Calcium Carbide shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Calcium Carbide," "dangerous if not kept dry" with the following caution:—

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas;" and with the addition:—

(a) In the case of a vessel kept of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

(b) In the case of a vessel sent or conveyed, of the name or address of the sender;

(c) In the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, the name and address of vendor.

The Customs or Police authorities may take samples of Calcium Carbide imported or offered for sale for analysis, and if impure it may be confiscated.

Offences against the Law not otherwise provided for, or against the Regulations made thereunder, may be punished by a maximum penalty of £5, which may be recovered summarily.

The following Privy Council Regulations were published on April 18, 1901.

RULES AS TO CALCIUM CARBIDE STORES.

A building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be isolated and distant *not less than 30 feet* from any dwelling and any other building in which any inflammable article is kept, unless it have walls, floor, ceiling, doors and shutters of incombustible material and be solidly and imperviously cut off from all communication with other parts of the block.

2. Every building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be so built and situated that the interior surfaces of the walls, ceiling and floor shall not be liable to become wet, and must be provided with ample floor and roof ventilation so constructed as to prevent the ingress of water. All doors and shutters must open outwards and be so constructed that when closed water will be prevented from entering the building. All doors and shutters must be kept securely locked, except when necessarily open to give access to the interior of the store.

3. No inflammable goods or damp goods shall be kept in the same store with Calcium Carbide.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 3rd April, 1901.

GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES.

The importation, sale, storage and use of gunpowder and other explosives are governed by Law 6 of 1899, which consolidated and amended previous laws on the subject. "Gunpowder" is defined as meaning the kind of powder commonly known as "gunpowder, or blasting powder, percussion caps or cartridges adapted for use in connection with guns, rifles, revolvers or pistols."

The definition of "dangerous explosives" is dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other explosive substance other than "gunpowder" as above defined.

No gunpowder or dangerous explosive may be landed without a license under a penalty of £100. Such substances must be placed in the magazine nearest to the port of arrival of the vessel. Dealers in such substances and in fire-arms must take out a license; 100lbs. weight is the maximum quantity that can be kept other than in the public magazines.

Rules are laid down for the safe storage, packing and carriage of explosives, and justices of the peace may issue search warrants in case of suspicion of the storage of explosives and fire-arms in unallowed places. The Governor in Privy Council has power to frame regulations under the Law as may from time to time be necessary. A penalty of £20 may be exacted for any offence against the Law. See Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 22 of Law 6 of 1899 published in the Jamaica Gazette September 19, 1912.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

A Law was passed in December, 1922, which repealed Law 1 of 1909, Law 21 of 1910 and Law 23 of 1917. This Act gives very wide powers for executive action in the control of Contagious Diseases of Animals.

"Disease" is defined as Cattle Plague, Pleuropneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease, Sheep Pox, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Farcy, Glanders, Rabies, Anthrax and any disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council.

Every owner of an animal infected with or suspected of being infected with disease shall—

- (a) keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and
- (b) immediately give notice to the Inspector of Police or other principal Officer of Police in the district where the animal is or to a commissioner appointed under the Law who shall report immediately to the Director of Agriculture.

The Law provides for the appointment of Commissioners and of a Chief Commissioner and calls for the services of a Government Veterinary Officer and of Inspectors.

The fullest powers are reserved (based on the Imperial Act) for the making of Orders

dealing with all contingencies associated with the control of Contagious Animal Diseases by the State. Penalties are provided for breaches of the Law and of Orders made thereunder.

Power to spend up to £10,000 on the Warrant of the Governor for the costs of administering the Law has been given.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

Bird. The indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them), and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary, Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are specially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes; those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

A general Consolidating Law, 33 of 1914, repealed previous legislation on this subject and enacted under Section 2 of the Law, Schedule I, the following:—

Sec. 2—(1) Any person who shall kill, wound or take, any bird or the eggs of any bird specified in the first Schedule to this Law, or who shall have in his possession any such bird killed, wounded or taken, or the eggs of any such bird taken, after the passing of this Law, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 2 as amended).

Red-tailed Buzzard, (*Buteo Borealis*); American Merlin, (*Falco Columbarius*); Large Potoo, (*Nyctibius Jamaicensis*); Jabbering Crow, (*Corvus Jamaicensis*); Tinkling Grackle, (*Quiscalus crassirostris*). All-black Grackle, (*Nesopsar nigerimus*); Common Troopial, (*Icterna vulgaris*); Yellow-backed Finch, (*Pyrrhulazra anoxantha*); Banana Bird, (*Icterna Leucopteryx*); Blue Quit, (*Pyrrhulazra Jamaica*); Feather-tongue, (*Glosiptila ruficallis*); Jamaica Sugar-bird, (*Certhiola flavicola*); Arrow-head Wood-warbler, (*Dendroeca Phætra*); Jamaican Greenlet, (*Vireosylva calidris*); Plain Greenlet, (*Vireo modestus*); Osborn's Greenlet, (*Lutes Osburni*); Glass-eyed Thrush, (*Turdus Jamaicensis*); Hopping Thrush or Hopping Dick, (*Turdus aurantius*); Antillean Mocking-bird, (*Mimus orpheus*); Hill's Mocking-bird, (*Mimus Hilli*); Golden Swallow, (*Petrochelidon euehysea*); Solitaire, (*Myiadectes solitarius*); Antillean Cliff-Swallow, (*Petrochelidon pœciloma*); Slater's Fly-snapper, (*Elanina fallax*); Cotta Fly-snapper, (*Myiopagis cotta*); Buff-winged Flat-bill, (*Blacus pallidus*); Black Becard, (*Platyparis niger*); Barred Wood-pecker, (*Centurus Radiolatus*); Old man Bird or Hunter, (*Myiornis pluvialis*); May-bird, (*Saurothera Vetus*); Mango Humming-bird, (*Lampornis mango*); Long-tailed Humming-bird, (*Aithurus polytmus*); Vervain Humming-bird, (*Melospiza minima*); Palm Swift, (*Cypselus phoenicobius*); Long-nostrilled Night Jar, (*Siphonorchis americanus*); Jamaica Tody, (*Todus veridicus*); Black-billed Amazon Parrot, (*Chrysotis agilis*); Jamaican Macaw, (*Ara Gossii*); Barbados Blackbird, (*Crotophaga Ani*); American Barn-owl, (*Strix Pratincola*); Lettered Owl, (*Asio Grammicus*); West Indian Osprey, (*Pandion haliaetus*); Great Blue Heron, (*Ardea herodias*); Louisiana Egret, (*Ardea ludoviciana*); Little Blue Egret, (*Ardea cœrulea*); Green-gaulin, (*Butorides virescens*); Yellow-crowned Night-heron, (*Nycticorax violaceus*); Cayenne Tern, (*Sterna maxima*); American Lesser Tern, (*Sterna antillarum*); Great Sooty Tern, (*Sterna fuliginosa*); Black Tern, (*Hydrochelidon nigra*); Blue Mountain "Duck" (Petrel), (*Oestratala jamaicensis*); White-winged Grebe, (*Podiceps dominicus*); Pied-billed Grebe, (*Podilymbus podiceps*); Blue Dove, (*Geotrygon cristata*); Partridge Dove, (*Geotrygon montana*).

Sec. 3—(1) There shall be a close season for each of the birds, fishes and creatures, enumerated in the second Schedule to this Law. Such season shall, until another shall be provided in lieu thereof in manner hereafter provided, be the period set opposite in the said Schedule to the name of each such bird, fish or creature.

SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 3) as amended.

CLOSE SEASON.

Ground Doves or Groo-groo-doo—1st March to 15th August.

Coots—1st March to 25th July.

Peadoves—1st March to 11th August.

Whitewings or Lapwings—1st March to 11th August.

Baldpates—1st March to 11th August save in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland and Hanover, where the close season shall be from 1st March to 31st July.

Blue Pigeons—1st March to 25th July, save in the parish of St. Elizabeth where the close season shall be from 1st March to 15th July.

Ringtail Pigeons—1st March to 25th July.

Whitebelly—1st March to 31st August.

Petcharies—1st March to 31st August.

Wild Guinea-fowls—1st March to 30th September.

Quail—1st March to 30th September.

Parrakees—1st March to 1st August.

Yellow-bellied Parrots—1st March to 11th August.

Sea Turtle—1st April to 31st October.

Oysters—1st May to 21st August.

Sub-section 2 of Section 3 gives power to the Governor to alter and amend the close season, thus prescribed, as may be advisable.

Fish—The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used. Land turtle are not protected.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Mammals. On the 5th July, 1920, the Governor under section 3 of Law 33 of 1914 declared that Coneys should be included in the Second Schedule to the Law and that the close season for Coneys shall be from the 1st January to the 31st December in each year.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

THE Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,388 feet at the highest point—was at one time a somewhat arduous undertaking as there was no riding road to the summit, and the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed, and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback or on foot.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured. Buggies *must* be ordered in advance from Bolton's stables, Gordon Town, or his Duke Street Office. There is a small hut erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Extensive views of the south, north and eastern coasts of the island may be obtained on a clear day—and the coast of Cuba is sometimes visible to the north.

Information as to this trip may be obtained from the Jamaica Tourist Association 85 Barry Street, Kingston.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

ABOUT the year 1825 some Jamaica planters in St. Thomas-in-the-East planted coconut trees on these cays for the use of shipwrecked sailors.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly letters patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

In 1882 complaints were made by Jamaicans who were then gathering guano that they had been subjected to outrages by an American vessel. Accordingly on the 12th October of that year Commander the Hon. W. J. Ward, acting on the instruction of Commodore Dunlop, formally took possession of the Island for the British Crown.

The original intention was later carried out, and by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays were formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the southeast of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and coco-nut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

In 1906 the Morant Cays were leased for seven years to Captain S. E. Boddén, and the Pedro Cays for seven years to Captain John Greenwood.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

Instructions particularly when there is no doctor on board, to enable them to carry out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 3rd December, 1903, with respect to Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever.

GENERAL RULES TO BE ADOPTED BY VESSELS.

PRIOR to taking in cargo or embarking passengers at infected or suspected ports, ships should have clean holds, fore-castle and steerage, and the bilges and lumbers be free from odour or deposit. The water supply should be above suspicion (especially in cholera infected ports) and in such the drinking water should be boiled and all food should be protected against flies, etc. At places where plague prevails every precaution must be taken against rats, mice, and vermin of all kind. At such ports the vessel should, if possible, lie off in the stream or harbour when not taking in cargo or ballast. When moored alongside wharves or in dock, all ropes used for moorings should be provided with suitable rat-guards, and the chain cables should be tarred from the hawse pipe to the water's edge. Similar precautions to be used when lighters are alongside, which latter should haul off at sunset and not come alongside until after sunrise (or when working

hour commences). Where yellow fever prevails measures against the introduction of mosquitoes should be taken. Water tanks, barrels and other collections of water aboard the vessel shall be guarded, so as not to become breeding places for mosquitoes; and all such found on board should be destroyed. At such infected places, communication with the shore should be reduced to a minimum, and sleeping on shore at night prohibited. Earth, loam, sand, street-sweepings or organic refuse should be refused as ballast. Passengers should not be shipped from an infected port if there is no Medical Officer on board nor should any crew be shipped either unless certified after medical examination as free from any symptoms of disease.

REQUIREMENTS WHILST AT SEA.

The "heads" latrines, water-closets, etc., and all places liable to harbour infection should be kept rigorously clean by frequent flushing and occasional disinfection. The bilge water should be pumped out and a strong solution of carbolic acid (one in twenty) or chloride of lime (Burnett's fluid) or other disinfecting fluid poured in. Free ventilation and cleanliness should be maintained in all portions of the ship during the voyage, and measures taken to destroy rats, mosquitoes and all vermin. If a case of sickness occurs among passengers or crew with symptoms suggestive of any of the three diseases to be described later on, it should be isolated without delay, and a member of the crew be detailed for his care—a volunteer among the passengers if the sick person is a passenger, or a ship-mate, if one of the ships company is ill, is preferable. Communications between patient or nurse and others should be reduced to a minimum. The compartment from whence a sick person is removed should be disinfected and used clothes or bedding of nurse or patient should be immersed in disinfecting solution and boiling water poured on them. Yellow Fever patients should be placed under a mosquito net if such is available.

FORMULA FOR DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS

No. I. Bichloride of Mercury (1-500) No. I.

Bichloride of Mercury or corrosive sublimate	..	one part.
Sea water	..	500 parts

No. II. Carbolic Acid 5 per cent. No. II.

Alcohol (spts. of wine)	..	50 parts
mix.	..	
Carbolic acid, pure	..	50 parts.
Add fresh water	..	900 parts.

These solutions can be strengthened or weakened according as required.

The following methods of disinfection are given by way of a guide:—

Old, useless or badly soiled personal clothing, rags, infected dressings, papers and articles of no value (contaminated) should be burnt. Personal effects, mattresses bedding (infected) can be efficiently disinfected, either by a high pressure steam disinfecting chamber at a temp. of 100c., or by exposure to formal vapours. Articles such as coverlets and bed linen, etc., that can be steeped in anti-septic solutions without damage, can be disinfected by the No. I. or II. solutions. The period of contact must be from 4 to 6 hours.

To destroy rats or vermin, etc., various processes are recommended; the simplest and perhaps the most effective is by generating sulphur dioxide gas by burning sulphur roll in an iron pot or Dutch oven standing in a bucket or tin dish containing a couple of pints of water, four lbs. of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is required, and the sulphur is best ignited by lighting with two or three oz. of spirits of wine or methylated spirits poured into a cone-shaped depression made in the middle of the sulphur in the pot when in position in the hold or compartment, care being taken to place it in a safe place away from any ignitable material and if possible on an iron disk or sheet of iron. The holds, fore-castle, cabins, lavatories, w.c., etc., etc., to be kept closed during the process of fumigation for at least four hours. It is desirable to remove all leather articles, steel and silver or plated goods, mirrors, etc., from such places during the process of fumigation.

If rats are dying in large numbers, they should be thrown over board care being taken

to use a pair of tongs or other implement as hand contact is dangerous. Every effort should be made to catch or destroy the vermin and rid the ship of them.

SYNOPSIS OF SYMPTOMS OF THE THREE DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Cholera.

Incubation period said to be two or three days, sometimes less. First symptoms are Diarrhœa with griping pain, "singing" or noises in the ear, a feeling of exhaustion and "sinking" with nausea and vomiting. Patient has anxious and pallid expression; soon diarrhœa becomes profuse and watery like whey or like water in which rice has been boiled, described as "rice water stools." The vomited fluid is of the same character. Soon cramps are complained of, at first in the feet then calves, sometimes in thigh, hands, chest and abdomen of an agonizing character. This is followed by collapse which appears in 6 to 8 hours. The surface of body becomes cold, livid and shrunken, absence of pulse at wrist, features have leaden hue and eyeballs are buried in their sockets; skin is often covered with profuse sweat. There is acute lassitude, apathy and suppression of urine. The disease terminates fatally in 12 hours, sometimes life lasts 24 hours or longer.

Treatment.—An early hypodermic injection of hydrochlorate of morphia $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain by inducing rest and sleep is recommended; water in moderate quantities at a time should be frequently given; weak fresh lemonade has been recommended. The burning sensation felt at epigastrium may be relieved by a mustard plaster; cramps are sometimes relieved by a strong stimulating liniment of Belladonna or chloroform with "Opodeldoc" (soap liniment) rubbed in vigorously with the hand. Stimulants in small quantities with effervescent drinks have been found useful; preparations of opium should be given guardedly and sparingly as they are liable to accumulate and if repeated in too large quantities may produce ill after effects; rest and sleep are the sheet anchors of treatment; during the reaction and convalescence the greatest care is required in dieting patient; if liquid nourishment induces vomiting the nourishment must be given by the rectum (small quantities of beef tea or chicken broth and a teaspoonful or two of brandy). Hot water bottles covered with flannel to be applied to body, etc.

Plague.

There are two varieties of plague: (a) Bubonic (b) Pneumonic. There are also minor forms. The period of incubation varies from 3 to 7 days. The onset is frequently sudden but there is generally a period of from 24 to 48 hours before the characteristic symptoms appear, during which time headache, weakness, vertigo and vomiting are present, also chills and fever. The next stage or bubo formation is associated with staggering gait, tremulous speech and restlessness; temp. 104 or over, pulse full 120 or more. The countenance presents an anxious, drawn, pallid appearance. Bubos or glandular swellings painful and tender to the touch rapidly develop in the groins, arm-pits, or neck. As the bubos enlarge the temp. falls as a rule 2 or 3 degrees also the pulse rate. This occurs on or about the 3rd day of the disease. The patient appears relieved, but invariably this is misleading; the fever again sets in and continues between 103 and 105 for about a week during which time the bubos become fully developed and soon are "ripe," or matter is formed in them, this occurs about the 10th day. The disease now assumes a more hopeful stage and becomes more a local than a constitutional one; but it is also a critical period as it is associated with heart failure and great debility, the patient requiring extra careful nursing, as well as stimulants and nourishing food of a suitable character. Convalescence is slow and liable to complication.

The Pneumonic variety of plague is generally very rapidly fatal in 3 or 4 days and there may be no bubonic enlargement or only very partial. It commences with rigors (shiverings), high temperature, pains in the limbs, headache, chest pain, cough (not always present), difficulty and accelerated breathing and delirium a very marked symptom, ending in coma and death. Expectoration blood stained and viscid, later it becomes watery and sometimes pure blood flows from mouth. Very few cases recover. This variety is said not to occur more than in a ratio of 3 per cent.

The treatment in ordinary bubonic plague is: abundance of fresh air, strength to be sustained by suitable nourishing food and stimulants, patient to be kept lying down for long period during convalescence, rest and sleep being the great factors as accessory

to food. The open bubos are to be carefully dressed twice a day, the dressing to be thrown overboard when ship is at sea, if in a roadstead to be destroyed by fire.

Yellow Fever.

This fever has, as a rule, a very quick onset. The first symptoms are headache general (malaise) discomfort and febrile disturbance. The temperature rises to 103 F or 104 or more; the eyes assume an injected or "ferrety" appearance, face becomes flushed, soon severe backache (lumbar) is complained of, the stomach becomes irritable and everything is vomited (and with considerable violence as a rule); the epigastrium (or pit of stomach) is tender on pressure. The gums may be swollen and inclined to bleed, as well as slight bleeding from the nose—a symptom of much diagnostic value (at this stage). Constipation is the rule, and urine is scant and as a rule high coloured. About the 3rd day of the fever, a "lull" occurs, and patient and inexperienced attendant or nurse are sanguine that the sickness is about to abate. There is about then noticed commencing jaundice or yellow discolouration of the white of eye and skin (if a white subject) which increases in intensity; soon bleeding from the nose, gums, and "black vomit" set in—the urine has for some time become albuminous (if about a tablespoonful of the patient's urine is gradually boiled in a glass tube over a lighted spirit lamp to which 3 or 4 drops of pure nitric acid have been added, a deposit of what resembles curdled milk will be seen in the fluid urine, this is with the others already mentioned, an unvarying symptom of yellow fever.

Treatment—On suspecting the case to be one of Yellow Fever patient should be isolated in a airy apartment, if in the tropics in the open air, under an awning and with a mosquito net over patient day and night. All mosquitoes should be destroyed as far as practicable. Patient should get a full dose of castor oil to commence with, and small doses of calomel and Bi-carbonate of potash in powders gr. one of the former and five of the latter 4 or 5 times a day, or if the vomiting is excessive and continuous, the calomel alone placed on the tongue and wash down by a couple of tablespoons of iced (or cold water). A good way to get the calomel powders would be to weigh 12 grains of calomel and divide it into a dozen powders. The patient will require careful nursing and stimulants are pretty sure to be necessary. Iced hock, champagne or good French brandy and soda water in small doses are the best. The bowels will have to be moved by enema if necessary, or salines if they can be retained on the stomach. Diet: milk, egg-flip, chicken tea and bovril are indicated.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

Schedule of Fees for the Legislative Council and Parochial Elections.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Returning Officer—

1. For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	..	£1 11 6
2. For a contested Election, Kingston	..	..	15 15 0
3. For a contested Election, Country	..	..	5 5 0
4. Presiding Officers, Kingston, (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	3 3 0
5. Presiding Officers, Country, (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	2 2 0
6. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	3 3 0
7. do. do. Country	..	..	1 1 0

PAROCHIAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Returning Officer—

8. For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	..	£1 11 0
9. For an uncontested Election, Port Royal	..	..	1 1 0
10. For a contested Election, Kingston	..	..	15 15 0
11. For a contested Election, Port Royal	..	..	2 2 0
12. do. do. Country	..	..	5 5 0
13. Presiding Officers—Kingston (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	3 3 0
14. Presiding Officers, Country (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	2 2 0
15. Presiding Officer acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of	..	..	3 3 0
16. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	3 3 0
17. do. do. Country	..	..	1 1 0

PAROCHIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

For an Uncontested Election.

Returning Officer—

18. Receiving Nominations and declaring Election	1 1 0
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For a Contested Election.

19. Returning Officer—Kingston	12 12 0
20. Returning Officer Country—Receiving Nomination	1 1 0
21. Taking the Poll	..	..	2 2 0
22. Presiding Officers—Kingston (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	3 3 0
23. Presiding Officer, Country (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	2 2 0
24. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	3 3 0
25. Clerk to Returning Officer, Country	..	..	1 1 0

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

For Legislative Council and Parochial Election.

Travelling Expenses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 9d. for every mile travelled.

Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

For every night away from home, 13/6. Actual out of pocket expenses on last day of journey will be refunded. In the event of its being necessary to send a Presiding Officer to an outlying Polling Station, he shall be permitted to travel overnight and will be entitled to the same travelling and subsistence allowances.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Expenditure incurred for such services as:—Hire of Room for holding Elections, carpenter's work, conveyance of ballot boxes, cleaning out polling station and incidental expenses will be allowed, provided the amount be reasonable, and must be supported by vouchers

VISITING POLLING STATIONS.

Not more than one visit should be paid by a Returning Officer to a Polling Station if at that visit the arrangements prescribed in Section 12 of Law 21 of 1884, can be satisfactorily made. If on any occasion it should be found necessary to pay more than one visit an explanation of the circumstances which rendered such visit necessary should be furnished.

The fees payable to Returning Officers as above shall include remuneration for services performed by them as Presiding Officers.

No person shall receive fees in respect of more than one office at any one Election.

The Clerk of the Courts is usually the Returning Officer for each electoral district, and the Head Polling Station is at the chief town in each parish.

The following Table shows the District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

St. Andrew—Stony Hill, Lawrence Tavern, Mount Pleasant, Belvedere, Red Hills, Cross Roads, Bull Bay, Gordon Town, Guava Ridge.

St. Thomas—Morant Bay, Easington, Yallahs, Trinity Ville, Golden Grove, Cedar Valley, Bath, Port Morant, Seaforth.

Portland—Hope Bay, Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, Manchioneal, Moore Town, Priestman's River, Birnamwood, Swift River, Long Bay.

St. Mary—Annatto Bay, Richmond, Gayle, Wind-or Castle, Enfield, Belfield.

St. Ann—Brown's Town, Monaque, Alexandria, Cave Valley, Claremont, Ocho Rios, Benson, Gibraltar, Dry Harbour, Calderwood, Rorobridge, Watt Town, Guys Hill, Bamboo.

St. John—Stewart Town, Duncans, Deeside, Ulster Spring, Clarks Town, Spring Garden, Sherwood.

St. James—Adelphi, Spring Mount, Cambridge.

King—Green Island, Miles Town, Sandy Bay, Cascade, Riverside.

Westmoreland—Little London, Negril, Morgans Bridge, Petersfield, Bluefields, Darliston, (two), Bethel Town, (two), New Road, Salford Town, White House.

St. Elizabeth—Santa Cruz, Malvern, Lacovia, Newmarket, Springfield, Williamsfield, Portsea, Siloah, Pedro, Black River, Balaclava, Ipswich.

Manchester—Lincoln, Porus, Davyton, Christiana, Cottage, Comfort Hall, Craighead, Wiston, Pratville, Newport.

Clarendon—Alley, Chapelton, Frankfield, Milk River, Brixton Hill, Spaldings, Rock River, Hayes, Toll Gate, Crooked River, Boroughbridge, Kellies, Thompson Town.

St. Catherine—Old Harbour, Linstead, Point Hill, Harker's Hall, Troja, Rio Magno, Bartons, Browns Hall, Ewarton, Guanaboa Vale, Kensington, Kendal, Guys Hill, Glenoffe, Redwood, Kitson Town, Mountain River, Bellas Gate.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 1/510	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½	Inches	Used for measuring cloth of all kind.
Quarter	=	4	Nails	
Yard	=	4	Quarters	
Ell	=	5	Quarters	
Hand	=	4	Inches	Used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6	Feet	
Link	=	7 In. 92	hdths	Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	=	100	Links or 66 ft.	

2 MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. yards	=	1 Perch or rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3 MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1,728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard.

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	cup. ins.	nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	—	—
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	—	—
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	55½	—	—
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218	1-5	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	cup. ft.	nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—	—

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—

For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½	gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½	—
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000	—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)			
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)			
20	Cwt.	=	Ton			

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follows:—cwt. qr lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0	14	Used
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0	1	0
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1	2	14
2	Wey	=	1 Sack	=	3	1	0
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39	0	0

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760

These are the denominations of Troy Weights when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression from 100,000 grains downwards to 1,100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. *continued.*

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute			
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour			
24 Hours	= 1 Day			
7 Days	= 1 Week			
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month			
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	= 1 Calendar Month			
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year			
365 Days	= 1 Common Year			
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year			
In 100 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.				
			<i>Gold</i>	
				dwt. gr.
		Double Sovereign	10	6
		Sovereign	5	3½
		Half Sovereign	2	13½
			<i>Silver.</i>	
		Crown	18	4 4-11
		Half Crown	9	2 2-11
		Florin	7	6 6-11
		Shilling	3	15 3-11
		Sixpence	19	7-11
		Fourpence	5	1-11

THE METRIC SYSTEM

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME = 15.44 grains English. It is the weight of cubic centimetre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	= 1000th of a gramme	..	= .0154 grains English
Centigramme	= 100th	..	= .1544 "
Déctigramme	= 10th	..	= 1.544 "
GRAMME		..	= 15.44 "
Decagramme	= 10 grammes	..	= 154.4 "
Hectogramme	= 100 "	..	= 1544 "
Kelogramme	= 1000 "	..	= 32½ oz. Troy = 2.2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000 "	..	= 321½ oz. " = 22.057 "

* * * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE = 39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre	..	= .03937 inches
Centimètre	= 100th	..	= .39371 "
Décimètre	= 10th	..	= 3.93708 "
METRE		..	= 39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 metres	..	= 32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100 "	..	= 328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000 "	..	= 1093.63 yds. = 621.38 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000 "	..	= 10936.33 yds. = 6213.82 miles

NOTE 1.—Since the fraction of $\frac{1}{5}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625—62138 = 100362, which is less than the 4-1000th, or the 1-250th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilomètres, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilometres make 25 miles.

40 kilos.
5 "
—
8) 200
—
25 miles.

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the *ARE* = 119.603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a *décamètre*.]

Centiare	=	100th of an <i>are</i>	=	1 square <i>mètre</i>	=	1.196 sq. yds.
<i>ARE</i>	..	..	..	..	=	119.603 "
Decare	=	10 <i>ares</i>	..	..	=	.2471 acres
Hectare	=	100 <i>ares</i>	..	..	=	2.471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the *LITRE* = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a *mètre*, that is, of a *décimètre*.]

Millitre	=	1000th of a litre	=	1 cubic centimètre	=	.06103 cub. in.
Centilitre	=	100th "	..	..	=	.6103 "
Décilitre	=	10th "	..	..	=	6.1027 "
<i>LITRE</i>	..	..	..	..	=	61.02705 "
Décalitre	=	10 litres	{	=	610.2705	"
					2.201	gallons
Hectolitre	=	100 litres	..	..	=	3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal.
Kilolitre	=	1000 "	=	a cub. metre	=	35.31658 " = 220.0967 "
Myrialitre	=	10000 "	..	..	=	353.1658 " = 2200.9667 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic metre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 *stères* is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the *Mètre*,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the *Metric System*: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

PARISH GENERAL RATES AND ROAD RATES

The following Parish General Rates and Parish Road Rates on every ten pounds (£10) or fractional part of ten pounds (£10) of the value of rateable property have been fixed in respect of the following parishes for the financial year, beginning on the 1st April, 1924, viz.:—

Parish.	Parish General Rate.		Parish Road Rate.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Port Royal ..	1	6	0	1
St. Thomas ..	1	5	0	6
Portland ..	2	2	0	4
St. Mary ..	1	6	0	6
St. Ann ..	1	6	0	6
Trelawny ..	1	10	0	6
St. James ..	1	10	0	5
Hanover ..	1	9	0	6
Westmoreland ..	1	6	0	6
St. Elizabeth ..	1	3	0	2
Manchester ..	1	4	—	—
Clarendon ..	1	9	0	6
St. Catherine ..	1	9	0	6

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January ..	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February ..	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March ..	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April ..	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May ..	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June ..	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July ..	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August ..	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September ..	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October ..	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November ..	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December ..	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Title of Paper.	Name of Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued	Founded
The Gleaner	H. G. DeLisser, C.M.G.	Daily	Kingston	1834
The Northern Weekly News	M. Aguilar			1908
The Jamaica Gazette	Hon. P. F. Lightbody	Weekly	Montego Bay	1845
The Police Gazette	The Govt. Printer			about 1880
The Jamaica Times	—	Monthly	Kingston	1898
The Herald	T. H. McDermot			1922
The Presbyterian	Hon. P. F. Lightbody	Monthly	Kingston	1889
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. D. A. Rothnie			—
The Catholic Opinion	Rev. Wm. Head	Monthly	Kingston	1896
The Wesleyan Record	Rev. D. I. Cronin, S.J.			1921
The War Cry	Rev. R. E. R. Wade	Monthly	Kingston	—
The Messenger	Staff Capt. Hodgson			1909
The Jamaica Diocesan Gazette	Pastor C. H. Keslake	Monthly	Kingston	1917
Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society	Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D.			1897
	John Barclay	—	—	—

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DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of Islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These Islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another Island of the Bahama group. The Turks Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's fez, at one time abounding there), which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an agent ~~was~~ sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to the appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boat by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also, for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased His Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to His Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person His Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated the 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the Honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the agent of His Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahamas Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and an account of conflicting interests, Her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands, which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall of the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and condition on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the Government is administered by a Commissioner, as chief executive officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce cases, and has recently been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the dependency.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town was described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this depen-

dency of his Government in March, 1884 as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin. There are in the town several consulates, various stores where most moderate wants can be supplied, a good market place, and a public library and reading room. There are also an Episcopal Church, Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, Masonic and other society lodges, a fairly commodious Court house, a small prison and a school house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there a Government Officer, who performs the duties of revenue officer and foreman of works. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, in on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk and has also a district Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing Islands.

There are 231 acres of salt ponds at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunder-storm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80 lbs. and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter, manned by ten men carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which a large quantity is shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and a small quantity to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines and the two oil-driven plants, four in all, at Grand Turk for crushing salt, four plants at Salt Cay driven by air motors and three at Cockburn Harbour driven by oil engines. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarked that "at Turks Islands, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. "When I was there," said His Excellency "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at time only 5 cents can be obtained. Never the less, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports in fact were valued at £31,000 some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but 26,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are fourpence per ton: they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a circular iron light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the lee side of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties levied according to a tariff, which was revised in 1905, and from the royalty on salt. Royalty is paid at the rate of 10% on the statutory value of 3½d. per bushel, and should yield annually about £2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charge for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862 on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the crown fund. By recent legislation the larger part of the royalty collected in any year is refunded in the year following by way of grants to be expended in labour in the Salinas. £1970 was so refunded in 1914. Since the commencement of 1918, this relief measure has been suspended.

According to the census of 1921 the population of Grand Turk comprised 141 whites, 1,427 coloured persons and blacks, and at Salt Cay there were 5 whites 365 coloured and blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situate) East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providence, Caicos and West Caicos, there were 39 white persons, and 3,546 coloured and blacks. The population of the dependency is 5,523.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalists refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These loyalists settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small islands or cays on the Caicos Group contains fields for sponge of different varieties. The "sponging", as it is called, is carried on by two parties who have establishments on outlying cays of North Caicos. The sponges when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the cays and sent to Grand Turk, from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" thousands of conchs have in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

In 1919 or thereabouts the industry at Breezy Point was abandoned, and only a few thousand pounds of hand-extracted fibre is now exported annually.

Since 1890, attention has been given to the cultivation of the pita or sisal plant and companies for this purpose have been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos, and Breezy Point, East Caicos.

There are four places of worship of the Church of England and the same number of the Wesleyan Denomination with eleven belonging to the Baptist. There are ten government elementary schools, and a public grant is made of £875 a year in support of them. This grant includes £150 for Secondary Education.

A public library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, one Good Templars Lodge in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement.

There is not drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and storing it. There are several public tanks at Grand Turk capable of containing 230,000 gallons, one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use. There are 217 tanks of a total capacity 3,369,988 gallons.

Fresh meat, fresh fish and vegetables are scarce. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the climate is healthy. While a hurricane which passed over the islands on the 21st of August 1891, did little damage to property, that of September, 1908, did damage to the extent of £13,000.

Clyde's steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk fortnightly on their trips to and from San Domingo and afford the only regular means of communication with other parts of the Empire. There is irregular communication with Jamaica of schooners carrying mails, passenger and freight. The steamers of the Columbus S.S. Coy., of New York, also touch at Grand Turk fortnightly on their trips to and from San Domingo, bringing and carrying mails and freight. The steamers of the Bull Line of New York make fortnightly calls at Cockburn Harbour in the Caicos group bringing and carrying freight.

Grand Turk is connected with Jamaica and the West Indies and with the United States, Canada and Europe by Direct Cable. There is a Wireless Telegraphy and a

Wireless Telephone System at Grand Turk. One Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour in the Caicos being connected with Grand Turk by this system.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour H. E. Phillips, £700 and residence.
Judge of Supreme Court, His Honour H. E. Phillips.
Assistant Commissioner, Magistrate, Registrar and Auditor—L. Lea Smith, £400.
Government Medical Officers, Robert O'Reilly, £350, £30 House allowance, £37 drug allowance, and private practice. Vacant, £250, private practice, and residence £25 drug allowance.
Accountant in Treasury, Postmaster, Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping and Manager Savings Bank, G. H. Frith, £300.
Chief Clerk in Commissioner's Office, C. G. Darrell, £187 10s.
Assistant Clerk and Typist, Miss E. F. Darrell, £62 10s.
Inspector of Schools, C. Earle Crawford, B.A., £30.
Harbour Master and Warehouse Keeper, Grand Turk, Vacant, £150 and fees.
Foreman of Works, C. W. Frith, £312 10 0.
Sub-Inspector of Police, Capt. G. H. Frith, £50.
Government Officer at Salt Cay, G. N. Astwood, £150, residence and £10 boat allowance.
District Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, E. G. Ewing, £100 and residence.
Boarding and Revenue Officer, Cockburn Harbour, E. G. Ewing, £150.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour H. E. Phillips, *President*.

Hon. Lea L. Smith	Hon. B. C. Frith.
Hon. R. O'Reilly	Hon. H. F. Harriott
Hon. W. S. Jones.	

Clerk—C. G. Darrell

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Dominican Republic	..	O. F. Roque.
France	..	W. S. Jones, Consular Agent
Haiti	..	W. J. Jones, Jr.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

CONSTITUTION.

IN the days of early settlement public affairs were managed by the Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor of Jamaica acting with and under the direction of a locally elected "Governor." To this body elected vestrymen were subsequently added and in 1833 a Custos was commissioned. In 1863 an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 and 27 Victoria, Chapter 31) recognizing the existence of Acts and Resolutions passed by the local body and validating such as should be afterwards assented to by the Governor of Jamaica. Under this authority, the Justices and Vestry there-mentioned revised the local enactments, and twenty Acts passed at various times between the 2nd January, 1832, and 1st July, 1864, were submitted to Governor Eyre of Jamaica, and signed by him in assent on the 23rd March, 1865. Under the provisions of Jamaica Law 24 of 1898 as amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner to administer the affairs of the Dependency. The Commissioner performs the duties of Collector General and Treasurer and presides in the Grand Court where, when sitting alone he has the power of three Justices of the Peace.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are neither railways nor canals within the Dependency. A carriage road extends the length of Cayman Brac and half the length of Grand Cayman. Horseback riding is the usual means of locomotion along bridle paths which connect the several localities, but motor cars ply regularly on all main roads. Intercourse with the outside world is maintained by small trading schooners which voyage to Jamaica, Cuba, the Central American Republics and the Gulf ports of the United States.

The Cayman Islands, forming part of the Colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, lie between the meridians of $79^{\circ} 38'$ and $81^{\circ} 30'$ W. and the parallels of $19^{\circ} 16'$ and $19^{\circ} 45'$ N. They were discovered by Columbus on May 10th, 1503, on his fourth and last voyage on his return from Porto Bello to Hispaniola just before he drove his weather beaten caravets into Jamaica. They were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed, and for many years they formed a valuable source of food supply to Jamaica. The Island later became known as the haunts of pirates. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which animal abounded on the islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman and even is now frequently caught there. The Lesser Islands were the first discovered and inhabited, Grand Cayman getting its name from the Lesser Caymans. Alligators were never seen on the largest island, Grand Cayman.

The prefixes "Grand" and "Little" sufficiently explain themselves, but the word "Brac" is not so easy. Cayman Brac is characterized by a large ridge of rock called the Bluff running down its entire length from east to west, and it is from this the Island gets its name Brac meaning a ridge or bluff.

Grand Cayman, which is largest of the three islands, is distant W.N.W. from Negril Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound but with no elevation exceeding 40 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size but of moderate depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over six miles across. The usual anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is off George Town, the capital of the island, but during a "norther" vessels have to shift their berths. Land fetches from £20 to £100 an acre in Georgetown: in the country from £2 to £10.

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm thatch grows in abundance, and the opened leaves furnish an excellent thatch much in use, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and sieves are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its flora and fauna. There are, however, some orchids not found elsewhere. Parrots are plentiful. There is good pasturage, principally Guinea grass and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, etc., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet local demand and to provide an export trade to Cuba and elsewhere occasionally. Cattle fetch ordinarily from £10 to £12 each, ponies £8 to £10, goats 5s. to 10s., poultry from 6d. to 9d. a lb. Prices have lately been raised some fifty per cent. Agoutis, locally known as rabbits, brought from Nicaragua have become thoroughly acclimatized, and run wild.

Phosphate deposits of considerable value exist but they have not been worked for some time.

Fish is not plentiful, but is usually sold at 3d. per lb. in George Town, 1½d. in Bodden Town and 1d. at East End. Pink pearls are found. The principal occupation of the men is going to sea either as sailors on cargo vessels or on turtles. There are no manufactures. Many go to the Southern States of America and work there, sending home part of their earnings. Shipbuilding finds employment for a few in Georgetown and Cayman Brac. Among natural curiosities of the islands are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situate in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ miles inland from Old Man's Bay containing wide subterranean passages.

The Cayman Islands were as hidden treasure, discovered from time to time shows^a at one time the rendezvous of bucaniers, who preyed upon passing ships which they boarded at night far from shore in large armed boats called piraguas. These marauders

protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. On finding the islands untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1731 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formally colonized, and the following patents of land in the Island are on record in the Island Record Office in Jamaica:—

3,000 acres to Dand. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1731, including most of the land on the north, binding on the Great Sound.

1,900 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

The names of Campbell, Spofforth and Middleton are now extinct. Murray Crymble, was Receiver-General of Jamaica.

To some extent the present inhabitants are descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island they had a "Chief or Governor" of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and conducted their own affairs.

The destiny of the Cayman Islands has been in the hands of various officers.

1731	"Governor" Cartwright	1906	—Commissioner—C. H. Y. Slader (Acting)
	"Governor" William Bodden		
	"Governor" Drayton	1907—1912	—Commissioner—G. S. S. Hirst, M.B.
1833 (Nov. 24)	Custos James Coe, snr. (d. 1839).	1912—1913	—Commissioner—H. H. Hutchings (Acting)
	ab 1855 Custos James Coe, jnr.	1913—1917	—Commissioner—A. C. Robinson, B.A.
	1879 (Sep. 17) Wm. Eden Senior Justice—Webster	1917—1919	—Commissioner—C. E. Mellish (Acting)
1888—1898	—Custos—Edmund Parsons		
1898—1906	—Commissioner—F. S. Sanguinetti	1919	—Commissioner—H. H. Hutchings
1903-4-	H. E. Henderson Davis. (Actg.)		

The population in April, 1921, was 5,253 (1,994 white 2,431 coloured and 828 black).

The chief industry is turtle catching on the banks, reefs and bars lying for several miles beyond the Mosquito Shore. The fishing rights have recently been regulated by a treaty with Nicaragua, by which a turtling vessel must pay five dollars for licenses and fifty cents for each turtle.

The turtle when caught are "crawled" at a convenient place in the locality of the fishing grounds and sold to the agents of foreign dealers.

The foregoing applies to green turtle the delight of lord mayors and aldermen but a considerable trade is done in the shell of the hawk's bill turtle, which is valuable. When this species is caught it is summarily deprived of its armour. Its flesh is poor. Another turtle, the "loggerhead," is also poor eating, and has no other use.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are Georgetown, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End and there are several other villages of more or less importance, these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian church, a court house, including public offices, a school house and a prison (a very inferior building) at Georgetown. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterian church at Bodden Town, West Bay, and East End.

In addition to the turtle industry, about 1,700 cattle and 300 horsekind are reared. Rope made from the thatch palm is exported.

For judicial purposes, the island is divided into six districts, and petty court and petty Sessions courts are held periodically and as occasion requires. The Grand Court is held semi-annually at Georgetown in June and December. At this Court the Commissioner presides. There is an appeal from the latter court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes, anchorage dues from transient vessels, and a tax on cattle and horses.

The taxation is of an extremely mild character. There is no house or land tax.

Irregular postal communication exists between Grand Cayman and Jamaica. The Cayman Islands have been admitted into Postal Union and issue stamps of their own to the values of $\frac{1}{4}$ d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s., and 10s.

There are post offices at Georgetown, Cayman Brac, West Bay, Bodden Town and Eastend but the bulk of the postal business is done at Georgetown.

The mails are received and despatched at irregular intervals to and from Jamaica by sailing vessels and irregularly to the Southern States of America. A money order system is in operation under convention with the Jamaica Post Office and is availed of to a large extent, the principal business being with the United States of America. The aggregate of business in 1922, was £2,500.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm in the summer. In the autumn, winter and spring, say from November to March, it is refreshingly cool, at times quite cold. There are imported cases of malaria occurring from time to time and digestive troubles traceable to starch food, but taking it all round the island is very healthy. 66.67 inches of rain fell in 1922. There is a small pauper-roll, and little actual poverty. A feature in the domestic economy of the Island is that each family has its own homestead. A rented house is practically unknown. The tidiness of the homesteads is a matter of remark by strangers visiting the island. Georgetown has been a port of registry since 1903, and there were 54 vessels on the register with an aggregate tonnage of 305 at the end of 1922.

Education has been neglected in the past but a system of free and compulsory education is now established. Schools are provided by the Government at Georgetown, West Bay, Prospect, Bodden Town, East End and Northside. There are two schools on Cayman Brac and one on Little Cayman. Teachers are paid by the Board of Education. There are also a few small private schools receiving no aid from the Government. There are very few children who do not attend school where schools are provided.

Of the smaller Cayman Islands, Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about one mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from East End Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 58 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other. There is a population of 1,308 persons in Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. In both places there are chapels connected with the Baptist denomination.

There are many vessels built here and the same may be said of Grand Cayman mainly out of native woods, such as mahogany, pempero, etc., and the builders are really masters of their craft and proud of their reputation. The vessels not built specially for local trade are taken over to Cuba and Central America, and find ready sale.

Three "lights" are supported by the Government, one at Georgetown and another at East End, Grand Cayman, the third being at Stakes Bay, Cayman Brac.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a body styled the "Justices and Vestry" composed of magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected vestrymen. The enactments of this body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects is defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

Under the provisions of Law 24 of 1898, as amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner for the Cayman Islands, at a salary of not exceeding £600. The Commissioner, in addition to being the Chief Executive Officer, performs the duties heretofore assigned to the Collector General and Treasurer of the Islands, respectively, and the appointment annuls the existence of the office of Custos of the Islands.

For judicial purposes the Commissioner has, when sitting alone in the Grand Court the powers of three Justices, and in the Petty Sessions and Petty Courts, the power of two Justices. Early in 1924, Dr. Matley, Government Geologist of Jamaica, made a geological visit to the Cayman Islands.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court—His Honour H. H. Hutchings, £500 to £600, residence and fees.

Government Medical Officer—G. N. Overton, £300, residence, £40 travelling allowance, £25 drug allowance.

Clerk to Commissioner and Secretary to Board of Education—Miss C. M. Connor, £60.

Treasury Clerk—A. C. Pantou, £25.

Collector of Customs and Postmaster, George Town—R. J. Watler, acting, £180.

Cayman Brac—H. W. Ratty, £180 and fees. *East End*—A. B. Connolly, fees.
Bodden Town—J. S. Bodden, fees. *West Bay*—H. L. Ebanks, fees.
Assistant Collector of Customs and Postmaster Georgetown—A. C. Panton, £100.
Assistant to Collector, Cayman Brac—A. S. Ratty, £96.
Clerk of Courts, Vestry and Board of Health—A. E. Panton, £120 and fees.
Inspector of Police, Bailiff of Grand Court, Tidewater and Foreman of Works—J. R. Watler, £150, fees and quarters.
Clerk of Cemetery and Markets, fees—A. E. Panton, J.P.
Auditors—A. E. Panton, £30, M. McTaggart £30, J. J. Griffiths, £6, J. S. Foster, £6.
Postmistress, Bodden Town—A. Connor, £25.
Postmaster, West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, £15.
Postmaster, East End—A. B. Connolly, £15.
Registrar of Shipping—H. H. Hutchings, fees.
Admeasurer—R. B. Bodden, fees.
Lloyds Agent—W. M. Cochran.
Registrars of Marriages—A. E. Panton, J.P., fees; W. C. Watler, J.P., fees; H. W. Ratty, J.P., fees; R. C. Gordon, fees.
Recorder of Deeds—Malcolm MacTaggart, fees.
Government Dispensers—Malcolm MacTaggart, Georgetown, £20; H. W. Ratty, Cayman Brac, £10, drug allowance, £15.
Registrars of Births and Deaths, Georgetown—M. McTaggart, fees. *Prospect*—A. Crighton, fees. *Bodden Town*—J. S. Bodden, fees—*East End*—O. N. Conolly, fees. *West Bay*—H. L. Ebanks, fees. *Cayman Brac*—H. W. Ratty, fees. *Northside*—L. L. Chisholm, fees.
Receivers of Wrecks—No. 1 District—R. J. Watler, fees. No. 2 District—A. E. Panton, fees. Lesser Caymans—H. W. Ratty, fees.
Norwegian Vice-Consul—W. M. Cochran.
Sweedish Vice-Consul—E. S. Parsons.
Honduranian Vice-Consul—E. S. Parsons.
 There is no public debt, but a surplus of about £4,500.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

W. Conwell Watler, H. W. Ratty, A. E. Panton, A. Crighton, William Farrington, Samuel E. Bodden, J. T. Ebanks, M. McTaggart, L. Chisholm, H. O. Merren, J. S. Foster, R. W. Foster, G. N. Overton, J. J. Griffiths, W. T. Foster, Jr., J. N. Tibbets, R. J. Watler, H. L. Ebanks.

There are Customs offices at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Georgetown and Cayman Brac are the principal ports of entry. There is an *ad valorem* duty of 8½ per cent. on everything imported into the dependency with the following extra duties on Beer 4½d. per gallon, Spirits 6s. per gallon. Wines and Bay Rum 1s. 6d. per gallon.

The following is the value of the Imports during the last five years 1917-18, £37,949, 1918-19, £44,828; 1919-20, £57,097; 1920-21, £68,500; 1922 £37,900.

Coconuts, pay 1s. per thousand export duty. There is no other export duty.

Internal Taxation.

Poll Tax (on all males between 18 and 60)	..	..	6s.	0d.
Horses, Cattle, Asses, Mules	..	..	..	9d.
Dogs	..	..	..	6d.
Sailing vessels under 50 tons	..	..	5s.	0d.
“ “ “ 100 “	..	..	7s.	6d.
“ “ “ over 100 tons	..	..	10s.	0d.
Boats and Canoes	..	..	..	6d.
Motor Vehicles	..	..	30s.	0d.
Sums received from Internal taxation:				
1913-14, £280; 1914-15, £372; 1915-16, £380; 1916-17, £255; 1917-18, £270; 1918-19, £295; 1919-20, £295; 1920-21, £375; 1922, £336.				

Licenses—Spirit Licenses only are issued. £20 per annum. Beer, wines and tobacco may be sold without a license.

The chief *Imports* are food stuffs, sugar, flour, rice and canned goods, also dry goods, the majority coming via Jamaica from the United States of America. Very little is imported from the United Kingdom, owing presumably to the expensive freight and length of time elapsing between the order and delivery.

Lumber is imported in large quantities direct from the United States for house and ship-building.

The chief *exports* are:

Baskets, Hawk's bill and turtle-shell, rope, cattle and horses, dried skins, logwood, coconuts, couch pearls, conch shells.

The total value of exports in 1916-17, £7,570; 1917-18, £5,229; 1918-19 £11,324; 1919-20, £28,531; 1920-21, £11,082; 1922, £13,650.

The great discrepancy between the value of Imports and Exports is due to the earnings abroad of the number of small vessels owned in the Dependency and manned by natives, and the wages of Caymanian seamen and labourers employed in Cuba and the United States regularly remitted home for the support of the family.

JAMAICA EX-SERVICE MEN ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of the Association, which was formed in December, 1922, are (a) To afford Ex-Service Men of His Majesty's Forces resident in Jamaica support, both financial and otherwise, and to render them such assistance as the Association shall deem fit. (b) To acquire, hold, use and deal with such property real and personal and in such manner as may appear necessary or desirable for the benefit of the Members of the Association. (c) Generally to watch over and protect the interest of all Ex-Service men of H.M. Forces in Jamaica, and to promote their moral and industrial welfare. The Association is strictly non-political.

Chairman of Executive Committee—Captain R. S. Martinez.

Secretary—L. O. Gabay.

Office—61 Law Street, Kingston.

PUBLIC HALF HOLIDAYS.

By the Shop Assistant's Law (23 of 1912) which affects Kingston, Cross Roads and Half-way Tree and has been applied to most towns of the Island, the hours of opening and closing and the weekly half-holiday vary with the towns as follows:—

Kingston—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday; and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Half-way Tree and Cross Roads—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday; and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday.

Port Antonio—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday.

St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Falmouth—6 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday; 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday.

Lucea—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Savanna-la-Mar—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday.

Black River—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Mandeville—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Spanish Town—7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday; 7.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday.

Linstead—7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday; 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, 1923.

JANUARY.

Mr. J. Wilson Goode, H. M. Trade Commissioner for the West Indies, visited the island (4th).

An Italian Opera Company visited the island.

A fire occurred (18th) in Harbour Street, Kingston.

The Governor opened the Sisal Hemp Rope Factory at May Pen (24th)

Constant Spring Hotel was burnt down (27th).

FEBRUARY.

Viscount Burnham, President of the Empire Press Union, accompanied by Captain H. E. Turner, the Secretary of the Union and Mr. Lavers of the "Daily Telegraph", landed in Jamaica (2nd); and subsequently held several conferences with important public bodies, and addressed many meetings in all parts of the island, being entertained officially in many of the parishes. He sailed on the 17th.

A Press Conference was held on the 2nd, and a British West Indian Branch of the Empire Press Union was founded.

A fire took place in Kingston (3rd).

The corner-stone of the Nuttall Memorial Hospital was laid by Lady Probyn (8th).

The Glossop-Harris Dramatic Company visited Jamaica.

The Y.W.C.A. House in Kingston was formally opened by Lady Probyn (22nd).

There was much discussion in the Legislative Council on proposed amendments to the Constitution.

MARCH.

A series of "healings" at revival meetings were held at Thompson Town, in Clarendon under an evangelistic Baptist Minister.

The Mayor and Council of Kingston, by a majority vote, objected to the amalgamation of Kingston and St. Andrew.

The Legislative Council voted £10,000 for the expenses of Jamaica's Representation at the British Empire Exhibition.

The War Memorial of St. Thomas-in-the East was unveiled at Morant Bay by the Governor (24th).

A party consisting of the Hon. Edwin Denby, United States Secretary to the Navy, and a number of American Senators and Congressmen visited Jamaica (28th).

APRIL.

Fire did much damage, estimated at £70,000, at Port Antonio (7th).

Certain employees of the Railway went on strike, (8th to 24th).

Messrs. R. K. Nunes (vice-captain), J. K. Holt and R. L. Phillips left to take their part as three of the West Indian cricketing team to tour England, returning on the 24th September.

MAY.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson was appointed, by the Governor, Commissioner in charge of amalgamation of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew (1st); and the Mayor and Council of Kingston, the Kingston General Commissioners and the St. Andrew Parochial Board ceased to exist. Mr. R. W. Bryant (Mayor of Kingston) and Mr. G. P. Myers (Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew and Chairman of the Kingston General Commissioners) demitted office after many years of laborious and useful work.

An East-window in St. George's Church, Kingston, in memory of Archbishop Nuttall, was unveiled (10th).

A petition against the bill for amalgamating Kingston and St. Andrew, dated May 2nd, was transmitted for presentation to His Majesty the King.

JUNE.

The St. Ann War Memorial was unveiled at St. Ann's Bay (2nd).

The Jamaica Public Service Company took over the tramways and lighting of Kingston and the neighbourhood from the West India Electric Co. Ltd.

JULY.

The Report of Dr. Matley, the Government Geologist, on water supply, mineral springs, metaliferous deposits and kindred objects, was published.

Hon. D. S. Gideon was sworn in as Custos of Portland (11th).

A West Indies Parliamentary Committee was formed at Westminster (18th) with Viscount Burnham as Chairman and Mr. Percy Hurd, Honorary Secretary.

Hon. Arthur C. Westmorland was sworn in as Custos of St. Mary (25th).

AUGUST.

A series of lectures on Public Health was given in the Kingston Theatre.

Brigadier-General Batson, General Secretary of the West Indies Territory of the Salvation Army, left after four and a half years residence in Jamaica.

The Inland rate of postage was reduced from 1½d. to 1d.

A Loving Cup was presented to the Hon. J. A. G. Smith, member of the Legislative Council for Clarendon, for his public services to the Country (16th).

Waterpoliceman Clement Wallace was decorated by the Governor with the life-saving medal of the Royal Humane Society (22nd).

Inspector Herbert Thomas who entered the Police Force in 1878, was decorated with the Police Medal by the Governor (23rd).

The Jamaica Sporting Club started Clay Pigeon Shooting at Wilson Park, near Rock Fort (24th).

An inaugural luncheon was held by the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange on its re-organization (28th).

Deputy Inspector-General Hazlett left for England prior to retirement from the service (25th).

SEPTEMBER.

Major C. S. Sanguinetti, Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, retired on account of ill-health.

The Rev. James Malcolm Hunt arrived (10th), to take charge of the Scotch Church, Kingston.

Mr. E. St. John Branch, K.C., returned to Jamaica as Chief Justice (24th).

Commissioner Bullard, head of the Salvation Army in the West Indies, returned to Jamaica (24th).

A farewell dinner was given to the Hon. Robert Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O. (29th), who went on leave prior to demitting office as Collector-General, after forty-five years of public service.

OCTOBER.

Mr. H. E. Dale, C.B., who came to report to the Government on the Finances of the Colony, arrived (29th).

NOVEMBER.

The report of Lieut.-Col. F. D. Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O. on the Transport Problems of Jamaica was published (5th).

The War Memorial to Wolmer's Old Boys was unveiled at the School in Lower St. Andrew by the Governor (12th).

Much damage was done by fire at Savanna-la-Mar (16th).

Discussion took place in the Legislative Council on the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

A bad smell, emanating from the east (called the Yallahs smell), was evident in Kingston for some weeks.

DECEMBER.

The Governor presented badges to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Jamaica Militia Artillery who served at the local forts during the War (1st).

The Governor opened the Nuttall Memorial Hospital (Mr. S. C. Henriques, Architect) at Cross Roads (6th).

LEGISLATION OF 1923.

THE following Laws were enacted during the year:—

1. A Law to continue various expiring Laws
2. A Law to amend the Kingston Market Law, 1914 (Law 29 of 1914).
3. A Law to Constitute the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew a Municipal Corporation to Incorporate the Inhabitants thereof and to provide for the Good Government of the said Parishes and for other Purposes Incidental thereto.
4. The Bankruptcy Laws Further Amendment Law, 1923.
5. A Law further to amend the Registration Law, 1881 (Law 13 of 1881) and the Amendment Law, 1905 (Law 17 of 1905).
6. A Law to amend the Building Societies Law, 1905 (Law 24 of 1905).
7. A Law to amend Law 12 of 1903, entitled The Real Property Representative Law.
8. A Law to diminish the number of cases committed to prison.
9. A Law further to amend the Wharfage Law, 1895, (Law 15 of 1895).
10. A Law to extend to the Cayman Islands The Criminal Evidence Law, 1911 (Law 10 of 1911.)
11. A Law further to amend the Parish Rates Law, 1903 (Law 16 of 1903).
12. A Law to amend the Telephone Law, 1893.
13. A Law further to amend The Parochial Loans Law, 1903 (Law 20 of 1903).
14. A Law to amend Law 10 of 1878, The Rum Duty Law.
15. A Law to facilitate the enforcement in Jamaica of Maintenance Orders made in England and Ireland.
16. A Law to facilitate the reciprocal enforcement of judgments and awards in Jamaica and the United Kingdom and other parts of His Majesty's Dominions and Territories under His Majesty's Protection.
17. A Law to make provision for New Roads and New Bridges and for raising a Loan for the purpose.
18. A Law to make provision for New School Houses and for raising a Loan for the purpose.
19. A Law to provide for Loans being made from certain Parochial Funds encouraging private Water Supplies in the Island.
20. A Law to provide for the Improvement and better Administration of the Port of Falmouth and for purposes incidental thereto.
21. A Law to Amend Law 18 of 1894, entitled a Law for Improving the Administration of Justice in the Cayman Islands and in aid of Law 37 of 1893 The Cayman Islands Government Law, 1893.
22. A Law to amend a Law to impose a Duty on Entertainments to which the Public are admitted on payment.
23. A Law to amend the Tariff Law, 1922 (Law 2 of 1922).
24. A Law in aid of the Sugar Industry Aid Loans Law, 1921.
25. A Law to provide for the raising of a Loan for the purposes of effecting certain improvements within the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew.
26. The Appropriation Law, 1923-1924.
27. A Law to amend the Notices to Quit (Extension of Time) Law, 1920, (Law 47 of 1920).
28. A Law to amend the Shop Assistants' Law, 1912, (Law 23 of 1912).
29. A Law to secure a Pension to Mr. W. H. Plant, Headmaster of the Titchfield School.
30. A Law further to Amend the Electric Lighting Law, 1890 (Law 32 of 1890.)
31. A Law to secure Pension Rights to Hector Archibald Josephs in Jamaica whilst seconded for Service in the Colony of British Guiana.
32. A Law to allow and confirm certain expenditure incurred in the Financial Year 1921-1922.
33. A Law to amend the Act 27 Victoria Session 2 Chapter 4 entitled an Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Trading Companies and other Associations.
34. A Law to provide for the Discipline and Reformation of Habitual Idlers.
35. A Law to provide for the Improvement and better Administration of the Port of Montego Bay and for purposes incidental thereto.
36. A Law to provide for the making of improvements and the carrying out of Works in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew and for the imposition of a special assessment to pay for the cost thereof.
37. A Law to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Law, 1906 (Law 26 of 1906).
38. A Law to amend The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Law, 1923 (Law 3 of 1923).

39. A Law to authorise the Governor to raise a loan for the extension of certain undertakings in the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew.

40. A Law to amend the New School Houses Loan Law, 1923.

OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1923.

DR. JAMES ALDRED ALLWOOD, who was born in Montego Bay, Jamaica, in the year 1870, graduated as M.B. and C.M. of Aberdeen. On his return, after practising for a short time in Manchester, he joined the staff of the Public General Hospital in Kingston, becoming after some years senior resident medical officer.

After the Earthquake of 1907 he retired from the government service and for a time he was in partnership with Dr. Frank Saunders in Kingston, afterwards practising on his own account. In 1914 he was president of the Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, and he was a member of the Quarantine Board and the Central Board of Health. In 1922 he retired from practice. He died on the 5th of July in Kingston.

REV. CANON JAMES WALTON AUSTIN, who was born in Warwickshire, England on the 15th November, 1857, was educated at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and came in 1880 to Jamaica as curate of St. George's Church, Kingston. He was ordained Deacon in 1881 and priest the next year. After serving at Mandeville and Chapelton in 1897, he was appointed Rector of Montego Bay and in 1901 he became Canon in residence at the Cathedral, Spanish Town. In 1909 he relinquished work in Jamaica and settled in the United States.

He died on the 12th of April, at Chevy Chase, Washington, U.S.A., of the church of which he had been rector since 1911. He was a Canon of the National Cathedral, having become an American citizen.

DR. LOUIS OLIVER CROSSWELL, the son of Abraham Crosswell of Kingston, was born in Kingston on 19th April, 1870. After being at the Collegiate School, Kingston and York Castle School, he went to Aberdeen, where he graduated M.B., and C.M. in 1894, and in the following year he was appointed Medical Officer of the Turks and Caicos Islands. From 1904 to 1908 he was District Medical Officer at Black River, Jamaica. He then took up private practice and was appointed Medical Officer of Health for Kingston in 1915. In 1918 he was appointed Superintending Inspector in connection with the Hookworm Campaign of the Rockefeller Institute in U.S. Island. He went for a trip to England, but shortly after his return, he died on the 18th of September.

JOHN HARLEY DUFF, M.A., the son of the Rev. John Duff, Wesleyan Minister, was born at Brown's Town, St. Ann, on the 10th of May, 1876. He was educated at York Castle School, Jamaica, and Edinburgh University. He was appointed Acting Inspector of Schools in 1901. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1906 and was appointed to an office in the educational affairs of Sierra Leone in that year. In 1910 he became an Inspector of Schools in Jamaica. He then served for a time in the Colonial Secretary's Office. In 1920 he became Principal of the Mico Training College. He died suddenly, while on a visit to Edinburgh, on the 29th of August. He was for a short period District Grand Master of Scottish Masonry in Jamaica.

SIR HENRY TURNER IRVING, who came of a family of Administrators, was born in 1833, and entered the Colonial Office as a clerk in 1854. In 1866 he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, after the recall of Governor Eyre as the outcome of his action in connection with the Morant Bay outbreak.

From Jamaica Irving went in 1869 to Ceylon, from which Colony he was promoted to the Leeward Islands as Governor in 1873. In the following year he was transferred to Trinidad, where he remained until 1882, when he became Governor of British Guiana. He retired in 1888. He died in November.

REV. GEORGE H. LEADER, graduated B.Sc. of London in 1900, F.C.S. London, 1901, B.Sc. Bristol in 1913. He came to Jamaica as Headmaster of the Montego Bay Secondary School (now called Cornwall College) in 1905, and he held that post until he died suddenly at Montego Bay on the 17th of March. The number of pupils in the school rose under him from 30 to 160. He was ordained deacon in 1916 and priest in 1917, and was honorary curate of the Montego Bay Parish Church.

DR. ALEXANDER J. MCCATTY, J.P., the son of Dr. A. G. McCatty, was born in Manchester, Jamaica. When quite young, he evinced a great love for the medical profession, and he went away to Bellevue Hospital where he distinguished himself. He practised for many years at Montego Bay. He ever took a deep interest in the institutions of

the town having for their object the well-being of the citizens, and he was instrumental in popularising the famous "Doctor's Cove" Bathing place. He died at his country residence, Lapland, on the 14th of May.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE LOWE MARTIN, J.P., was born at St. Helen's in St. Catherine, Jamaica, on the 4th of December 1861. He was educated at Potsdam, Beckford & Smith's Spanish Town, and the Church of England School, Kingston. He early entered on a penkeeping career, and his firm at Great Valley was well known. He was a leading horse-breeder and a prominent member of the Jockey Club. He was for thirty-two years a member of the Parochial Board of Manchester and for ten years its Chairman. He was the first Vice-President of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, and a member of Munro and Dickenson's Trust. He died on the 29th of December.

JOHN THOMSON PALACHE, practised as a Solicitor and Advocate for many years, and for many years represented Manchester in the Legislative Council. He was the greatest authority on racing in the island, and published in 1892 "The Jamaica Stud Book, with Historical Sketch of the Turf, Vol. I Jamaica." Unfortunately he never completed the work. He also took a prominent part in racing for many years, and was one of the founders of the Jockey Club. He was a great gardener, and was for a time an Agricultural Instructor of the Jamaica Agricultural Society. He died on the 21st of December at Clover, Mandeville, at the age of 77.

SIR JOHN PRINGLE, the son of John Pringle of Wharfedale, County Roxburgh, was born on the 25th day of July 1818 in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. He graduated M.B. and C.M. at Aberdeen University and came to Jamaica as a medical officer of the Lunatic Asylum, and two years later was appointed District Medical Officer for St. Mary, which post he held for many years, and occasionally acted as Superintending Medical Officer. Side by side with his medical practice he devoted himself to agriculture. His native Scotch shrewdness and industry enabled him to acquire one after another many of the best banana properties in the parish at a time when the cultivation of that fruit was being successfully exploited, and he soon became recognized as one of Jamaica's leading public men.

In 1894 he was made a Privy Councillor. In 1900 he was made a C.M.G., and in 1911, on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward, he was made a K.C.M.G.

In 1895 he was appointed a nominated member of the Legislative Council, at which he seldom spoke, but when he did it was with effect. He was Custos of St. Mary, Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Mary, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, Chairman of the Board of Supervision, a member of the Diocesan Council, Chairman of the Financial Board and a member of the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. He was District Grandmaster of Freemasonry in Jamaica. He was Chairman of the Directors of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society.

He died on the 15th of March, at Manor House, Constant Spring, St. Andrew, which he had recently purchased on giving up active supervision of his properties, many of which he had already sold to the Atlantic Fruit Company.

SIMON SOUTAR was born on the 21st of March 1835 in the Isle of Man, and was educated at Petershead in Scotland. He went to sea at an early age, and then came to Jamaica in connection with the firm of Porteous and Carson, who had large interests in shipping and sugar. He soon started a local shipping business, as Jamieson, Soutar & Co., which worked round the island and to Colon and South American ports. His partner soon retired and the firm became known as Soutar & Co. Soutar was a pioneer in the shipping of logwood in 1866 and in tobacco growing and cigar making two years later, having tobacco fields at Temple Hall and Constant Spring. His products took prizes at international exhibitions. He was Consul for Denmark, Sweden and Norway for upwards of thirty years; Vice-Consul for the United States for ten years and for Venezuela for fifteen years. He was made a Justice of the Peace for Port Royal in 1861, for Kingston in 1865 and St. Andrew in 1875. In 1881 he was one of the original members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston. He played a part in the introduction of underground sewerage in Kingston in 1890. He took a keen interest in Exhibitions. He represented Jamaica at the Pan-American Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1901, and he was a member and Chairman of the Permanent Exhibitions Committee. He was President of the Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Merchants Exchange, a member of the Kingston General Com-

missioners, and member of the Board of Supervision. He was a Director of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society and Vice-Chairman of the Telephone Company. He was, with all his knowledge and ability, of a kindly and retiring disposition. He died on the 8th of January.

CHARLES BENJAMIN VICKERS, J.P., the son of Benjamin Vickers who was afterwards Custos of Westmoreland for 21 years, was born in Jamaica in August 1839. He went in 1846 to England for his education and thence to Germany. He worked in a broker's office in Mincing Lane, London, and then as an accountant to a Sugar Factory in India. He returned to Jamaica in 1871 and took up penkeeping at Mt. Edgecombe; he took a great interest in the cultivation of limes and the making of lime juice. He was for a time a member of the Legislative Council, 1900-05. He died at Mt. Edgecombe on the 15th January, aged 83½ years.

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APPENDIX.

THE DERMAPTERA AND ORTHOPTERA OF JAMAICA.

By JAMES A. G. REHN.

THE *Dermaptera* (earwigs) are represented in the island by about ten species, several of which are widely distributed in the American tropics, others peculiarly West Indian, one *Prolebia Jamaicana* peculiar to Jamaica and several virtually cosmopolitan. None are sufficiently numerous to be economically important.

Of the *Orthoptera* nearly eighty species are known from Jamaica. The cockroaches are represented by more than thirty species, some of which are important circumtropical household pests, while the large and conspicuous *Blaberus discoidalis* is frequently encountered. The striking mantis *Vates cingulata*, which is peculiar to Jamaica, is often re-attracted to lights, while the large phasmid *Diapherodes luvicollis*, which has long wings in the male and short wings in the female, is one of the most remarkable insects found in the Island. The true locusts or short-horned grasshoppers are poorly represented in Jamaica, but of these at least four species are unknown elsewhere. The long-horned grasshoppers are more numerous in species and individuals, while some are frequently attracted to lights. One species *Stilpnochlora laurifolium*, which is of large size, is found only in Jamaica, and one entire genus of wood-brown coloured forms bearing the name *Jamaicana*, is restricted to the island. These latter are frequently found hiding under the bracts of banana bunches. The crickets are relatively numerous in species and certain of them rank high in economic importance, as they attack some of the truck crops. Most of them, however, are forest or brush forms of no economic importance. One species, *Scapsipedus limbatus*, is an introduction from West Africa, probably accidentally transported in slavery days.

ADDENDA.

Alterations made while the work was passing through the press.

Governor of Jamaica.

Page 95. Private Secretary—Philip T. Olley.

Export Duties.

Page 142. Export Duty (Law 16 of 1922).

This Law provides that there shall be levied on all spirits, wines and spirituous liquors (other than rum manufactured in this island) which shall be exported or shipped from this colony to any other country or to any of the Dependencies of this Colony the undermentioned duties:—

On each case containing 12 reputed quarts or	
24 reputed pints	£0 5 0
On every puncheon, cask or hogshead containing	
not more than 100 gallons	12 10 0
For each additional 12 gallons or part of 12	
gallons	1 5 0

Public Hospital.

Page 203. Matron—Miss A. J. Douglas—Date of first appointment 1st June, 1902.

Office of Titles.

“ 232. Referees: J. H. Allwood, O.B.E., H. A. Josephs, K.C., fees.

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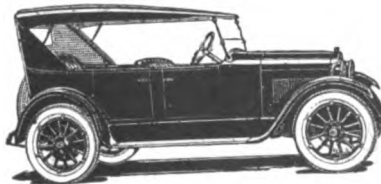


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